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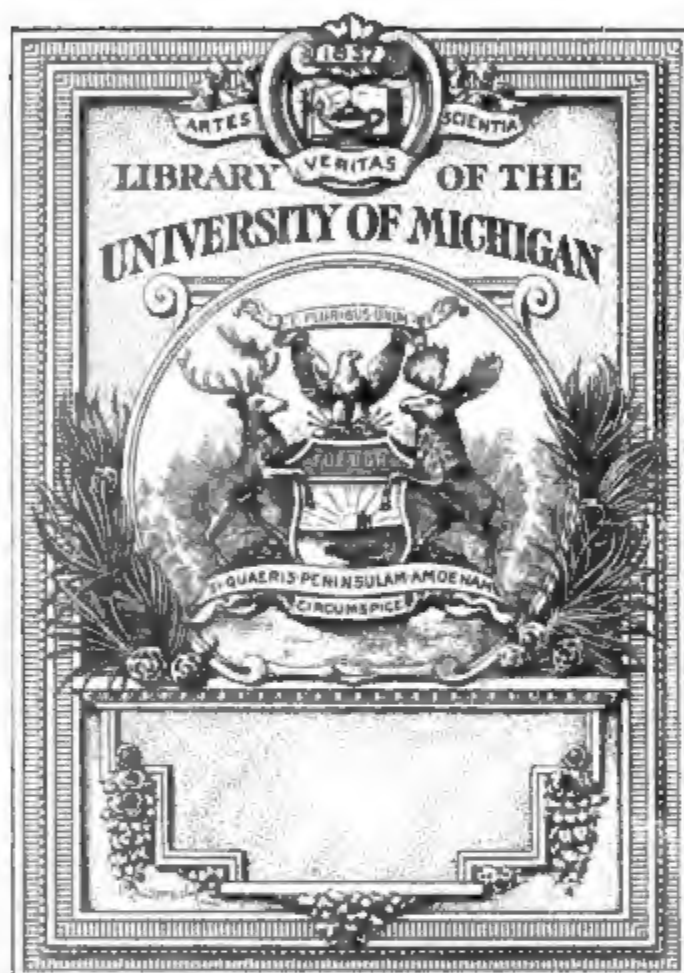
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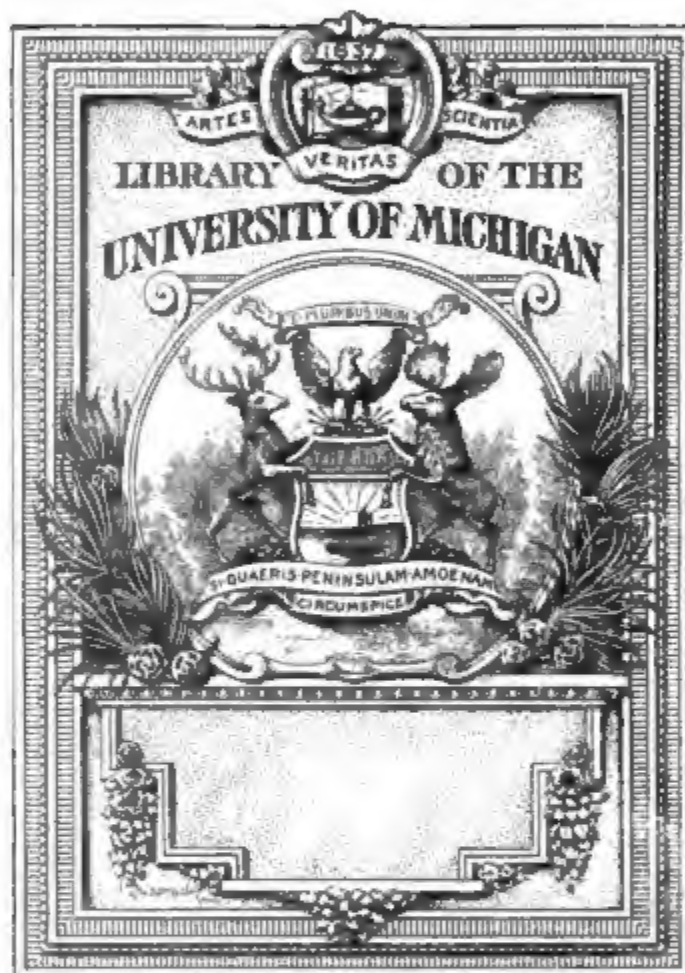
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ANNUAL REGISTER
1897

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REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME

AND ABROAD

FOR THE YEAR

1897

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1898

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ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1897.

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ENGLISH HISTORY.

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State of Affairs—Platform Speeches on the Financial Relations of Ireland and Great Britain—Lord Farrer's Memorandum—Letter of the Liberal Churchmen—Opening of Parliament—Debates on the Address—Amendments thereon in the Commons—Merchandise Marks Act—Reappointment of the South African Committee—The Irish Nationalists at Westminster—Military Works Bill—The Voluntary Schools Bill Brought in—Women's Franchise Bill Read a Second Time—Egypt and the Expenses of the Soudan Expedition—Disestablishment Question in Parliament—Voluntary Schools Bill Read a Second Time—Army Estimates—Navy Estimates—The Bye-elections—The Cretan Question in Parliament—Lord Salisbury's Speech—Debate in the Commons—The Schools Bill in Committee—Financial Relations of the United Kingdom Discussed by the Lords—Meeting of the National Liberal Federation—Proceedings of the South African Committee—Financial Relations in the Commons—The Cretan Question.

SELDOM did a year open more tamely than the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. In home politics the financial relations of the United Kingdom and Ireland were the most prominent subject of discussion, and Lord Penrhyn's dispute with his quarrymen at Bangor the most interesting question in social economics. Abroad the concert of Europe was vainly attempting to obtain small concessions from the Sultan in favour of his Armenian subjects, and some guarantee for their lives and property. The only symptom of vigorous activity was on the part of the Russian Ambassador, who strongly objected to any reforms "of Turkish finance, on the ground that the whole of the securities were already hypothecated to European creditors." In the colonies the only stir was at the Cape, where Mr. Rhodes, on his way back from fighting the

Matabele "to face the music" of the South African Commission, was making a sort of royal progress, which enabled the dissentient Afrikaners to accentuate their disapproval of the policy which had led to the Transvaal outrage. Finally the Treaty of General Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States had been satisfactorily drafted and was on the eve of signature.

Sir Edward Clarke, who had recently taken up an independent position among the Conservatives, was one of the first to occupy a public platform in the new year. Addressing his constituents at Plymouth (Jan. 4), he devoted the greater part of his speech to a history of the financial relations of the United Kingdom with Ireland since the Union, and supported the idea of taxing the different parts of the kingdom in proportion to their "taxable capacity." He, moreover, championed the oft-repeated assumption that British free trade had injured Irish industry on the ground that English consumers profited more than Irish from foreign commodities imported duty free. His speech furnished Mr. Leonard Courtney with a text for an admirable discourse to his constituents at Liskeard (Jan. 5) on the true effects of free trade. Mr. Courtney rejected the notion that any serious injustice was done to Irishmen by subjecting them to equal taxation with other British subjects, and held that equality of taxation for individuals of equal means was the right ideal—not a taxation proportioned to the taxable capacity of different State areas.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, also alluded, but in very guarded terms, to the same question at Bristol (Jan. 6). He declined to express his views except in the House of Commons, but whilst deprecating the irritating tone of some English critics, he warned Irishmen that two other royal commissions had reported in a very different sense to that which had given rise to the present agitation. The commission, it should be remembered, had been appointed after much delay and hesitation with a definite purpose, and the report of the majority might have been anticipated to give support to Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule. According to this report, Ireland claimed to be treated as a separate entity, and to contribute not more than one-twentieth of the total revenue to the Imperial Exchequer. If that claim were just, Ireland had paid (for instance, in 1893-4) 2,750,000*l.* more than she ought to have done. It was advanced by speakers on the Unionist side that there was another point of view, according to which 3,750,000*l.* had been expended in the same period for Irish purposes in excess of what would have been admissible if the expenditure for Irish purposes had been in proportion to the taxable capacity. Lord Farrer, a staunch Radical, who had been connected with the Board of Trade for many years, contributed some important points for the consideration of disputants. He insisted that, in dealing with

the account between the two countries, it was quite as important to take note of what Ireland took out of the common purse as of what she put into it.

“In the last year for which accounts are given, 1893-4,” he wrote, “Ireland paid into the common fund, in round numbers, 7,570,000*l.*, and took out of it, in the form of expenditure on Irish services, 5,600,000*l.*, leaving about 2,000,000*l.* as her contribution towards what are called imperial services. These services cost in 1892-3 about 62,000,000*l.* Taking that figure, which is less than their present cost, Ireland’s contribution to the expenses of the empire was less than one-thirtieth of the whole. The relative taxable capacity of Ireland is estimated by the commission at not more than one-twentieth or one-twenty-first of that of the United Kingdom (it is fair to add that many of the Irish members thought it much less), and it is upon this proportion, which was adopted by the English members, that most of the arguments to which I have referred are founded. . . . It follows that if the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is to be taken as one-twentieth or one-twenty-first, and if her relative taxable capacity is to be taken as the standard of what she ought to contribute to the common expenses of the empire, Ireland, instead of paying more than her proper share towards those expenses, actually pays 1,000,000*l.* less than she ought, which deficiency falls, of course, upon the taxpayers of Great Britain.”

Lord Farrer then went on to show that the arrangement seemed likely to become more and more burdensome to the richer partner as time went on, and he concluded by suggesting the various courses of action which lay open to politicians :—

“1. To leave matters as they are. It is doubtful whether in the face of the present agitation such a course is possible. Moreover, it is open to the objection that it does nothing to meet the Irish grievance, and it is open to the further objection that it leaves the British taxpayer burdened with the great and growing burden of Irish expenditure. . . .

“2. To make out of the common purse of the United Kingdom some large annual grant for allowance to Ireland in order to compensate her for her over-taxation. This has been seriously proposed by high authority, and it may be the line of least resistance. But it is at the same time the worst course which could possibly be pursued. It would not only continue the burden of Irish expenditure now borne by the British taxpayer, but would largely and immediately increase that burden . . . and it would intensify that dependence of the poorer on the richer partner, which is already so demoralising to Ireland and so fatal to a wholesome relation between the two countries. . . .

“3. To reduce Irish taxation by some 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* and to raise British taxation by the same amount, so as to com-

pensate the common purse for the Irish reduction. Such a scheme is not one to which the British taxpayer is likely to submit. . . .

“ Finally, to grapple seriously with the problem of Irish expenditure and to revise, root and branch, the ruinous and demoralising system under which Great Britain now over-taxes Ireland, and attempts to bribe her into compliance by over-expenditure on Irish administration.”

As however time went on and the opening of the session drew near it became more and more obvious that the question was one of sentimental rather than of practical politics—except in so far as in a debate, followed by a division, the Irish Unionists might be expected to combine with the Nationalists in order to obtain further concessions from the British Exchequer, and thus be forced to commit themselves to one plank at least of the Home Rule platform. Mr. Asquith, who occupied a leading position among the Opposition leaders, dexterously took advantage of the question thus brought into prominence, and speaking at Dewsbury (Jan. 7) assured his hearers that the country was confronted with the fact that a royal commission, comprising the greatest financial experts the country possessed, had found with something very nearly approaching unanimity that Ireland contributed one-eleventh of the taxes of the United Kingdom, whereas her taxpaying capacity, put it at the very highest, did not exceed one-twentieth. The Act of Union certainly meant Ireland to be treated as a separate entity. Mr. Courtney thought we had only to consider whether the individual income-taxpayer or whisky-drinker in Ireland paid more or the same as a person in England or Scotland. This, Mr. Asquith retorted, was not the language of statesmanship, but of pedantry. It was true that if the people of Ireland became teetotalers to-morrow the excessive burden of their present taxes would be mitigated if not altogether removed. But we had got to deal with Irishmen not as they ought to be, or as philanthropists and social reformers would make them, but as they actually are; and to suppose that fiscal justice could be secured by a revolution voluntarily undertaken in the social and moral habits of a community was to subject the equities of our financial system to what he might call “ the incidence of the miraculous,” and miracles in politics did not occur, or did not occur with sufficient frequency to enable them to be made the basis of sound induction. Ireland had a real grievance, and the true remedy was to be found in reducing the cost of Irish administration. But the necessary reforms to this end could only be carried out when we allowed the Irish people to govern themselves upon their own soil by their own citizens, in accordance with their own ideas, and to meet their own social and local requirements. In the course of his speech Mr. Asquith said that, as representing a Scotch constituency, he could not regard any inquiry into the financial relations of different parts of the

United Kingdom as complete till full inquiry had been made into the case of Scotland, an inquiry which he predicted would produce startling results. Touching on the question of employers' liability, he repeated his warning that the cost of any scheme of universal insurance against accident, however carefully devised, would ultimately be found to come out of the workmen's pockets.

The apparently undesigned coincidence of Mr. A. J. Balfour having to address his constituents at Manchester on the following day (Jan. 8), enabled the Ministry to put forward a somewhat different lesson to be drawn from the report of the commission. He thought it at least singular that the discovery that Great Britain was robbing Ireland to the extent of 2,700,000*l.* a year had only been made after eighty years of close financial partnership. As to the facts, England and Ireland were at present under an identical system of taxation, except that Englishmen paid a few taxes, such as the land tax and the inhabited house duty, which Irishmen were not asked to pay. He had never heard that the principles on which Mr. Childers's commission pronounced that injustice had been done to Ireland were accepted by any party in the State as valid between man and man; and if they were not valid as between individuals, their application to different districts, different counties, or different countries must be regarded with suspicion. The extra money paid by Ireland was raised by indirect taxation, chiefly by the whisky duty (which he scarcely thought any Irish patriot would wish to see reduced), and there was an element of free will as to payment which made it quite impossible to compare the duty with a direct tax. Really the conclusions of the commission were arrived at by utterly erroneous methods, and if logically worked out could only land them in absurdities. Even if he accepted the commissioners' arithmetic, it seemed to him that, so far from losing, Ireland was a great gainer by the present system. She only contributed one-thirty-second of the total sum of imperial expenditure, as distinguished from what was spent on local objects, while her taxable capacity was admitted to be one-twenty-first. It had been said that the sum spent on local objects could be greatly reduced, but he had never known Irishmen united in a specific demand for more economical administration. Nor was the cost of that administration relatively so high as had been asserted. In comparing Ireland and Belgium, Lord Farrer had looked only to imperial taxation, but the local rates in each case must be added to get at the true figures. He had done so, and he found that the revenue drawn from local and imperial sources put together amounted for Belgium to 1*l.* 12*s.* a head, for Ireland to 1*l.* 13*s.* Great Britain paid in the same ratio as Belgium, so that the three countries were pretty much on a level. Mr. Asquith had drawn from the report of the commission an argument in favour of Home Rule—the first charge upon the

finances of autonomous Ireland to be her just contribution to imperial expenditure, which, according to the commissioners' arithmetic, would clearly be 3,300,000*l.* Home Rule, in that case, could only spell bankruptcy. Really it was in the maintenance of the Union that lay Ireland's one hope of solvency and prosperity.

Of far greater interest, if not of political import, than the somewhat academic discussion of the taxable capacity of four nations living under the same form of government, was the expression of views given by certain prominent ecclesiastics and laymen representing a large body of Liberal Churchmen, who deplored the absence of a specific policy which could unite the scattered fragments of the party. The letter, which was signed by the Deans of Durham, Winchester, Ely and Lincoln; by Canons Eyton, Gore, Hicks, and Scott Holland, besides many others, showed that, although on Church matters differences of opinion separated them, they were united in their political sentiments. By the irony of fate, their letter, moreover, was addressed to a pronounced and somewhat vehement Dissenter, Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., who was senior whip of the Liberal party. The letter, although vague in its terms, was nevertheless important as indicating the anxiety of its authors to keep the Liberal party in touch with the Established Church. The experience of the previous session had shown the leaders of the Opposition relying mainly on the Nonconformists to defeat the Education Bill of the Government. In the coming session education was to occupy a prominent place, and although the ministerial proposals were likely to deal with one portion only of an educational programme, Liberal Churchmen were anxious that their views should not be wholly excluded in favour of those of the Nonconformists. Unfortunately the Liberal party in Parliament was at the moment lacking a leader, and there was small chance of unanimity among the occupants of the front Opposition bench as to the line to be adopted; the ominous increase of the Radical poll at the election for the Cleveland division of the North Riding of Yorkshire may have accentuated the value of Dissenters as political supporters to the exclusion of Liberal Churchmen.

The early assembling of Parliament, however, cut short any discussion which might have arisen on the attitude of the Church towards State Socialism and the other points raised by the Churchmen's letter. The promise given in the previous autumn to give relief to voluntary schools had to be redeemed before the close of the financial year, and consequently Parliament was called together at an unusually early date (Jan. 19), and was opened by royal commission, when the Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"My relations with all the other Powers continue to be of a friendly character.

“ The appalling massacres which have taken place in Constantinople and in other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for the special attention of the Powers who were signatories to the Treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which have induced the Powers to make the present condition of the Ottoman Empire the subject of special consultation by their representatives at Constantinople. The conferences which the six ambassadors have been instructed to hold are still proceeding.

“ The action undertaken by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has so far been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have won back the fertile province of Dongola to civilisation by operations conducted with remarkable skill, and the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step shall be judged to be desirable.

“ My Government have discussed with the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela, the terms under which the pending questions of disputed frontier between that Republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration. An arrangement has been arrived at with that Government, which will, I trust, effect the adjustment of existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any colonists who have established rights in the disputed territory.

“ It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States, by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have a further value in commending to other Powers the consideration of a principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated.

“ The rebellion in Matabeleland and Mashonaland has been repressed by the steadfastness and courage of the settlers, reinforced by my troops and by volunteers, both of English and Dutch race, from other parts of South Africa. I deplore the loss of valuable lives which these operations have entailed.

“ The depressed condition of the sugar industry in my West Indian Colonies has seriously affected their prosperity, and I have appointed a commission to investigate its causes, and, if possible, to suggest means for its amelioration.

“ It is with much regret and with feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that, owing to the failure of the autumn rains, scarcity and famine affect a large portion of my dominions in India. My Government in that country are making every effort to mitigate suffering and to lessen the calamity. The development of railways and irrigation works, and the forethought given through a long series of years to the preparation of the most effective arrangements for alleviating distress caused by famine, make their task more hopeful than in previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions at home and in

India have been invited to second with their liberality the exertions of my Government. Papers showing the extent of the famine, and the measures taken to relieve suffering, will be laid before you.

“Plague has also made its appearance in the seaport towns of Bombay and Karachi, and, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the local authorities, shows no signs of decrease. I have directed my Government to take the most stringent measures at their disposal for the eradication of the pestilence.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“The Estimates for the year will be laid before you. While desirous of guarding against undue expenditure, I have felt that the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight in which you have during recent years provided for the defence of my empire.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“A measure for the promotion of primary education, by securing the maintenance of voluntary schools, will be laid before you. If time permits, you will be invited to consider further proposals for educational legislation.

“It is desirable to make better provision for the compensation of workpeople who suffer from accidents in the course of their employment, and a bill, having that object in view, will be submitted to you.

“Your consent will be asked to provisions which, in the judgment of the military authorities, are required for adding to the efficiency of the military defences of the empire.

“A bill will be submitted to you to improve the arrangements for water-supply in this metropolis.

“In order to promote the interests of agriculture, which are of paramount importance in Ireland, you will be asked to consider a bill for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture in that country.

“Further legislative proposals will be brought before you if the time at your disposal suffices for the purpose.

“Bills for admitting the evidence of accused persons, for amending the law with respect to bills of sale and the registration of land, for revising the acts with respect to the formation and administration of limited companies, for the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act in Great Britain, for the exclusion of the goods manufactured in the prisons of other countries, for the establishment of reformatories for inebriates, and for amending the existing procedure with respect to private bills coming from Scotland and Ireland, have been prepared, and, if opportunity for considering them should be found, will be laid before you.

“I heartily commend your important deliberations to the guidance of Almighty God.”

On the eve of the session a private meeting of the Opposition peers had been held at Spencer House, presided over by Earl Spencer, when on the motion of the Earl of Cork, seconded by Lord Thring, the Earl of Kimberley was unanimously invited to resume his former position of Liberal leader in the Upper House. It was at the same time understood that Sir William Harcourt would be in all ways the actual leader of the party, and although this decision may have been accepted with certain mental reservations on the part of some of his colleagues, it was acquiesced in without protest.

In the House of Lords the debate on the address was opened by the Marquess of Bath and Lord Kenyon with great tact and considerable rhetorical skill, which earned for both the well-deserved compliments of the leaders on both sides. Lord Kimberley, after expressing regret at Lord Rosebery's withdrawal, paying a tribute to Archbishop Benson, and echoing the graceful things already said about the Queen's jubilee, at once turned to foreign affairs. Expressing his desire to avoid any attempt to embarrass the Government, he warmly congratulated Lord Salisbury on the arbitration treaty with America, and on the successful solution of the Venezuelan difficulty; but he confessed that he was not so satisfied with the state of affairs in Armenia. Although he should be unwilling to provoke war in Europe, he wished to know how matters really stood—whether the treaty under which we held Cyprus was wholly dead, and why the Queen's Speech referred to the Treaty of Paris and not to the Treaty of Berlin. He could not understand the mystery with which the Government had surrounded their Soudanese policy, for the country was not allowed to know how much farther we were to go, nor when any further steps were to be taken. After a sympathetic reference to the Indian famine and to affairs in South Africa, he brought his speech to a close by a brief reference to the legislative programme of the Government, as to which he commented on the novel and excessive caution with which her Majesty's ministers had made the passing of nearly every bill they mentioned a matter of doubt. He was especially astonished at the mention of a bill to form a Board of Agriculture for Ireland, as he believed that the question of Ireland's financial relations would be much more likely to occupy the time of Parliament than any such scheme.

Lord Salisbury's reply was a remarkable confession that both political parties had been mistaken in their Eastern policy. He denied that it was the invention of Lord Beaconsfield—it was a legacy from Lord Clarendon, who had dictated it. Both parties "had staked their money on the wrong horse," and it would have been wiser in 1853 to have accepted the proposals of the Emperor Nicholas than to have adopted the policy which led to the Crimean War. It was difficult to reverse that policy, but by not doing so we had practically

alienated Russia and could not count upon her co-operation, whilst without her it was impossible to act effectively in the East. The best course, therefore, was to ensure the action of the Powers in concert, and if necessary to pledge them to use force to coerce the Sultan. Unless essential reforms were adopted the doom of the Turkish Empire could not be much longer delayed. As to Egypt, he expressed his readiness to explain the policy of the Government in reference to the Soudan in the minutest detail, if he could do it with Lord Kimberley alone; but he could not do it in public, as if he did all the plans they had prepared would immediately become known to the Khalifa at Omdurman. But he repeated what he said last year, that we had occupied Dongola because it was on the high road to Khartoum, and the occupation of Khartoum, sooner or later, was aimed at. As to the arbitration treaty with America, he did not say it would put a stop to war, but it would, at all events, diminish the risks of war. It might not restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but it would prevent the jingo spirit which animated some patriots of all nations from exasperating minor differences between two friendly countries into war. In that he hoped it would be successful, and later on others would carry it still farther.

In the House of Commons, before taking the address, Mr. James Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) proposed to abolish the standing order forbidding peers to interfere in parliamentary elections, but was defeated by 334 to 68 votes. The address was then moved by Viscount Folkestone (*Wilton, Wilts*) and seconded by Hon. Alfred Lyttelton (*Warwick*) in graceful terms. Sir William Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) began by congratulating the Government on the settlement of the differences with Venezuela, and claimed that he had done nothing to increase the difficulties in the way of bringing that question to a satisfactory conclusion. As to the general treaty of arbitration, it afforded to a still greater degree ground for congratulation, as it would probably result in establishing peace and goodwill with America upon a permanent footing. Turning to the less auspicious topic of South Africa, Sir W. Harcourt said the House was about to institute a most important inquiry into the condition of affairs there. The committee would have to consider the future organisation of that dilapidated territory, but it would doubtless address itself to two main objects: first, to restore good feeling and cordiality between the two races in South Africa; and, secondly, to vindicate the character of this nation for good faith in its dealings with other countries. He next asked for further information respecting the Egyptian policy of the Government. The military expedition to Dongola had, he admitted, been conducted with great ability and success, but they were entitled to have a clearer explanation than had yet been given as to what the Government were aiming at. After adverting to the difficulties and perils surrounding this

Egyptian question in connection with our international relations, Sir W. Harcourt went on to speak of the massacres at Constantinople and in Armenia, observing that, although he did not charge her Majesty's Government with indifference to these horrible events, this country had a right to expect an explanation why the influence of Great Britain had proved to be so unavailing. Europe, he insisted, ought to know in what situation we stood with reference to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In case the Sultan carried out the proposed reforms, would the convention revive and should we then be bound to make war upon Russia in defence of the Asiatic possessions of Turkey? If so, our Eastern policy in the future would be as great a failure as it had been in the past. With regard to domestic affairs, the prospect at home was cheerful, for this had been a year of extraordinary prosperity in trade. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would have several millions to dispose of, but what was he going to do with them? It would be necessary to take into account the Irish demand founded upon the report of the Financial Relations Commission; and therefore he asked the Government to give the House an opportunity of thoroughly discussing this grave question before the Budget was introduced. Referring, lastly, to the subject of elementary education, Sir W. Harcourt said he desired to approach the subject in a spirit of peace, and, after some humorous criticism of the correspondence between the Bishop of Chester and Cardinal Vaughan, he declared that if the Government would only adhere to the dictates of common-sense the Opposition would defend them from the Church party. The Opposition took their stand on the fundamental principles of the settlement of 1870, and in that spirit they would be ready to give a fair consideration to any proposals brought forward with the object, not of endowing denominations, but of educating the nation.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) in a comparatively brief reply dwelt first on the Venezuelan boundary question, and cordially recognised the fact that Sir W. Harcourt and his friends had most patriotically done their best to prevent any special difficulty from being raised in the course of the negotiations which had now been brought to a happy termination. As to the general treaty of arbitration, although nominally it was limited in duration to five years, it would, he hoped, be a perpetual guarantee of peace between the two great English-speaking communities. With regard to South Africa, he trusted that the labours of the committee, however protracted, would end in some worthy and permanent result. The leader of the Opposition said the policy of the Government in the Soudan increased the difficulties of our policy with regard to the other European Powers. In reality, however, the responsibilities of England were not confined to Egypt, and, even if the Egyptian episode were suddenly expunged from history, it would not be

possible to diminish our naval and military forces by a ship or a man. He maintained that we were right, in no spirit of reckless adventure or crusade, to restore to Egypt provinces which she had recently held and which it was undoubtedly for the advantage of humanity that she should hold again. With regard to the massacres in Turkey, he defended the policy of her Majesty's Government, and confidently trusted that the joint action of the Powers would produce results which were earnestly to be desired in the interest of the Christian populations in Turkey and also in the interest of European peace. Again referring to the question of the Soudan, Mr. Balfour announced that a vote would be taken to sanction the advance to the Egyptian Government of the sum paid back to the Caisse de la Dette. The Government would ask Parliament at a very early date to sanction the advance of the money to Egypt, and that would be a convenient opportunity to criticise the policy of the Government. At that hour he felt unequal even to touch upon the financial relations between this country and Ireland, of which they would doubtless hear a great deal, but which could not be treated at the fag-end of a speech. It was only necessary for him now to say, on behalf of the Government, that in their judgment the late commissioners, whatever encomiums they might deserve, were, at all events, guilty of sins of omission. The Government would therefore take measures for making further investigations, and in a very few days he would state the exact terms of reference to the future investigating body, and an opportunity would then be given to raise the whole question. With reference to the education controversy, he felt grateful for Sir W. Harcourt's offer of co-operation, though he confessed he founded very slight hopes upon it. He hoped the coming bill would receive the general support of members on the ministerial side, and that its discussion would not take up an inordinate amount of parliamentary time.

The debate was continued by several members, who urged various points for the consideration of the Government, and Mr. J. A. Pease (*Tyneside, Northumberland*) moved a specific amendment expressing regret that her Majesty's speech contained no statement to the effect that slavery had ceased to exist in the British protectorate of Zanzibar. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*), attempted to parry the question by stating that the Government adhered to the pledges given by him more than once, that on his return to Zanzibar Mr. Hardinge should receive the instructions of the Government to abolish the *status* of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. Mr. Hardinge would not arrive at Zanzibar until the end of the month, when he would at once place himself in communication with the Sultan, and consult him as to certain details which the Government had been unable to settle in this country.

When, however, the Under Secretary was pressed to say whether this prospective abolition of slavery was to be immediate or only gradual, and under some system of apprenticeship, Mr. Curzon declined to commit himself—asserting that this was a point of detail upon which no final decision had been arrived at. With this assurance the amendment was withdrawn.

Five more nights were devoted to the discussion of various amendments and to the ventilation of numerous side issues. Mr. P. O'Brien (*Kilkenny*), supported by the Irish Nationalists of both sections, moved that the time had come when the cases of all persons convicted under the Treason Felony Act might be advantageously reconsidered; but the Home Secretary, Sir M. White-Ridley (*Blackpool, Lancashire*), refused to deviate from the course of action followed by his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, and would not interfere with the sentences unless upon medical evidence that bodily or mental health was endangered. The amendment, after a long wrangle, in which no member of the late Government took part, was negatived (Jan. 20) by 204 to 132 votes. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) followed with a long amendment to the effect that in consequence of the fall in the value of agricultural produce Irish farmers were less than ever able to pay their rent; that nine-tenths of the Irish peasantry were debarred from obtaining relief under the Land Act of 1887, and that the state of the country demanded a comprehensive measure of relief. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Atkinson (*Londonderry, N.*), replying to the various speakers, said that the Legislature had given every facility for the reinstatement of the evicted tenants in their holdings, except that public funds had not been advanced for that purpose. With reference to the distressed condition of Ireland the Government saw in it nothing to justify a departure from the previous year's decision as regarded the evicted tenants or the duration of the judicial term. Mr. Dillon's amendment was ultimately negatived by 189 to 125 votes. Mr. C. J. Engledew (*Kildare, N.*) next attempted to extract from the Government a pledge to set up a Catholic University in Ireland, a proposal which was warmly opposed by the Ulster Protestants. Mr. Lecky (*Dublin Univ.*) found himself placed in a somewhat difficult position, for although he could not vote for the amendment because it was conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Government, he sincerely hoped that in the course of the present Parliament the Government would see their way to gratify the desire of the Irish Catholics to have either a university of their own or an endowed Catholic college connected with the Royal University of Ireland. But before the new institution was established it ought to be ascertained what proportion lay influence was to have on the governing body, and care must be taken that the professors when once appointed should not be liable to be arbitrarily dismissed by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), on behalf of the Government, was distinctly conciliatory, and whilst dissociating himself from those who vehemently attacked the existing system, he was equally opposed to the views put forward on behalf of the Ulster Protestants. He thought that those persons would do well to reconsider the uncompromising position they had always taken up on this matter. Everybody who knew Ireland was reluctantly driven to admit that, unless we were able to try some system which the Roman Catholic population would consent to accept, it was vain to hope that higher education would be brought within the reach of a large number of the members of that communion who ought certainly to take advantage of it. If we wanted to get the best results we ought not to rely on examination alone, but to associate the teaching with the examining body. The House could not be expected, however, to set up a university which would not maintain the standard of secular education at a high level. The problem was to devise a scheme for a university to which Roman Catholics would resort in large numbers, and which would ultimately rival Trinity College, Dublin. The Government could not propose a scheme until they were tolerably sure that it would be accepted by the Roman Catholics, and at present they had not got much guidance from the leaders of Irish public opinion in this matter.

Mr. J. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*), speaking on behalf of the Opposition leaders, was glad to notice the spirit in which the Government had approached the subject. In 1893, when a question arose as to whether the projected Irish Parliament should be allowed to establish and endow a place for university education, Mr. Balfour had moved an amendment to prevent that Parliament from doing so, although he said he would consent to the establishment of such an institution by the Imperial Parliament. He himself, on the part of the then Government, proposed an amendment which was assented to by both parties in the House and was passed without a division. This proposal, which commanded universal assent, was to the effect that the Irish Parliament should be allowed to establish and endow a place of university education, with two provisos—first, that it should not endow out of public funds any theological chair; and, secondly, that the new institution should be subject to all the restrictions which the act of 1873 imposed upon the University of Dublin. Mr. Balfour fully assented to that proposal, as he thought it was a reasonable way of meeting a grave difficulty. For his own part he would do a great deal to avoid setting up a teaching institution in which ecclesiastics would have a dominant influence, but he did not see how any one having an intimate knowledge of Irish life could deny that the step which the Government now proposed to take was one which they ought to support. He might state without any breach of confidence that in 1893 the hierarchy were willing to assent to the proposal that no divinity chair was to be founded

in the Catholic university or Catholic college. He thought, however, that ecclesiastical professorships might be endowed out of private funds.

In view of the smooth promises given by the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Engledew withdrew his amendment, and the wrongs of Ireland having been for the time fully discussed, those of Scotland were brought forward by Mr. Weir (*Ross and Cromarty*), who endeavoured to obtain a pledge from the Government that some portion of the 2,000,000 acres devoted to deer forests and grouse shootings should be acquired for the crofters, cottars and fishermen of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Lord Advocate, Mr. A. G. Murray (*Buteshire*), without committing himself to any general scheme, said that the Government had already under consideration a scheme by which the money appropriated for the relief of the distress in the West Highlands might be utilised. But this failed to satisfy Mr. Weir, and upon a division his amendment was negatived by 144 to 77 votes.

The discontented Conservatives, who during the recess had bitterly denounced Sir M. White-Ridley for having released four dynamitards from prison, under circumstances which were rendered more inexplicable by each semi-official explanation, found an effective spokesman in Sir Henry Howarth (*Salford, E.*). In a long speech, which more than once caused Mr. Balfour to rise and protest, Sir H. Howarth supported his contention that the explanations given by the Government to justify the release of the dynamitards in the previous autumn were inadequate. Mr. Balfour in a tempestuous speech defended his own honour and that of his colleague—which in neither case was impugned—and maintained that the Home Secretary had only followed with undeviating fidelity the traditions of the department. With the actual circumstances of the case Mr. Balfour did not deal, although by common consent they were so peculiar as to provoke suspicion. Four prisoners out of nine in one limited class, as against sixteen out of four or five thousand of all other classes, were suddenly released from the remainder of their terms of imprisonment. Moreover, in 1895, Mr. Asquith, then Home Secretary, had been unable to discover any reason for setting free the convicts in question. Mr. Balfour's apology was so little appreciated on his own side that Mr. J. Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) was moved to declare that the thanks of the House were due to Sir H. Howarth for bringing the matter before the House; and he pertinently inquired whether, supposing the mental condition of the released prisoners was such as described, it was right to let them loose upon society.

When the subject again came before the House (Jan. 25) the Home Secretary found it necessary to enter into a long defence of his course of action. He assured the House that there had never been any compact between himself or any

member of the Government with a section of the House. He had admitted that in a sense the men who were released last year might be described as political prisoners, inasmuch as they were tried under the Treason Felony Act ; and also in the sense that political motives guided them to the crimes which they sought to commit. But he had always added that we must go behind such motives, and, as Mr. Asquith had said, must hold that when men dealt with dynamite they were guilty of crimes which in the opinion of the civilised world were most atrocious and which deserved the severest punishment. Consequently he repudiated from the beginning the idea that there should be any special treatment of these prisoners, while, on the other hand, he did not think they ought to be subjected to worse treatment than other prisoners. He wished to state now most emphatically what he had stated before, without the slightest qualification or reserve, that in advising the extension of the prerogative of mercy to the four men released last August he acted solely and entirely on medical grounds, that he had no *arrière pensée*, and that he felt himself absolutely forced to come to the conclusion at which he arrived. He had had before him all the reports in regard to their treatment when Mr. Asquith was in office, and they proved that his predecessor was right in his refusal to release the men. About December, 1895, he himself ordered a special inquiry to be made by Dr. Maudsley and Dr. Nicholson as to the health of the men, and the reports showed that on medical grounds there was then no reason for advising the exercise of the clemency of the Crown. In the course of last summer, however, in consequence of representations which he received, he thought it necessary to call for a fresh inquiry. On that occasion he received in July the report of Dr. Gover, strongly recommending the release within one month of Daly, who, he said, was unable to bear further imprisonment. In an ordinary case he should have asked for no further advice, but there had been so much public notice called to these particular cases that he felt himself obliged to ask for an opinion independent of the Home Office. Accordingly he sent down Dr. Maudsley and Dr. Buzzard, who corroborated Dr. Gover's opinion, and their corroboration extended not only to the case of Daly, but to the cases of the three other prisoners who were released at the same time. He thought the most straightforward course would be to inform the House of Commons at once, and therefore he made his statement on August 13 last, when unfortunately there was not time for further questions to be addressed to him and for further explanations to be made. In conclusion, he observed that, according to the medical opinions he received, Gallagher and Whitehead were not mad at the time they were released from prison.

Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) chivalrously took up the defence of his successor at the Home Office, declaring that he had vin-

licated his conduct in a manner so plain and straightforward that it was to be hoped that nothing more would be heard of the suspicions which had been bruited abroad for several months. For his own part, he had never believed for a moment that there was any compact or secret arrangement between the Government and their Irish opponents. The matter was then allowed to drop, and Sir H. Howarth's amendment negatived without a division.

The other points raised during the debate on the address were the absence of any bill founded on the report of the Committee on Food Products; the need of remedying by legislation the undermanning of British merchant vessels; the importance of a full and independent inquiry into the condition of the people of India; the omission of notice of bills for the simplification of parliamentary registration, and for regulating the removal of paupers to Ireland. In some cases the proposals were negatived after a short debate, and in others the Government declared its readiness to bring in bills if time permitted. The last amendment, moved by Mr. Coningsby Disraeli (*Altrincham, Cheshire*), was certainly the most original, but its actual purpose was obscure, and his speech threw but little light upon his object—unless it were designed to be a censure upon our ambassador at the Porte—Sir P. Currie. Mr. Disraeli wished “to send a special envoy to Constantinople in order to guard not only British imperial interests, but to promote the carrying through of appropriate reforms for all the inhabitants, irrespective of race and religion, of the Ottoman Empire.” The proposal was supported by Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett (*Ecclesall, Sheffield*), on the ground that the more we attempted to coerce the Sultan, the more surely were we driving him to look to Russia for support. These speeches, however, had the effect of drawing from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs a statement as to the position of affairs at Constantinople.

Mr. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*) began by declaring that our policy in Europe in discharge of the responsibilities which by treaty or otherwise we had assumed ought not to be dictated by considerations of the effect which such a policy might produce on the inhabitants of her Majesty's empire in India. Our policy had been objected to on the ground that it was one of hostile coercion against Turkey. That was the policy, however, not of ourselves alone, but of the combined Powers of Europe, and whether the coercion was ultimately to become hostile rested not with us but with Turkey herself. In its inception and design it was a policy not of coercion but of reform in the interests of every section of the Ottoman Empire. The amendment was a motion of want of confidence in Sir Philip Currie, the present representative of the Queen at Constantinople, but he maintained that there was no foundation whatever for the charge which the supporters of the amendment, by implication rather than by direct statement, had

advanced. If there had been any change in our attitude towards Turkey it was due, not to anything done by our ambassador at Constantinople, but to the action of Turkey herself, and to the irresistible logic of events. A more inopportune moment for the introduction of this amendment could not have been selected. The Government had just laid before the House a blue-book which had elicited greater unanimity and satisfaction on both sides of the House than any blue-book he could remember. That blue-book showed that the outlook at the present moment was more favourable than it had been for some time past. In the discussions which were taking place at Constantinople, Sir P. Currie had represented her Majesty's Government to their entire satisfaction. With the experience of three years behind him, with his knowledge of the Eastern question, and with his ability and his resource, our ambassador had in every respect completely and satisfactorily carried out the views of her Majesty's Government. We were within a short distance of reaching a satisfactory result, and yet this was the moment when Mr. Disraeli and his friends intervened in order to secure the supersession of the British representative at Constantinople. Her Majesty's Government saw no necessity for sending a special envoy to Constantinople. It would weaken and cripple the authority of her Majesty's Government in the counsels of Europe at the very moment when the concert of Europe had been re-established and when practical unanimity had been secured.

Sir W. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) said it was the duty of himself and his colleagues to support her Majesty's Government against the attacks of the irregular janissaries behind them. As Sir P. Currie was at Constantinople when he and his friends were in office, he felt that he ought not to be silent on the present occasion, and that he ought to repudiate the slur which the amendment would cast upon our representative there. The object of the amendment was that another envoy should be sent to Constantinople to put more money on the wrong horse. If the recently presented correspondence had been received with favour, it was because it showed that her Majesty's Government had been labouring to induce the Powers of Europe to perceive that paper remonstrances addressed to the Sultan would always be in vain. This was a moment not to weaken the hands of her Majesty's Government, but to strengthen them in the policy which they desired to carry out.

Mr. A. J. Balfour believed there was hardly any difference of opinion between the two sides of the House with regard to the necessity, from a public point of view, of supporting the distinguished diplomatist who was now representing her Majesty's Government at Constantinople. The opinion of the Government was that the existence of Turkey depended upon her acceptance of reforms. Turkey reformed would be invulnerable, whereas Turkey unreformed would be doomed to near dissolution.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the address agreed to (Jan. 26) without further debate.

On the second day of the session Mr. Balfour had given notice of his intention to take the whole time of the House for Government business, but before carrying out his threat he permitted Sir Howard Vincent (*Sheffield, Central*) to move his Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment Bill, under which goods of foreign manufacture could not be admitted into this country unless the country of their production was indicated. The bill had been passed with little consideration and with total want of foresight. It had never fulfilled the sanguine expectations of its protectionist promoters, and so far from effecting what it was meant to perform, it had the result of advertising the goods it was intended to depreciate. The words "Made in Germany" had not acted as a scarecrow, for people bought goods according to their needs and taste and altogether regardless of their origin. Mr. Ritchie, speaking at Wolverhampton after the debate (which had ended in the rejection of Sir Howard Vincent's bill by 153 to 97 votes), quoted some interesting figures with reference to our commerce with Germany. During the five years 1891-5 our imports from Germany showed a decrease as compared with the years 1880-4, while our exports to Germany for similar periods showed an increase of 4,000,000*l.* Moreover our exports to Germany in 1896 exceeded those of 1894 by 4,400,000*l.*, while imports from that country increased by only 1,000,000*l.* Lord Herschell, on the same day (Jan. 27), speaking at Swindon, also offered some useful criticism upon the alarm sometimes expressed at the growth of the industry of foreign countries. When it was stated that some other country had doubled its production of a commodity, whilst in this it had only increased 5 or 10 per cent., it was forgotten that our 5 per cent. might be equal to the total output of the other country.

The right of the State to interfere in a trade dispute against the wish of either of the parties concerned was made the subject of a long debate. Mr. W. Jones (*Arfon, Carnarvonshire*) had no difficulty in obtaining forty members ready to rise and support his motion for adjournment (Jan. 28) to call attention to the attitude of Lord Penrhyn towards his quarrymen. In the debate which ensued Mr. Douglas-Pennant (*Northants, S.*), on behalf of his father, said that Lord Penrhyn did not object to any legitimate combination of workmen, but he did object to the condition in which the men insisted that a representative or representatives of the Board of Trade should be present at a conference between his agent and the quarrymen's delegates. He believed that the presence of Government officials would weaken his authority in the quarries, and would create a precedent for similar intervention on other occasions. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie (*Croydon*), explained that he had asked Lord Dudley to go down to Penrhyn Castle to

enter into personal negotiations with Lord Penrhyn, and he had also sent down one of the most trusted officials of the Department to see the men in order to induce them to modify some of their demands. Towards the conclusion of the negotiations Lord Penrhyn was informed that the presence of a Board of Trade representative would not be pressed against his wishes. That condition was, in fact, withdrawn before the negotiations came to a close. He hoped that the negotiations which had been broken off might be resumed, as the Board of Trade were willing again to endeavour to bring the two parties together in order to discuss their differences. Sir Wm. Harcourt upon this rose and said that it was quite clear that the conduct of the Board of Trade was exactly the course contemplated by Parliament. Mr. Balfour added that, in his opinion, no further public advantage could accrue from prolonging the debate, but to this the Labour members, Messrs. Burns (*Battersea*) and J. Wilson (*Durham*) and Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) demurred, and the discussion continued for some time longer, but without arriving at any practical result.

The reappointment of the South African Committee was a matter of more public interest and importance, and although the Government made it plain that they considered themselves bound in honour to hold the promised inquiry, there were many, especially on their own side, who held that it would lead to no good, and might provoke a great deal of harm. When, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain had formally moved the reappointment of the committee, which had already met at the close of the previous session, Mr. J. M. Maclean (*Cardiff Dist.*) moved an amendment to the effect that, in view of the peaceful settlement of affairs in the Chartered Company's territories, the punishment of all persons connected with the raid into the Transvaal, and the inexpediency, in the interest of all South Africa, of reopening questions which had now been disposed of, that House thought it unnecessary to reappoint the select committee of 1896. He strongly objected to keeping open an inquiry which might prolong indefinitely a state of unrest in South Africa, and said that if all members on the ministerial side were allowed to vote on this question according to their own judgment, without regard to party allegiance, he had no doubt what the result would be. Since last year, he maintained, circumstances had arisen which made it undesirable that the committee should be reappointed. If any arrangement had been made with the Government of the South African Republic for the reappointment of the committee, it had been cancelled by the conduct of President Krüger during the past twelve months, but, in his opinion, the blue-book did not show that any such compact was ever entered into by her Majesty's Government.

Sir J. Lubbock (*London Univ.*), in seconding the amendment, admitted that her Majesty's Government were only doing their duty in bringing forward this motion in fulfilment of their

pledges. Nobody could suggest that any good could possibly arise out of the inquiry. Since last year a great deal had happened, the persons engaged in the raid had been tried and imprisoned, and he thought the Chartered Company would have good reason to complain if on unfounded suspicions they were under the great disadvantage of having to face an inquiry of this kind at the present time.

At this point the debate was adjourned, to be resumed on the following night (Jan. 29) by the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. J. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*), who, referring to Sir J. Lubbock's appeal to the Government to treat the resolution as an open question, said that that was an unusual request, and the circumstances of the case were not such as to enable him to comply with it. He was glad to know that all sections of the House desired to do everything in their power to promote good relations between the Dutch and English in South Africa. That had been his policy and would continue to be his policy as long as he held his present office. He had patiently pursued it, though not without being subjected from time to time to some misunderstanding. He admitted that he was not altogether disinterested. Reference had been made to rumours current with regard to his action and policy previous to the raid; and he could not ignore those rumours. If there were any impartial man who believed that he approved of that raid, or was cognisant of it beforehand, then he had more reason than any other member of the House to desire an inquiry. But, putting aside all personal considerations, he must state that the present situation in South Africa caused him considerable anxiety. Disquieting rumours reached him every day, and there had undoubtedly been within the last few months a recrudescence of that unrestfulness which it must be the desire of all hon. members if possible to allay. Moreover, the situation had not been improved by the recent legislation of the Transvaal Republic; and with regard to the friendly suggestions of her Majesty's Government as to reforms in favour of the Uitlanders the response of President Krüger and the Transvaal Government had, to say the least, been inadequate. He had no reason to withdraw the statement he made to President Krüger that there could be no security for peace and good relations between the two races in the Transvaal until some attempt had been made to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders. In face of these circumstances her Majesty's Government asked the House to proceed with this inquiry into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force and into the administration of the British South Africa Company. As to the second portion of the inquiry he did not imagine there would be any difference of opinion. He was bound to say that as far as his own official knowledge went, having regard to the magnitude and difficulties of the task, he believed the Chartered Company would be able to make a very

good case for itself. As regards the other branch of the inquiry it would have to be conducted with great care and discretion. The raid was indissolubly connected with the discontent in Johannesburg, and that discontent was founded on the grievances of the Uitlanders. Therefore any inquiry into the origin of the raid would be a sham unless it went carefully into this question of grievances which caused the discontent and made the raid possible. He appreciated the difficulties in the way, but, in spite of that, he thought it necessary, on behalf of the Government, to press for the appointment of this committee. It was quite true that no promise was given either to President Krüger or to any outsider in this matter, but it was made to the House of Commons, and the Government could not, without failing in honour, retire from such a promise unless it were by the general wish of the House. Although the House would be assuming a great responsibility, he believed that the result would be satisfactory to the country, and that the inquiry would secure the object which all of them had at heart—namely, the allaying and not increasing the animosities which might at the present time prevail.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, on behalf of the Opposition, supported the Colonial Secretary on the ground that the Sovereign had publicly announced to the world at large that there should be a searching inquiry into the circumstances leading to and surrounding the Jameson raid. In the speech from the throne in the previous year it was announced that an attack had been made on a friendly Government by forces under the control of a body representing the British Crown, and that a full inquiry would be made into the circumstances of that attack. He would not say one single word that would weaken what the Colonial Secretary had said about his friendly representations in regard to the interests of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg; on the contrary, he desired to reinforce his efforts. If, however, we were going to give force to those friendly representations we must, in the first instance, place beyond all doubt our own good faith to the Transvaal Government. That was the ground of the promise of this full and searching inquiry. It had been alleged that the committee would reopen questions which had now been disposed of. What questions had been disposed of? Certainly the trial of Dr. Jameson and his companions did not dispose of the question put forward, *viz.*, how far other persons and whether the Chartered Company were in any way responsible either for the earlier or later parts of the transaction. The inquiry at the Cape did not profess to dispose of that. The Opposition, he declared, had done nothing to weaken the hands of the Government in the task of reconciling the English and the Dutch races in South Africa. He had always considered that this was the object which any English Government should have in view. All the committee had to do was to ascertain the real facts of the case, and it was intended to

give an assurance to the world that this country desired to deal fairly with other nations.

In view of these declarations, Mr. Maclean withdrew his resolution, and the committee was reappointed to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company and to report thereon, and further to report what alterations were desirable in the government of the territories under the control of the company. The committee consisted of the Attorney-General, Mr. Bigham, Mr. Blake, Mr. Buxton, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cripps, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Mr. John Ellis, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. G. Wyndham.

The recurrent difficulties besetting the Irish Nationalists had not been smoothed over when Parliament reassembled—and on the very first day (Jan. 19) the Healyites and Dillonites had a skirmish over the choice of the sessional chairman. The proceedings as usual took place in Committee Room No. 15, which on many previous occasions had been the scene of Irish discussions. Dr. Tanner on this occasion having taken the chair, Mr. Dillon was proposed by Mr. M'Carthy as sessional chairman. Thereupon Mr. Engledew proposed to substitute the name of Sir Thomas Esmonde, but was defeated by 33 to 18 votes. The Dillonites having thus shown themselves masters of the situation, carried their complete list of officers. This course, however, by no means shut the mouth of Mr. Healy. He had refused to be bound by the resolutions of the "Irish at home and abroad" meeting held in the previous autumn in Dublin, and had through his paper, *The Nation*, appealed for funds to carry on his propaganda. His opponents maintained that his refusal to accept Mr. Dillon's leadership and his independent appeal for funds were acts of contumacy, for which he merited expulsion from the party. A meeting of the Nationalist members was accordingly convoked (Jan. 24) to discuss the situation. An entire day was spent in debate and adjourned without apparently any result. Upon the reassembling (Jan. 26) Mr. Healy, to bring matters to an issue, moved the following amendment:—

"That the power of the Irish parliamentary party to enforce the pledge taken by every Nationalist member to his constituents is the best guarantee for unity and cohesion amongst their representatives possessed by the people of Ireland; that the only conditions binding on the representatives of the people are those imposed by their constituents before the election; that no section of the party can confer on its chairman new and unusual powers which his predecessors never enjoyed or claimed; and that the invention or enforcement of an additional pledge is subservient of the constitution of this party, and is an innovation on public and individual right."

After a brief debate this was negatived by 33 to 16, the only special feature of the division being the fact that Mr. James Roche, who previously had voted with the Dillonites, now threw in his lot with Mr. Healy. The discussion upon the main question was then continued, several Healyites addressing the meeting at length in justification of their attitude towards the sessional chairman; and at two o'clock a division was taken upon Mr. Davitt's motion, which was carried by 33 to 21. Sir Thomas Esmonde and Mr. James Roche, who did not take part in the previous day's divisions, voted with the Healyites on the main question; Dr. M'Donnell abstained; Mr. Justin M'Carthy was absent; and Mr. Molloy, Mr. James O'Connor, and Mr. Ffrench, all Healyites, were away ill.

On the following day (Jan. 27) Mr. Blake submitted a resolution which, ostensibly dictated by a desire to administer equitably the Anti-Parnellite war-chest, was in fact arrived at by the exclusion of Mr. Healy and his followers from the party. Mr. Blake's resolution ran as follows:—

“Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the administration of national funds entrusted to the Irish parliamentary party, be it resolved as follows: The secretaries shall, during the week ensuing the passing hereof, keep in the whips' room for signature by members a paper headed by the party resolution on unity and discipline, and by the following declaration: ‘I, a member of the Irish parliamentary party, whose signature is hereto appended, do hereby for myself declare as follows: (1) That I did not before my election undertake to maintain myself in Parliament without indemnity from the party funds; (2) that I have not received, and that I do not expect or intend to receive, in respect of this or any future session, any indemnity from any public fund, general or local, other than the Irish National Fund; (3) that I am not in a position to keep up my attendance in Parliament without an indemnity.’ The said declaration paper, and also a statement of the funds on hand and an estimate of the funds expected, shall be laid before a party meeting specially called on not less than one week's notice for the consideration of the question; whereon the party shall by resolution assign to a ‘members' indemnity fund’ such sums as, having regard to the number of signatories of the declaration, and also to the other needs of the party, they deem expedient; and the treasurers shall, from time to time, as funds allow, place to the credit of the members' indemnity fund account the sums so assigned. Each of the signatories shall, so long as he remains a member of the Irish parliamentary party under its rules, be entitled, share and share alike, without preference or priority, to the same proportion of the instalments from time to time paid out of the members' indemnity funds, which shall be distributed by the treasurers in six monthly payments as nearly equal as the funds in hand will

allow. All moneys in the hands of the treasurers not assigned to the members' indemnity fund shall be disposed of by party resolution; and the treasurers' accounts shall be yearly audited by public accountants named by the party, laid before the party, and published."

The discussion on this drastic proposal was short and unexciting. Mr. Healy himself did not attend the meeting, and only five of his supporters took part in the division. Thirty-two Dillonites constituted the majority, and members were allowed a week to sign the proposed declaration—a privilege of which the Healyites unanimously declined to avail themselves. In consequence, moreover, of the adoption of the resolution which conferred upon a section of the party power to set up a new constitution for the whole body of Nationalist members, Mr. E. V. Knox—one of the members for Londonderry—announced his secession from the Dillonites. At the expiration of the term mentioned in the resolution it was found that twenty-one members had applied for funds, in accordance with the prescribed conditions, and after some discussion 2,520*l.* was allotted to the members' indemnity fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of these gentlemen at Westminster—the actual names of the recipients being kept secret.

Before taking up the education question, which was destined to occupy considerable time, the Government laid before Parliament one of its proposals to insure the country against the dangers of invasion. It was only part of a general scheme of national defence which the Government hoped eventually to carry out. With this object the Under Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), proposed a resolution (Jan. 29) authorising provision to be made for the works in question by means of a loan of 5,458,000*l.* "for urgent military purposes." The first item of 1,120,000*l.*, he explained, related to services in which the Navy had an equal interest with the Army, if it had not a primary interest. It was for fortifications, and the additions were due mainly to the provision of works for quick-firing guns, and the defences of our naval bases. Under pressure from the Admiralty it had been determined to undertake the fortification of certain harbours on the west coast in order to enable her Majesty's fleet to act with greater freedom and to secure our mercantile marine. The four harbours selected were Berehaven, Lough Swilly, Falmouth, and Scilly. The whole sum proposed for the defence of these harbours and for the construction of fortifications abroad did not exceed the price of a single ironclad. A large portion of the additional expenditure, amounting to 2,900,000*l.* odd, was for barracks and large camps, and it was intended to provide large additional quarters for married soldiers. The last head of the loan, amounting to 1,149,000*l.*, was for surrounding London with defensive positions and establishing storehouses, for providing for the more efficient training of troops, and for rifle ranges at

easily accessible places. It was intended to ask the House to vote 500,000*l.* for the establishment of ranges, the use of which would be available for every battalion of militia and every volunteer regiment at periods of the year most convenient to them. Large spaces of land were required for manœuvres if our infantry and cavalry were to be maintained in a state of efficiency, and accordingly negotiations had been entered into for provisional agreements with land-owners by which the Government hoped to be able to purchase 40,000 acres, or about 60 square miles, on Salisbury Plain, the cost of which, with the necessary works, would be about 450,000*l.*, and would be of a permanent character, and the loan would be repaid within thirty years. After a desultory conversation, in which Sir C. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), Mr. Lough (*Islington, W.*), and several naval and military members took part, the resolution was agreed to, and a bill founded thereon was brought in (Feb. 1) and read a first time without discussion. On the second reading (Feb. 18) Mr. Lough moved an amendment declaring that it was desirable before proceeding with the second reading of this bill to have further information as to the necessity for the proposed works and fuller information as to where the expenditure was to be made. The bill contemplated an expenditure of no less than 5,500,000*l.*, to be defrayed by a loan. Instead of asking the House to sanction so large an expenditure by a bill of this kind it would have been much better if the Government had placed upon the estimates the sums required to be expended in each year. Mr. Lough then criticised adversely several proposals in the bill, and condemned as an absurd proceeding the surrounding of London with defensive positions strongly fortified with artillery.

General Russell (*Cheltenham*), speaking as a military man and with knowledge of the views of foreign strategists as to the possible invasion of this country, upheld the scheme of defensive positions around London, as the result of careful inquiry by the military authorities, confirmed by successive Governments. To fortify London would cost between 20,000,000*l.* and 30,000,000*l.*, whereas the scheme in the bill required only 98,000*l.* The works were not fortifications at all, but simply block-houses to hold stores at selected points where temporary fortifications would enable an attack by a light column of invaders to be checked until the main defending army had time to rally.

The Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), in reply to the financial criticisms of several members, defended the course of meeting such a charge by means of a loan instead of placing the charges from year to year on the estimates. One of the chief reasons for bringing forward a measure of this description was that it gave Parliament increased control over the proposed expenditure. With regard to the scheme for the defence of London, her Majesty's Govern-

ment had not diverged from the principle which was fully considered and accepted by Parliament eight or nine years ago. He could assure the House it was the desire of the Government to give the fullest information that was consistent with the public interest. It was sometimes stated that all our defensive preparations were known abroad, but he could not make that assertion square with the fact that frequent and vain efforts were made by foreigners to ascertain what safeguards we had provided.

Mr. Woodall (*Hanley*), who had been Financial Secretary at the War Office in the previous Government, admitted the force of Mr. Brodrick's arguments in favour of a loan, and he was shortly afterwards followed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*), the ex-Secretary for War, who, referring to the defence of London, said too much had been made of a comparatively small matter. An idea had got about that there was some grotesque scheme for encircling London with a circumvallation or a chain of forts. Such a notion was of course perfectly absurd. If, however, the scheme of the Government was merely intended to make a provision for defence of routes in case of invasion he had nothing to say against it. On the whole, he thought they ought to support her Majesty's Government when they came forward with a proposal of this kind.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, having expressed his satisfaction that the traditions of the House were thus honourably maintained in matters in which party politics were not concerned, closed the debate, and the amendment having been negatived by 194 to 43 votes, the bill was read a second time.

The leaders of the Opposition having thus signified their concurrence with the bill as proposed, its progress through committee was not seriously delayed. Mr. Lough (*Islington, W.*) and Mr. Kearley (*Devonport*) moved certain verbal amendments, the chief object of which was to bring the programme and its current cost from time to time before the House. These views were supported by several Progressive Radicals and by the Irish members, but without any practical result, and the bill was finally reported to the House without amendments (March 22). Being a money bill, its passage through the House of Lords was rapid and uneventful. The Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, in moving its second reading (April 5), explained its objects in terms almost identical with those given to the House of Commons, and the bill, having rapidly passed through its various stages, received the royal assent before the Easter recess.

On the question of the proposed increase of the Army, however, the Secretary of State exercised his right of explaining the intentions of the Government in the Upper House (Feb. 4), in answer to a friendly question from Lord de Vesci. Lord Lansdowne said he was quite ready to give the information, as some reports ascribed to the Government an intention to increase the

strength of the Army far beyond what they believed to be necessary or desirable considering the very large expenditure at present demanded for military purposes. The difficulty they now had to meet arose from the depletion of the portion of the Army stationed at home in order to feed and support the portion that was serving abroad. Ever since 1872 the salutary rule of keeping one battalion at home for every battalion abroad had been ignored, owing to the increased requirements of the empire, and the result was that at present they had seventy-six battalions abroad and only sixty-five at home, showing a deficit of eleven battalions on the home establishment. The demand of the highest military authorities that steps should be taken to diminish that deficit was felt by the Government to be irresistible. One of their proposals with that object was to add two battalions to the seven existing battalions of Guards, making nine in all, and to employ three out of those nine from time to time outside the United Kingdom. They hoped to settle the details of the proposal with a minimum of disturbance of existing arrangements and without in any way impairing the efficiency of the brigade. The precise duration of the tour of foreign service required most careful consideration, and would have to be adjusted with due regard to the effect of the change on recruiting for the brigade of Guards. The change would be introduced gradually, and it was proposed to send one battalion of the Guards this year to Gibraltar and to relieve it next year. The idea of the Government was that three battalions of the Guards should be stationed at Gibraltar under the Guards brigadier; but before the scheme was entirely carried out there would be ample time to consider whether it required any modification. The effect of the proposed operation would be to take three battalions off the foreign and to add three to the home establishment, thus producing exactly the same result as if they created six new line battalions, but costing the country about 200,000*l.* less per annum than the charge for six new line battalions. They had now 141 battalions of infantry, which gave them seventy pairs of linked battalions and one odd battalion—namely, the Cameron Highlanders, the only single-battalion regiment in the service. They proposed to add to it a second battalion, thereby increasing the Army by one line battalion. The outcome of those changes would be that, whereas they had now seventy-six battalions abroad and sixty-five at home, they would have seventy-three abroad to sixty-nine at home, still leaving a deficit of four battalions, which, however, as it might be attributed to temporary circumstances, it was not intended at present to deal with. For the purpose of strengthening the garrisons of fortresses and coaling stations held for the Navy, it was proposed to make a slight increase of infantry of the line, also to add another battalion to the Malta Militia and another battalion to the West Indian Regiment, while the garrison artillery would be increased by 3,600 men.

It was further intended to provide one more battery of field artillery, giving them forty-five batteries, or the full complement of three army corps. These proposals would not be carried out at once, but would be spread over a period of three years.

The innovation proposed by the Government to assimilate the three regiments of Guards to those of the line by sending them on garrison duty abroad aroused some criticism, but as a whole the proposals were well received, and the subject dropped after a short debate.

The chief interest of the moment was centred on the House of Commons, where the principles of the new Education Bill of the Government were being keenly debated. The fact that the financial resolutions upon which the bill was to be founded were moved by the First Lord of the Treasury, and not by the Vice-President of the Council, indicated at the outstart that the chief intention of the Government was to provide money, and not to frame a new education code. Parliament in fact had been called together at an early date in order that the pledge given to the Conservatives in the last session should be redeemed before the close of the financial year. This pledge was in reality that the clergy should be rewarded by substantial aid to their denominational schools for the support given to the party at the general election, just as the landlords and farmers had in the previous session been advantaged by the Agricultural Rating Bill. As on that occasion certain members of the Opposition found themselves unwilling to look into the mouth of the Government gift-horse, because their supporters would reap the benefits of the bill—so on the present occasion the knowledge that the voluntary schools relieved to a very appreciable extent the weight of education rate in numerous districts obliged many Liberals to abstain from opposing a measure which had its economical advantages. But if such considerations limited the leaders of the Opposition in their criticism, Mr. Balfour was not less hampered by the feeling that he was acting almost directly in defiance of the very principles upon which the bill of the previous session had been founded. In granting State aid to voluntary schools without insisting upon corresponding State control, he was ignoring the recognised views of his Liberal Unionist colleagues—and, at the same time, was acting contrary to the wishes of a strong body of Conservatives who preferred that schools should be aided out of the local rates rather than out of the national exchequer.

Mr. Balfour's speech in moving the resolutions was a clear statement from the Government point of view of the position in which the question stood. It was an answer to the oft-repeated declaration of the Opposition speakers that if the Government had last year brought in a brief and simple bill dealing with voluntary schools it would have met with general acceptance on both sides of the House.

He therefore hoped that their measure for giving relief to voluntary schools out of imperial funds would be found so restricted in its scope that there would be no danger of its defeat merely through the multiplication of those subjects for debate which members opposite were so ingenious in discovering. The bill which would be based on these resolutions did not attempt to cover the whole field of educational reform. He maintained that the promise to aid the voluntary schools had received general support, and the bill of the Government confined itself to that point, the experience of last year having shown that it was undesirable to attempt all at once any wide and general scheme of educational reform, lest it should be defeated by loss of time or by the multiplication of the opportunities of debate. As to the provision for freeing voluntary schools from rates he showed that the present position of such schools in relation to the rating authorities was one of great inequality and uncertainty. If it was said that relieving from rates was equivalent to giving aid out of the rates, he pointed out that the relief given was exactly the same as that given to churches, charitable institutions, and Nonconformist chapels. But the total amount of relief would only be something over 10,000*l.* a year in London, and less in other districts. The grant proposed last year was 4*s.* per child, which would have absorbed 489,000*l.*, but it was now increased to 5*s.*, which would take up, with the increase in the number of children, 616,500*l.* The money would be allocated by the Education Department, which was responsible to Parliament, but under the guidance of associations of schools which would be formed to advise the department how best the money could be distributed to the schools within the area of each association. Each association would receive its definite proportion of the grant, but the money would be so distributed that the poorer schools would obtain more and the richer schools less than 5*s.* per head. The department would, however, have power to reject or modify any scheme which the association might put forward, the whole object in view being to promote the efficiency of the schools. Any school which unreasonably refused to join an association might be deprived of its share of the grant, provided always that no school should be requested to join an association the majority of schools belonging to which were of a different denomination to its own. The result would be that urban schools which were really necessitous would receive more than rural schools, and associations containing town schools would get the grant in larger proportion than associations containing few town schools and many country schools, as there were larger needs in the town schools, which suffered much from the Education Act, while the rural schools benefited largely, and urban education was more costly than rural education. Each association would receive an amount of money corresponding to the number of scholars in average attendance, but subject to the fact that if

they had many urban schools they would get more than the average, and if many rural schools they would get less—the difference being decided by the Education Department. Such rich schools as refused to join the associations would be deprived of the grant, and their money would be distributed among the associated schools, while the unassociated schools would be dealt with by the department, unaided by the advice of any association. There would be no interference with the management of the schools, except that they would be required to have their accounts audited to the satisfaction of the department. He was afraid it would be impossible to pass the bill before the close of the financial year, but the voluntary schools would not suffer in the end, even if they got more of the grant this year, for they would gain enormously in the future—over 100,000*l.* a year—by the increase of the grant. He warned possible opponents of the bill that if the denominational schools were starved out of existence the most serious consequences would result, for the people only consented to acquiesce in the undenominational teaching of the board schools so long as the denominational system stood side by side with it. Whether the bill failed or not, the Government had done well to introduce it, and they certainly intended to pass it during the present session.

Mr. Acland (*Rotherham, West Riding*) opened the criticism on the part of the Opposition by expressing his surprise at the unusual and remarkable manner in which this subject had been brought forward. The country had been undoubtedly led to believe that board schools were to be excluded, because otherwise the bill could not become law before March 31, whereas the committee were now informed that the measure would probably not be passed before the close of the financial year. The Opposition were not disposed to object to an increased grant to voluntary schools under reasonable conditions, but they held that necessitous board schools were equally deserving of attention at the same time. The Government, he complained, were not observing the principle of equal treatment as between voluntary and board schools. They had framed their resolutions in such a way as to restrict the debate, and they were evidently determined to leave the board schools out in the cold. There was nothing in the bill to guarantee that the present private subscriptions to voluntary schools should be maintained at the existing level. Again, the bill contained no provision for improving the management of the voluntary schools through the representation of either the public or the parents of the children.

Mr. Jebb (*Cambridge Univ.*) and Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), holding diametrically opposed political opinions, concurred in asserting the claims of necessitous board schools, and Sir John Lubbock (*London Univ.*) confessed that the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury was a surprise to him in many respects. They ought not to do anything in

that House that would enable denominational schools to be carried on without the aid of private subscriptions, but it was undoubtedly a hardship that persons who contributed to a voluntary school should also be called upon to pay the School Board rate in the same district. He asked the Government to consider whether they could not to a great extent meet the exigencies of the voluntary schools by relaxing the rule as regards class subjects and by then allowing subscriptions to come in instead of rates.

On the second night of the debate Sir W. Hart-Dyke (*Dartford, Kent*), a former Vice-President of the Council, thought the best thing they could do was to acknowledge frankly that the School Board system must obtain in this country and that it was not incompatible with the existence of voluntary schools. His own firm belief was that the only solution of the great educational difficulty was the substitution of an educational body in every county in place of a great central department. As for the present proposal, it was an honest endeavour to fulfil the pledge which had been given by her Majesty's Government. He was surprised that some members on the ministerial side appeared to be supporters rather of board schools than of voluntary schools. There was not a murmur of thanks to the Government for introducing this scheme because it helped the voluntary schools under whose auspices those hon. gentlemen won their seats in the House of Commons. In his opinion it was absolutely necessary that the bill should direct the Educational Department in distributing the grant to voluntary schools to have due regard to the amount of the private subscriptions. He would have preferred a more comprehensive scheme, but he intended to support this proposal with his vote to the very end because he believed that in the difficult circumstances of the case it was the best proposal which her Majesty's Government could have produced. With regard to his hon. friends who had been criticising the Government proposal adversely, he might remind them that they were playing with edged tools and that big majorities did not last for ever.

Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton*) addressed himself to the question rather as ex-minister than as the spokesman of the dissenting body to which he belonged—the Wesleyans—who, it was believed, were generally favourable to the Government proposals. He was scandalised at the suggestion that the initiatory stage under discussion was purely formal. The Government had advisedly chosen a mode of procedure which necessitated the discussion at this stage of the most vital parts of the bill. Consequently the Government had no right to object to or to shorten this discussion. A financial resolution was usually made as wide as possible in the first instance and was afterwards limited by the bill which was based upon it. He contended that the inclusion of the board schools would have saved time, because measures of equal justice passed far more

rapidly than measures of discriminating injustice. It was absurd to adopt the roundabout process of passing two bills when the whole thing could have been done by means of one bill. If the Government were in earnest they must pledge themselves that they would not advise her Majesty to prorogue Parliament until their bill on the subject of the necessitous board schools had been passed into law. If they did not give that pledge their promise was obviously worthless. He might point out that, if the voluntary schools and the board schools were dealt with in separate bills, one of those measures might be accepted by the House of Lords while the other was rejected. The Government were preventing the House from voting on the simple issue whether board schools should be treated on a footing of equality with voluntary schools.

From this point onwards the efforts of the Opposition were centred upon extorting a promise from the Government to deal with necessitous board schools in the same bill with voluntary schools, and the Solicitor-General, Sir R. B. Finlay (*Inverness Burghs*) was therefore instructed to say that, as the two questions could be best dealt with separately, the Government intended to deal with poor board schools as soon as possible. The Opposition thereupon shifted its line of attack and urged that only necessitous voluntary schools should have the benefits which it was promised should be given to similarly conditioned board schools, and an amendment in this sense was moved by Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*). Before this was done, Mr. Birrell (*Fife, W.*) endeavoured to bring up a question which had been hitherto avoided on both sides. He took occasion to express his belief that the so-called religious difficulty did not exist, and that the attempt to divide the children of this country into two hostile camps, scowling at each other for the love of God, was an imposture. With the exception of the Roman Catholics and the Jews, the great bulk of the people who sent their children to these schools, as far as they thought at all on religious questions, thought alike, and very rarely entered into the domain of controversial theology. It was admitted by many of the supporters of the Government that it was an unfair and an unjust bill, and that another measure must be brought in to remedy the injustice and to remove the inequality which this bill would create.

After some remarks by Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) and Sir Wm. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*), who declared that the resolution had been framed with such ingenuity as to render it impossible to get at the real intentions of the Government, the House divided, and Mr. Lloyd George's amendment was defeated by 320 to 112 votes, and after the closure had been applied the resolution was carried by 325 to 110 votes.

The largeness of the Government majority was mainly due to the attitude of the Irish Nationalists, of whom thirty went into the ministerial lobby. Three Radicals, Sir Samuel Montagu (*Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets*), Mr. M. Fowler (*Durham*

City), and Mr. W. Allan (*Gateshead*), also voted with the Government, but Mr. Geo. Dixon (*Edgbaston, Birmingham*), who had taken a leading part in educational legislation, voted with the Opposition.

On the report of the resolution (Feb. 4) the Opposition again raised a protracted debate, Mr. Asquith objecting strongly to the association of schools, by which parliamentary control over the distribution of the grants was lost, and Sir Wm. Harcourt because the bill intended to depress board schools relatively to voluntary schools. Moreover, this scheme would give to rich districts where voluntary schools flourished nearly all the money and little or none to the poorer neighbourhoods. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the fundamental difference between the two classes of schools lay in the fact that board schools could always have recourse to the rates, whereas voluntary schools could not, and consequently deserved special treatment if they were to be preserved. The report was then agreed to by 283 to 99 votes, and the bill was brought in and read a first time (Feb. 4) without debate; Mr. Balfour promising that the subsequent stages should be pressed forward.

In the interval before the second reading the House of Commons with lightness of heart passed the second reading of a bill which if passed into law would profoundly modify the whole conditions of parliamentary representation and constitutional government, the responsible advisers of the Crown observing throughout a total silence. Mr. Faithfull Begg (*St. Rollox, Glasgow*), in an effective maiden speech, moved the second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill, in which the old familiar arguments were skilfully arranged, and the rock upon which so many similar resolutions and bills had been wrecked carefully avoided. Mr. Begg left it altogether an open question whether the measure would enfranchise married as well as single women, or whether the former would lose by marriage privileges which they enjoyed before that event. The measure, he said, was intended merely to establish the principle of the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women, and it contained the irreducible minimum of the women's claim. He was informed that if it were passed the measure would enfranchise about 500,000 women, though he admitted that the calculation was one which could not be made with any accuracy. It had been stated that the bill was vaguely drawn, and that it would not include married women. He offered no opinion on that point, but in committee the matter could be made perfectly clear. Women had special interests which they desired to protect and special knowledge on questions affecting their own sex; and common justice demanded that they should be permitted to give effect to their views by voting for members of the House of Commons. Similar bills had been recently passed in New Zealand and South Australia, and the working of both those measures was eminently satisfactory.

The opposition to the bill was led by Mr. Radcliffe Cooke (*Hereford*), who maintained, first, that there was no genuine demand for the measure; and, secondly, that it would be unjust to pass it. If this subject were ripe for parliamentary treatment it would be taken up by the leaders of the two great political parties, instead of being left, as at present, to the advocacy of private members. He insisted that the position of the women's suffrage movement in this country did not justify the introduction of this bill.

The bill was ridiculed and opposed by Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), denounced by Sir J. Simeon (*Southampton*), and supported by Mr. Jebb (*Cambridge Univ.*) and Sir Wilfrid Lawson (*Cockermouth, Cumberland*); but on both sides the question was treated rather as a joke than as a serious matter. No member of the Government rising to express its intentions with regard to the bill, Sir Wm. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) delivered his view of the situation in scathing terms, feeling that he ought not to give a silent vote on a question upon which members should have the courage of their opinions. In the present discussion, he said, they were not dealing with the details of this particular bill. What they were really dealing with was a principle of the highest possible importance and of the gravest possible consequences. He supposed the bill was intended to assert ultimately that the rights of women were identical with those of men with regard to the exercise of the electoral suffrage. He declined to enter upon invidious comparisons as to the relative merits of the two sexes, and would confine himself to a single point. It was a dry and a statistical point. It was incapable of contradiction, and it introduced no controversy. That was the numerical relations of the two sexes. There were in this country 1,200,000 more women than men, and this was practically a bill for the ultimate enfranchisement of that majority. Consequently this was not a small bill, but one which might have the gravest consequences. The ultimate principle of the bill was that of universal woman suffrage. That was the consideration which hon. members ought, in voting on the motion, to have in their minds. He might remind the House that in those American States where the vote had been given to women their capacity to sit in the Legislature had been recognised as a matter of course. This bill would lead to a fundamental change in the constitution of this country which would be established on what had been called an amazonian basis. Judging from his own experience he should say that the great majority of women did not desire to have the parliamentary franchise. It was not a wise and expedient thing, nor was this the proper occasion, to endeavour to establish a principle of this kind, not on the responsibility of the Government but by a catch vote in the House of Commons.

Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), who was perhaps the most earnest advocate of women's suffrage in the House,

closed the debate in a somewhat more serious spirit, arguing from Sir Wm. Harcourt's speech that the supporters of the bill were going to win. He ridiculed the idea that men would cease to vote because women were allowed to vote, and could not recognise that members should wait for action on the part of the Government before expressing an opinion on the merits of a female franchise. The closure having been applied, the bill was read a second time by 228 to 157 votes—a far larger majority than was anticipated by the warmest supporters of the measure. There being no obligation to observe party distinctions, every one seemed to vote according to his views or his pledges. The ministerial front bench was represented in the majority by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Ritchie, Sir John Gorst, and others, whilst the Radicals furnished Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Haldane, etc. In the minority were found Unionists such as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen, Conservatives like Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Long, Sir John Mowbray, and Mr. James Lowther, whilst the front Opposition bench was represented by Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Mundella, and a number of Irish Nationalists.

There were doubtless many personal reasons weighing with members which had little influence on the public press—for the debate and the division were received with generally adverse criticism, the silence of the Government being especially denounced. The result proved that in this case the united press were stronger than the heterogeneous majority, by which the second reading was carried—for although an effort was made later in the session to carry the bill a stage further, the majority tacitly assented to tactics which saved them from endorsing their hasty vote on the second reading.

A more interesting and practically a more important debate was that raised (Feb. 5) on a supplementary vote of 798,802*l.* as a grant in aid of the expedition to Dongola. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, W.*), in a vigorous speech reviewed the whole question of our relations with Egypt. The cost of the Egyptian expedition to Dongola had been 733,000*l.*, inclusive of 185,000*l.*, the cost of the extension of the railway and telegraph from Sazzar to Wady Halfa, and the purchase of the gunboats. Only forty-seven persons had been killed in the course of the campaign, but 435 had succumbed to cholera, and about 100 to other diseases. The sum of 512,500*l.* had originally been advanced by the Caisse de la Dette Publique to the Egyptian Government for the cost of the expedition. That sum, together with the surplus at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, would have covered the whole expenditure. But the action of the Caisse was over-ruled by the Mixed Court of Appeal, and the amount advanced, with interest, 528,000*l.*, had to be repaid. On this decision being made known, her Majesty's Government lost no time in in-

forming the Egyptian Government that Egypt would be held harmless in the matter, and that the cost of the expedition would be repaid by us. The vote he moved was for the 528,000*l.* and for a further sum of 270,000*l.*, which we advanced to Egypt at 2½ per cent. interest, the Egyptian Government undertaking to repay the capital from time to time by such instalments as might be found possible and convenient. No doubt there was no adequate security for the money, as the "financial fetters" of the Egyptian Government prevented them from giving any, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer was loudly cheered when he went on to say: "But we have their word, which we trust, and we are in occupation of the country, and as we have been compelled to make the advance through no fault or action of our own, I think it is calculated to prolong rather than shorten that occupation." He pointed out that the occupation had been prolonged, and was likely to be further prolonged, mainly by the action of France in refusing to allow us a "free hand" in Egypt, and when Mr. Labouchere asked, "Why should she?" the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, amid fresh cheering: "Because she voluntarily declined to go with us. She left us alone with our responsibility, and we might fairly and justly demand that she should leave us a free hand to discharge that responsibility." As to the future, there was more hearty cheering when he declared that there must be a further advance in the Soudan towards Khartoum, and that this country was not to be "worried out" of that policy by such hindrances and difficulties as the refusal of the money by the Mixed Court. The Government believed that their policy was right, and they intended that it should still be pursued. They intended, however, that it should be pursued prudently and carefully, for it certainly would not be either to the political or financial advantage of Egypt that more territory should be restored to her than she could properly administer and defend. In the first instance there would be a further advance to a very important point on the Nile called Abu Hamed. That would be an Egyptian advance. Afterwards, probably, the advance would be beyond that point, but how far he did not think it right to say. This, however, he might state—that in the opinion of the Government the main work to be done in the coming season would be, first, the consolidation and connection of the districts already under the dominion of the Khedive, and, secondly, the acquisition of important strategical positions which might be of the utmost value in the future. The Government proposed to contribute to the work to the extent of 270,000*l.* That money was to be expended in purchasing the material for a light railway between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed, across the course of the Nile which for generations had been the main caravan road to the interior of Africa. He might state with confidence that it was not contemplated to ask Parliament during 1897 for any further expenditure in this matter.

Mr. John Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) was put forward to give expression to the views of the Opposition, whose case was to question the expediency of a prolonged occupation. He said that he could not conceal from himself the gravity of some of the remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for if ever there was a moment when not a whisper should be allowed to fall to disturb the harmony of the Powers, this was the moment, and yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer was throwing down a direct and most imprudent challenge to France and Russia to question the sincerity of our proceedings, and to take up a new position. Money had never been advanced on such childish security, for Egypt would never be able to pay the instalments. The new policy of the Government, which was apparently not to stop even at Khartoum, would endanger more than ever our military and naval policy in the Mediterranean, and it had been announced in language most provocative and imprudent. Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) vehemently declared that the House now knew where the money promised to the voluntary schools this year had gone—it had been sunk in the sands of the Soudan—and he entered a strong protest against the new policy.

Sir William Harcourt emphatically protested against the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was most mischievous and dangerous. The vote he should give would not be mainly concerned with the question of an expedition either to Dongola or Khartoum, but he should register it against this estimate because he desired to make a public protest against the language of menace and defiance which had been used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had hoped that it was the intention of Lord Salisbury to act in friendly concert with the Great Powers, and especially with France and Russia, for the attainment of objects of the highest importance.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*), replied on behalf of the Government that Sir William Harcourt had put a most unwarrantable interpretation on the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had said, no doubt, that our position in Egypt was due to the circumstance that after the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, France declined to take part with us, that we had since received no support from the French Government, and that if we had received such support we might have done more for the benefit of Egypt. But such a statement was neither imprudent nor provocative. As to the decision of the Mixed Tribunal it was due to political predilections, and therefore there could be nothing astonishing in the Chancellor of the Exchequer saying that when a year hence the time came for a revision of the arrangements we should have to take account of the manner in which that decision was arrived at.

After solemn warnings from Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) and Mr. Arnold Forster (*Belfast, W.*), a sharp attack

on our Egyptian policy by Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) and a warm approval of it by Mr. H. M. Stanley (*Lambeth, N.*), two members of the late Government, Mr. Munro-Ferguson (*Leith Burghs*) and Mr. M'Arthur (*St. Austell, Cornwall*), speaking from the front Opposition bench, dissociated themselves from their leaders, and announced their intention to support the vote, which was ultimately agreed to by 169 to 57 votes.

The interval between the introduction of the Voluntary Schools Bill and the debate on its second reading was occupied with various questions of minor interest. While Mr. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*) gave an optimistic account of the state of affairs in Crete (Feb. 8), the First Lord of the Treasury defended his grant from the Royal Bounty Fund to a Mr. Brookes, who had figured somewhat disastrously in a libel action brought against Mr. Labouchere, M.P.; and Sir Charles Dilke moved a resolution urging that the House, while willing to grant whatever money was needed to keep the Army in an efficient state, ought first to be convinced that the system of enlistment and terms of service were suitable to the requirements of the empire. This practically reopened the question of the respective merits of long and short service, and at the same time touched upon the administrative duties of the Executive. On the following day Mr. Samuel Smith (*Flintshire*) moved a resolution in favour of disestablishing the Church of England and Wales, but although the question had not been debated in Parliament for more than twenty years, it failed to arouse interest, and scarcely held a quorum together. One of the chief features of the debate was the general absence of the usual occupants of the front Opposition bench, and although Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) and Sir Robert Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*) were present for a short time they left the House before the division, in which the resolution was rejected by 204 to 86 votes. Mr. C. H. Wilson (*Hull, W.*) attempted to extend Sunday closing by a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in England on Sundays. He based his argument on the fact that the practice had worked well in Ireland and Scotland, but the Home Secretary protested against piecemeal legislation, especially as a royal commission was then inquiring into the whole subject of the liquor laws. Mr. Wilson was ready to compromise by leaving the public-houses open for an hour in the middle of the day and for an hour in the evening, but the House would not have the measure even on these terms, and rejected the second reading by 206 to 149 votes.

In compliance with a wish expressed by Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) Mr. Balfour announced (Feb. 11) the terms of reference to the new Commission on Financial Relations, but inasmuch as it was subsequently found impossible to constitute that body in consequence of the attitude of the leaders of the Opposition, the terms were of practically little interest. The commissioners

were to inquire and report—(1) how much of the State expenditure is common to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and what share of that expenditure each country is contributing after the amount spent on local services has been deducted; (2) how the State expenditure on Irish local services compares with the corresponding expenditure in England and Scotland, and whether such Irish expenditure should be readjusted or reduced; and (3) whether, having regard to the nature of the taxes in force, the existing exemptions, and the State expenditure on local services, the provision of the Act of Union as to particular exemptions or abatements calls for any modification in the financial system of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour next had to face the usual grumbling and protests which meet every minister when proposing to take the whole time of the House for Government business. After an hour's discussion, however, he carried his point by 255 to 117 votes, and forthwith moved without speaking the second reading of the Voluntary Schools Bill. The formal opposition to the measure was led by Mr. R. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*), who moved as an amendment that no measure would be satisfactory which did not provide for board schools as well as voluntary schools. Mr. J. H. Roberts (*Denbighshire, W.*) also opposed the bill in the interests of Wales, because it would "force Anglican education on Welsh nonconformity," but Mr. W. Green (*Wednesbury*), on the other hand, contended that Wales, because of her nonconformity, wished to keep up her denominational schools. Mr. Lloyd Morgan (*Carmarthenshire, W.*) opposed the bill, but Viscount Cranborne (*Rocheester*) warmly supported it, and showed that it would save the ratepayers' pockets. He admitted that the secular education in board schools was better than that given in the voluntary schools, but many parents preferred to send their children to the latter for conscience' sake because they valued the religious teaching. Even the teachers in the voluntary schools consented to receive lower salaries than were paid in the board schools. He approved of the proposed federation of schools, but he denied that the bill, though it gave great relief, could be regarded as a settlement of the question. Mr. John Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) maintained that there ought to be no recognition by the State of sectarian schools, but he admitted that circumstances had changed since 1870, and the question must be dealt with from a practical point of view. He proceeded to comment on the "slow, reluctant and grudging" spirit shown by the Government, who had simply been compelled to promise another measure for the board schools, and he bantered Mr. Chamberlain on his change of attitude on educational questions. Mr. Morley was still suspicious of the intentions of the Government with regard to the board schools, and he particularly wished to know whether 5s. per head was to be given to all scholars in them, as in voluntary schools, or only to a small

proportion of those scholars. He declared that the bill was not a real measure ; it was simply the skeleton of one, treating unknown bodies without stating on what principle they were created or how large they were to be. He objected to the large and vague powers entrusted to the Education Department without a word of parliamentary guidance or control, and he proceeded to discuss a whole armoury of small details connected with the bill, his whole speech showing a rooted distrust of any attempt to better the condition of the voluntary schools. Finally, he condemned the bill as not truly recognising the great principle of civil equality. The debate was brought to a close for the night by a speech from Mr. Griffith Boscawen (*Tunbridge, Kent*), who pointed out as a serious blot in the argument of Mr. Morley that he had all along forgotten that the subscribers to the voluntary schools paid the School Board rate as well, and that therefore the board schools had the compulsory support of all citizens, whether they preferred the voluntary schools or not.

On the second night of the debate (Feb. 15) Mr. Channing (*Northants*) spoke warmly in favour of representative control in schools receiving State grants. He complained that the Government had introduced this most obscure, indefinite, and vague measure while they absolutely withheld details which hon. members were bound in the public interest to discuss. The Opposition had a right, and would do their utmost, to extort from the Government some fuller explanation of the doubtful points in the bill. In his opinion, the bill provided the Church party with a fighting fund in the shape of a sort of secret service money to enable their schools to compete with the board schools, many of which were giving good religious teaching.

It was somewhat surprising to find the defence of a bill intended to apply only to England undertaken by a Scotch member for a Scotch constituency, but Sir R. B. Finlay (*Inverness Burghs*) was Solicitor-General for England, and as such was held to be able to speak with authority in favour of voluntary schools. He argued that in England the growth of the voluntary school system was the most emphatic testimony that could be given to the fact that distinctive religious teaching was demanded by the people of this country. It was objected that the present measure was not final, but he would be a bold man indeed who professed to have devised a final settlement of this difficult problem. The country was not yet ripe for such a settlement, and it would be absurd to refuse on that account to pass a measure which it was confidently believed would solve the difficulty for some years to come. The voluntary schools were in great danger. Owing to the increased standard of education they needed assistance, and to withhold that assistance would be to penalise religious teaching or to lower the standard of education in the voluntary schools. The State, he maintained, ought to hold the balance evenly between those schools which

gave distinctive religious education and those which did not. This was not a Subscribers' Relief Bill, for its sole object was to increase the efficiency of the voluntary schools, and it was introduced in the interests of parents who desired to send their children to such schools. It did not deal directly with the relief of ratepayers, but it would help them indirectly, because if the voluntary schools were destroyed the education rate would be doubled. He admitted that the poor School Board districts required attention, but pointed out that the first attempt to give relief to them was made by the Government bill of the previous year. Consequently the enthusiasm which they now excited on the part of the Opposition was new-born. It was said that the present measure compared unfavourably with the bill of 1896 because it did not contain anything about local control; but the only effective local control was the power of appointing and dismissing teachers, and no religious community which desired to have distinctive religious teaching would dream of accepting local control of that sort. The control proposed by the bill was that of the Education Department, which would receive much assistance from the associations or federations to be formed under the bill.

After several members had spoken from both sides of the House, but without introducing any new arguments or important criticism, Sir F. Lockwood (*York*) began by observing that the debate was not without its extraordinary features. The subject, he said, had been discussed for two nights on the second reading of this bill, and also at considerable length on the preliminary resolution. Yet during the whole of that time the House had never had an opportunity of hearing a single word from the right hon. gentleman who represented the Education Department (Sir John Gorst). Such a thing was without precedent, and there was no member of the House of Commons who remembered any occasion parallel to this. Might he not be right in supposing that the minister who was responsible for the Education Department in that House rather agreed with the criticisms on the bill than with the supporters of the Government? For his own part he declined to be regarded as an enemy of the voluntary schools, but, at the same time, he and his friends were not disposed to deal with them so as to lay themselves open to the reproach of dealing unfairly with any other class of schools. The proposed preferential payments would make the voluntary schools more objectionable than they were at present in the eyes of many people, and that unsympathetic feeling would be extended beyond the schools to the Church of England itself. They were told that there existed somewhere in a box a bill relating to board schools, but he thought the committee would agree with him in thinking that a bill on the table was worth any number of bills in a box. The measure, which contained no guarantee that private subscriptions would be maintained even at their present level,

ought to be called the Denominational Education Bill, as that title would much better represent its scope and object. Thus publicly challenged, the Vice-President of the Council, Sir J. Gorst (*Cambridge Univ.*) could not avoid making some reply, but although his rising was greeted with cheers from the Opposition, he showed no disposition to gratify the House by an expression of his views of the bill; but at the same time he practically "damned with faint praise" a bill on the back of which his name formally appeared. He explained that the Committee of Council on Education consisted of a number of practical men who, in the discharge of their official duties, did not question whether it was desirable or undesirable that voluntary schools should exist. As a matter of fact, more than one-half of the children in this country were being educated in voluntary schools, and it was therefore the duty of the Department to do what lay in their power in order to render those schools more efficient. At present those schools lacked money and organisation, and this bill would supply both. If the bill were to pass in its present form the Committee of Council would have sufficient power to ensure that the money voted by Parliament would really reach the schools, because regard was to be had to the maintenance of voluntary subscriptions. He did not think the fixing of a definite minimum subscription would be a practical expedient. The distribution of the grant would no doubt be attended with considerable difficulty, but he believed the department would be able to perform the task to the satisfaction of Parliament and the country.

He wound up his speech, which had been received with great cheering from the Opposition and complete silence by the Ministerialists, by declaring that he was not able to "shine" in a party debate on education any more than Mr. Acland, for both of them knew too much of the subject, and were too deeply concerned for the interests of the children who were to be educated, to be at all willing to make the subject the "shuttlecock of party."

Rather out of compliment to the subject than out of regard for the abundance of arguments for or against the measure, a third evening (Feb. 16) was devoted to the debate, in the course of which Mr. Mundella (*Brightside, Sheffield*) was the most able opponent of the bill, and Mr. Jebb (*Cambridge Univ.*) and Lord Warkworth (*South Kensington*) its most spirited supporters. The discussion was finally brought to a close by a Scotch member, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*), on behalf of the Opposition, who directed his remarks chiefly to the question of equality between the two classes of schools. The Education Bill of last session had to be withdrawn amid circumstances of discomfiture, disappointment, and humiliation. What, he asked, was the taint that vitiated the possibilities of good which that measure might be believed to contain? It was the inequality of its dealings with the two great classes of

schools which we had in this country. If the First Lord of the Treasury had discerned the signs of the times he would have sought now to avoid the rock on which he made shipwreck last year. The present bill was stamped with the vice of inequality. They were told, indeed, that a bill providing for the board schools would be introduced, but they had no guarantee that that bill would become law or that it would be satisfactory to members sitting on the Opposition side of the House. He contended that if any distinction was to be drawn between the voluntary schools and the board schools, the preference ought rather to be given to the latter. All the future was on the side of a school system under representative control, and the system of voluntary schools under clerical management was a survival from the past. They opposed this bill because they upheld the settlement of 1870. For that purpose they must insist on certain points. In the first place, they must have equality of treatment as between the two classes of schools; in giving money the precaution should be taken that it should be applied to the increase of efficiency; and there ought to be some representation of popular feeling, and the schools ought not to be left to mere clerical management. It was because this bill fell short of all the conditions which he had named that they were obliged to offer to the second reading the most strenuous opposition in their power.

Mr. Balfour replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's objection that equality between voluntary and board schools was not preserved in the bill said that the real reason why the measure of 1896 failed to meet with the parliamentary success which it undoubtedly deserved, was not that it did not contain that absolute equality of treatment which now appeared to be a cardinal principle of members opposite. This point was then never dwelt upon as a cardinal ground of opposition to the bill. As to popular control, in the Scotch sense of the term, it was altogether outside the scope of this bill. They were not giving pecuniary support out of the rates, but out of the Exchequer, and therefore the Education Department would exercise control and be responsible for the distribution of the grant. But, while they were not giving local control, they were laying the foundation of organisations which would have at least as great an influence on the elementary education as any system of popular control could possibly have. He said boldly that the School Board system could not be maintained if we permitted the voluntary school system to be destroyed. The country might tolerate either the Scotch or the Irish system, but he was quite certain it would never submit to a system under which board schools were universal and denominational teaching was impossible. He had never pretended that this bill would for all time settle the education question in England, but he believed it was the best and most practical scheme which in the existing condition of English politics could be presented to the House.

The House then divided and Mr. M'Kenna's amendment having been negatived by 355 to 150 votes, the bill was read a second time. In consequence of the understanding arrived at with the Roman Catholic hierarchy thirty-eight Nationalists voted in favour of the bill, and only one Unionist, Mr. George Dixon (*Edgbaston, Birmingham*) threw in his lot with the Opposition.

The Army Estimates for 1897-8 showed a net increase of 98,400*l.* for all services, which was almost identical with the increase of the 1896-7 Estimates over those of 1895-6. On the present occasion, however, there would have been shown a net increase of 353,700*l.* over the previous year, had the increased capitation allowances to Volunteer corps (255,300*l.*) been provided out of the revenue of 1896-7, and voted in the form of a Supplementary Estimate.

The intentions of the Government, as explained by the Secretary of State, Lord Lansdowne, in his memorandum attached to the Estimates, were to provide a more efficient force in the near future for the defence of our foreign stations, and to reduce the existing disparity between the number of battalions of infantry at home and abroad, which had resulted in serious disorganisation of the infantry system. The units which it was proposed to add to the Army were: (1) A battery of Field Artillery, making a total of forty-five batteries, the full complement for the three army corps authorised for home defence. (2) Eleven companies of Garrison Artillery in accordance with the recommendations of the Colonial Defence Committee. (3) Two battalions of Foot Guards, raising the Guards to nine battalions, of which three would be employed on garrison duty in the Mediterranean. (4) A second battalion for the Cameron Highlanders, the only regiment in the Army having only one battalion. (5) An additional battalion each to the West India Regiment and the Malta Militia, as recommended by the Colonial Defence Committee.

These additions, with certain additions to regimental establishments, would involve an ultimate total increase of 7,385 men of all ranks, but of those only 2,000 would be added during the year 1897-8. The cavalry establishment would at the same time be increased by 456 horses. The other points, relating to the new guns and rearmament of the Horse and Field Artillery, promised in the previous year, were being steadily pushed forward. The large increase in the number of efficient Volunteers had necessitated a larger provision, and arrangements were being made for a speedy issue of magazine rifles to that branch of the service.

The following abstract of the Army Estimates was issued:—

Votes.		Net Estimates.		
		1897-8.	1896-7.	
A	I.—Numbers. Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	Numbers to be voted. *158,774	Numbers voted. 156,174	
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	
1	Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments)	5,937,800	5,860,100	
2	Medical Establishment: Pay, etc.	295,800	294,800	
3	Militia: Pay, Extra Pay, Bounty, etc.	553,000	548,000	
4	Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances	76,000	73,000	
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances	627,200	624,500	
6	Transport and Remounts	639,000	660,200	
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies	2,553,400	2,519,900	
8	Clothing Establishments and Services	894,000	858,600	
9	Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair	2,069,200	2,122,300	
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services	1,016,400	1,007,700	
11	Establishments for Military Education	118,600	119,900	
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	54,800	51,400	
13	War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	248,600	253,900	
	Total Effective Services	15,083,800	14,994,300	
	III.—Non-Effective Services.			
14	Non-Effective Charges for Officers, etc.	1,528,800	1,517,200	
15	Non-Effective Charges for Men, etc.	1,352,600	1,357,800	
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	175,300	172,800	
	Total Non-Effective Services	3,056,700	3,047,800	
	Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	18,140,500	+18,042,100	
		Net increase, 98,400 <i>l.</i>		
	* After deducting 4,795 men not expected to be raised during the year.			
	† Exclusive of the Supplementary Estimate for 255,300 <i>l.</i> ; dated January 29, 1897.			

The Navy Estimates, like those of the Army, were nearly stationary, but while in the case of the Army an additional sum of upwards of 5,000,000*l.* was being asked for by the Military Works Bill, the Admiralty had only to continue the shipbuilding vote of the previous year to maintain Mr. Goschen's programme. The total Estimates of the year amounted to 21,838,000*l.*, against 21,823,000*l.* for the previous year, the progressive increase in the *personnel* then sanctioned being reflected in nearly every vote. The shipbuilding vote alone showed an apparent diminution, but this was almost wholly due to the manner in which the Estimates for 1896-7 had been relieved of a burden of 600,000*l.*, which was to be distributed over three years. The number of men of all ratings at the beginning of the year (Jan. 1) was 92,322, about 350 short of the number voted, but it was anticipated that this difference would be made up before the close of the financial year 1896-7. In the current year it was proposed to add 6,300 men, including 1,000 marines,

2,000 stokers, and 265 engine-room artificers, bringing up the numbers borne to 100,000 men.

The shipbuilding in 1896-7 had been pushed forward in a manner worthy of the liberality of the House of Commons. Of the eight battleships in hand at the beginning of the year, the *Prince George* and the *Victorious* had been completed and commissioned; the *Renown* was ready for sea, if required; the *Mars* and *Jupiter* had been delivered by the contractors five months within the stipulated time, and three other ships were sufficiently advanced to be completed during the autumn. Five battleships of the *Canopus* class had been laid down and the work on them was being pushed forward. Of the first-class cruisers, two, the *Powerful* and the *Terrible*, were delivered by the contractors six months in advance. Four cruisers of the *Diadem* class were approaching completion, but difficulties in connection with the delivery of boiler tubes retarded the work. Four new vessels of the same class had been laid down, with certain improvements in their propelling apparatus. Of the second-class cruisers of the *Talbot* class, seven out of nine in course of construction had been delivered during the year, and four of the *Arrogant* class were approaching completion. Three new ships of the *Talbot* class had been laid down with more powerful armaments and higher speed. Of third-class cruisers of the *Pelorus* type, eight were in hand and some nearly completed, but the progress on the five contract vessels of this class had been delayed by various accidental causes. In his programme of the previous year Mr. Goschen had stated that ninety torpedo-boat destroyers were built, building, or to be ordered; forty-two with contract speeds of 26 to 27 knots, of which all but six had been delivered; forty-five with contract speeds of 30 knots, of which twenty-four had been launched, but only five had satisfied the speed condition; and three with contract speeds of 32 or 33 knots, which were still in the experimental stage. In the course of the new financial year, it was proposed to commence four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four twin-screw gunboats, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. A new yacht for the Queen, costing about 100,000*l.*, was to be laid down in Pembroke Dockyard. The following abstract showed the various services of which the Estimates were made up, compared with the votes of the previous year :—

Votes.		Net Estimates.	
		1897-8.	1896-7.
A	I.—Numbers. Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines - - - - -	Total Numbers. 100,050	Total Numbers. 98,750
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£
1	Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines - - - - -	4,696,000	4,419,800
2	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy - - - - -	1,384,600	1,369,600
3	Medical Establishments and Services - - - - -	161,400	156,200
4	Martial Law - - - - -	10,600	10,600
5	Educational Services - - - - -	85,600	81,300
6	Scientific Services - - - - -	66,700	63,300
7	Royal Naval Reserves - - - - -	249,900	229,800
8	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—		
	Section I.— <i>Personnel</i> - - - - -	1,996,000	2,104,000
	Section II.— <i>Matériel</i> - - - - -	2,024,000	2,251,000
	Section III.—Contract Work - - - - -	5,210,000	5,386,000
9	Naval Armaments - - - - -	2,675,000	2,543,200
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad - - - - -	648,800	618,400
11	Miscellaneous Effective Services - - - - -	195,400	189,200
12	Admiralty Office - - - - -	243,600	236,800
	Total Effective Services - - - - -	19,647,600	19,659,200
	III.—Non-Effective Services.		
13	Half Pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay - - - - -	749,500	749,000
14	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	1,053,200	1,030,100
15	Civil Pensions and Gratuities - - - - -	327,400	324,400
	Total Non-Effective Services - - - - -	2,130,100	2,103,500
	IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.		
16	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under - - - - -	60,300	60,300
	Grand Total - - - - -	21,838,000	21,823,000
		Net increase, 15,000 <i>l</i> .	

The Civil Service Estimates showed a far larger increase than those for the other two services, the sum required for 1897-8 being 20,167,968*l*., as compared with 19,795,040*l*. For the Revenue Department 14,128,004*l*. was required for the year 1897-8, as compared with 13,712,756*l*. in the previous year.

The various totals were made up as follows :—

CIVIL SERVICE AND REVENUE ESTIMATES, 1897-8.				
Class.		Gross.	Appropriated in aid.	Net.
		£	£	£
I.	Public Works and Buildings	1,934,126	72,316	1,861,810
II.	Public Departments - - -	2,614,625	428,692	2,185,933
III.	Law and Justice - - -	4,465,580	710,120	3,755,460
IV.	Education - - - - -	10,854,222	76,685	10,777,537
V.	Foreign and Colonial Services	944,280	126,951	817,329
VI.	Non-Effective Services - -	707,901	204	707,697
VII.	Miscellaneous - - - - -	69,952	7,750	62,202
	Total - - - - -	21,590,686	1,422,718	20,167,968

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			
	Gross.	Appropriated in aid.	Net.
	£	£	£
Inland Revenue- - - -	1,917,272	16,000	1,901,272
Customs - - - - -	906,500	45,500	861,000
Post Office - - - - -	7,580,340	113,880	7,466,460
Post Office Packet Service - - -	950,859	200,712	750,147
Post Office Telegraph - - -	3,188,195	39,070	3,149,125
Total- - - - -	14,543,166	415,162	14,128,004

The net increase of the Civil Service Estimates as compared with 1896-7 was 324,276*l.*, of which 274,788*l.* was on account of the education grants. The estimated receipts (cash and stamps) not appropriated in aid of votes were 1,313,572*l.*, as compared with 1,120,312*l.* of the preceding year. The revenue votes showed an increased expenditure of 415,248*l.*, nearly equally divided between the Post Office and Telegraph Services.

The Army Estimates were the first to be brought forward (Feb. 12), and were so clearly and satisfactorily explained by the Financial Secretary, Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), that there was little opposition to the policy proposed or the cost it entailed, as he obtained votes both for the men and their pay in the course of one sitting. Taking Lord Lansdowne's memorandum as his text, Mr. Brodrick said the Government were asking Parliament to allow them to raise three new British battalions, two colonial battalions, one battery field artillery, and 3,500 garrison artillery. In the last ten years he was glad to say there had been a progressive increase in the number of men, and with the measures now proposed the Army would be 16,000 stronger than it was in 1887, besides having 40,000 more men in the Army Reserve. These increases had been accompanied by a rigid overhaul of every branch of our equipment for war, so that even if the Secretary of State and the Army Board were not asking for the full numbers for which use could be found, a deliberately defined policy had been pursued. Although the Government had not been in office twenty months they had proposed to the House on Army services alone a loan of 5,500,000*l.*; they had asked for an increase of close upon 8,000 men to the Army that would cost them when complete 600,000*l.* a year; they had by Supplementary Estimates given the Volunteers 250,000*l.*, and spent large sums to equip the infantry with ammunition and the artillery with guns. By these means they proposed to provide a sister battalion at home for every battalion which it was intended to keep permanently abroad. If they had gone no farther, it was because if they asked for anything which was not essential they knew by experience that it would not be

permanent. They had, moreover, in the matter of men asked for as many as they believed they could recruit at this time on existing terms. The past year had been one of exceptional activity in the War Department. Early in the year they dealt promptly with the pressing needs of the field artillery in respect of the guns, with the needs of the infantry in regard to ammunition, and with the needs of the Volunteers in respect of the capitation grant. Beyond the provision of an increase to the Army and of the Military Works Bill, which had been already explained to Parliament, the military authorities pressed upon Lord Lansdowne the necessity of reorganising the cavalry and of reconsidering to some extent the service of officers in the different branches of the artillery. After describing in minute details the proposals for the reorganisation of the cavalry, Mr. Brodrick said the essence of the scheme was that the first cavalry division and divisional cavalry regiment would at all times be ready for active service, requiring no men or horses to complete the numbers. It was intended that all regiments should keep their present full dress, but that the undress of the regiments of each corps should be assimilated. Measures were also in contemplation to divide the services of officers in the artillery between the garrison and mounted branches, and he thought the change would commend itself to all critics as giving us a system more applicable to modern artillery. After explaining the proposed changes in the Medical Department and various provisions which would act directly on the comfort of the private soldier, Mr. Brodrick went on to remark that with regard to the Militia and Auxiliary forces a great change had been made this year by fixing the period of commands for Militia and Volunteer officers at five and four years respectively with power of renewal. Some criticisms had been passed on the Government in recent debates for not giving further attention to the development of the artillery. He did not think they were fairly open to those criticisms. Last year they took measures which added eighty-one pieces of field and horse artillery to our equipment. We had now forty-five batteries of six guns each or 270 field guns, with forty reserve guns, ten batteries or sixty horse artillery guns, with six reserve guns—the complete equipment and reserve of three army corps. Beyond this, in case of invasion, we had 188 field guns in the hands of Volunteers, and 204 guns of position which the military authorities assured them were a most valuable item in our defence. This year they hoped to complete the ammunition columns for the horse and field artillery and to commence the formation of a modern siege train, of which twenty-four pieces were allowed for in the Estimates of 1897-8. They had also taken a considerable sum for quick-firing guns in connection with the defence of harbours against torpedo boats, the necessity for which was explained in the Military Works Bill, and the works for which were included in that measure. The Militia, includ-

ing Militia artillery, had been already armed with the '303 rifle, and it was proposed within the next financial year to complete the rearming of the whole of the engineer and rifle Volunteers. In connection with this he might mention that the provision of small-arm ammunition to complete the equipment of all descriptions of troops had now been accomplished and that the three trade firms were now sending in regular supplies of this ammunition.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir J. Colomb (*Great Yarmouth*) criticised the proposals of the Government with regard to the artillery, and urged that steps should be taken to improve and strengthen the Militia; Sir C. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) approved of the proposed organisation of the cavalry, but doubted whether the recent diminution in the strength of our field artillery would be made good by the additions now proposed. Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), however, was the only member of the Opposition who raised a direct issue, and, objecting to our continuance in Egypt, moved to reduce the vote by 4,200 men, the number of our troops employed in that country. Mr. Balfour, however, declined to discuss the Egyptian policy of the Government upon the Army vote; but undertook to give a day for the discussion of the question if a vote of censure were brought forward by the proper authorities; an offer of which it might be remarked the leaders of the Opposition did not avail themselves.

The discussion of the Navy Estimates, like those for the Army, was preceded by a note of warning from Sir C. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), who had been making the question of our national defences his special study. The debate on the Estimates for the year 1897-8 had been delayed to a somewhat later date than usual in consequence of the Admiralty having to take (Feb. 26) a supplementary vote of 500,000*l.* for the service of the preceding financial year. A larger number of ships had been put in commission than was anticipated when the Estimates for that year had been presented, and the supply of ordnance to these and other ships had been accelerated. The grounds given were recognised as valid, and no opposition was raised to the course as it was felt that the surplus in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be better expended in improving the national defences than in paying off the National Debt by the purchase of consols above par.

Sir Charles Dilke's review of the state of the Navy was not pitched in the optimistic key of certain supporters of the present Administration. Comparing the year 1893, when the Conservative party censured Lord Spencer, who was then at the Admiralty, with the year covered by the last return issued, he contended that in the interval there had not been a sufficient increase of our naval strength relatively to the increase of the Russian and French navies. The tonnage of the battleships built by France and Russia since 1893 was greater than the

tonnage of the ships built in this country, and our naval position now was not as satisfactory as it was a short time ago. The Estimates for the next financial year showed, he feared, that the Admiralty had been subjected to pressure by the Treasury. It was, in his opinion, more necessary now than ever it was to outbuild in ships the great maritime Powers, because the chance of the formation of a hostile combination against us was increasing in consequence of the growth of colonial ambition in other countries.

In reply, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*), made his general statement of the policy of the Admiralty and the Government. He began by pointing out that we were now in respect of naval matters in a period of transition. In the last few years the power and *personnel* of the Navy had been greatly increased, but it was no use to increase the number of men too rapidly, for if that were done they could not be trained efficiently. The Estimates proposed had not been interfered with by the Treasury, but represented the unanimous view of the Admiralty of the amount of money that was required. In considering the number of the *personnel* the question one had to ask was—Could our ships be manned in time of war as fast as they would become ready? It was a fallacy to suppose that all the men must be ready on the first day of a war; but they must be available when required. The proposal of the Admiralty was to increase the number of men by 6,300, so that in five years 26,000 would have been added to the Navy, or a number equivalent to twenty-six battalions of the line. Shipbuilding had proceeded *pari passu*, and by the end of the financial year the Navy would have been increased by seventy-one ships built under Lord Spencer's programme. The crews required to man these vessels when complete made a total of 15,550, while the corresponding additions to the *personnel* of the fleet during 1894, 1895, and 1896 amounted to 17,050 active service ratings. Since 1894, 140 vessels had been ordered, the total crews required to man them being 30,950, and provision had been made for 31,650. The number of men asked for this year was 100,000, and next year it would be 106,000. But it was the opinion of the Admiralty that there was a point at which it would be impolitic, if not impossible, to add to the number. They thought that 110,000 was about the maximum number of men which the country would wish to have at sea, and that when that number should have been reached the reserve must be trusted to furnish any addition that might be needed. He agreed that great attention ought to be paid to the reserves, and it was that consideration that had led the Admiralty to propose a scheme for improving their training at sea. It would be a mistake, however, to increase them so largely as to render their efficient training impracticable. The French conscripts, who were often referred to by critics of our system, included men who had never been to sea and others who had

sympathy with the Conservative candidate, but something else had stirred the Radicals and Dissenters to greater efforts. At Salisbury, one of the smallest cathedral constituencies, a similar result, although a very unimportant one, was observable. At the general election the Conservative candidate had polled 1,404 votes against 1,187 given to his Radical opponent. On the retirement of Mr. E. H. Hulse, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Allhusen polled 1,425 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Fuller, 1,278. In both cases the party retained the seat, but in the case of the Radicals in the Cleveland Division by an increased, and in that of the Conservatives at Salisbury by a reduced, majority.

The Forfarshire election, however, was destined to be a more severe disappointment to the Unionists, for although the seat had at the general election been recovered by the Liberals, it was presumed that Mr. Ramsay, the Conservative who had won the seat for his party in 1894, would regain it for them again on this occasion. His opponent was Captain J. Sinclair, who had already had also some experience of parliamentary life and election contests, but who lacked the advantage possessed both by the retiring member, Mr. J. M. White, and Mr. Ramsay, who were both local candidates. The election was keenly fought, and the polling took place (Jan. 30) under the most untoward circumstances—a heavy snowstorm greatly impeding the movements of the electors. It was found, however, that the rigours of the climate had not checked the zeal of the Forfarshire Liberals, for Captain Sinclair polled no less than 5,423 votes (as compared with 5,169 given to Mr. White in 1895), thus more than neutralising the increased vote, 4,965 as compared with 4,718, polled by Mr. Ramsay.

The significance of a Scotch election, however, is not always appreciated at Westminster, especially when it involves no change in the relative strength of parties. But in the case of the Romford Division of Essex, although the Unionist candidate, Mr. L. Sinclair (by birth Mr. Schlesinger), retained the seat for his party (Feb. 1), the majority of 1,827, by which Mr. Wigram was returned, suddenly fell to 125 (Mr. L. Sinclair, 8,156; Mr. H. H. Raphael, 8,031). Here the Unionist poll showed a falling-off of only 100 votes, but, on the other hand, the Radicals had managed to increase their numbers by 1,500, probably from those who had abstained from voting in 1895. There was no pretence that either candidate was personally connected with the constituency, although Mr. Raphael had unsuccessfully contested the seat in 1892. The local managers had sought their candidate, and made their selection without any reference to the party authorities, but, as was asserted, with great regard to the readiness of the candidate to undertake the whole of the expenses of his election.

Two days later a more unpleasant surprise awaited the Unionists at the neighbouring division of Walthamstow (Essex), where Mr. E. W. Byrne, Q.C., had held the seat since

1892, and at the general election had defeated the Radical candidate by 2,250 votes. It seemed hardly possible that in the short space of eighteen months so complete a change of opinion could have come over the electors as to render the seat uncertain for the Unionists. Mr. Byrne was therefore appointed a judge of the High Court without any misgivings on the part of the whips. The result of the election upset all previous anticipations. The Radicals found an admirable candidate in Mr. Samuel Woods, who had begun life as a miner, had fought his way to the front amongst his fellow-men, had been returned for the Ince Division of Lancashire in 1892, and was Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. He was an effective and at times a powerful speaker, capable of arousing enthusiasm among the artisan class, which predominated in the division—which, moreover, was essentially a “necessitous School Board district,” in which voluntary schools played a small part, and where rates pressed heavily upon the population. The Unionist candidate was Mr. Dewar, best known from his connection with the whisky trade, and wholly unconnected with Walthamstow. The selection of such a candidate was sufficient to arouse the Temperance party to determined action, and with them the Labour party cheerfully co-operated, with the result that Mr. Woods polled 6,518 and Mr. Dewar 6,239 votes. As compared with Mr. Byrne’s contest, these figures showed that the Unionists had decreased by 637 votes, while the Radical and Labour party had increased by 2,000. Of these a large number doubtless belonged to the Independent Labour party, who on previous occasions had listened to their leaders, and abstained from voting in support of Gladstonian candidates here and elsewhere within reach of Mr. Keir Hardie’s persuasions.

Another disappointment, however, awaited the Unionists at Halifax, where a seat had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. R. Shaw. He had been returned at the general election second on the poll, the Unionist, Mr. Arnold, leading by 390 votes. The Unionists naturally hoped to secure both seats by the bye-election, and found in Sir Savile Crossley an exceptionally strong local candidate. His chances, moreover, seemed all the brighter as the Independent Labour party had insisted upon running Mr. Tom Mann as their own candidate. Mr. A. Billson, a solicitor, who had represented the Barnstaple Division in the last Parliament, was chosen as the Radical champion, and when the poll was declared (March 3) it was found that he headed the poll by 412 votes over Sir Savile Crossley. The greatest surprise was the diminished strength of the Labour party, which in 1895 had given nearly 4,000 votes to Mr. Lister, and could now only bring 2,000 electors to the poll.

The retirement of Sir George Trevelyan from political life caused a vacancy in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow which

showed a very different result. At the general election Sir George Trevelyan had been opposed by a Unionist and an Independent Labour candidate, who polled 607 votes. Sir G. Trevelyan, nevertheless, had defeated his Unionist opponent, Mr. C. S. Dickson, by 442 votes (3,161 to 2,719). On the present occasion the Unionists, represented by the same candidate, polled 4,381 votes, but Sir Charles Cameron, who during his long parliamentary representation of another division of Glasgow had become the foremost advocate of Disestablishment of the Scotch Church, was returned with 4,506 votes, a majority of only 125, although on this occasion there was no Labour candidate to divert the suffrages of the Radical electors. So that the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the result was that in Glasgow the Disestablishment party were losing ground, although the keenness of the contest showed that the question excited more interest than the labour issues which had been prominent in 1895.

The substitution of Sir Charles Cameron for Sir George Trevelyan, although it might cause no difference in the division lobby, deprived the front Opposition bench of a scholar who had at one time given promise of making a reputation as a statesman. On more than one occasion he had shown sufficient independence to dissociate himself from his party, and his career in the House of Commons had been marked by a genuine if not sturdy belief in Liberal principles. The tenacity with which from the time of his first appearance in Parliament in 1868 he advocated the claims of the rural voters gave the world the impression of greater firmness of character than after events showed him to possess. On the Irish question he wavered so much and shifted his ground so frequently that the influence he might have exercised had in reality disappeared simultaneously with his attainment of Cabinet rank, when he might have made his influence felt. His tenure of the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish coincided with the most agitated period of the Fenian conspiracy, and the dangers he then ran might have reasonably shaken the nerves of a less impressionable man. His qualities as a man of letters hampered rather than helped him when, as a man of action, he had to decide upon a policy or to give direction to the work of a public department. At the general election of 1895 he had retained the seat at Glasgow under exceedingly difficult circumstances, but beyond this he could do little for his party, for he did not possess the temperament requisite to lead it through the wilderness in which it was apparently condemned to wander for several years.

Meanwhile the state of affairs in Eastern Europe had suddenly become one of danger. The persistent efforts of Lord Salisbury to maintain the "Concert of Europe" and to adapt the policy of this country to that of the Great Powers had produced only dilatory or evasive promises on the part of the

Sultan. Convinced that the mutual jealousy of the European Powers would effectually prevent anything in the shape of combined coercion, the Government of the Porte took little or no pains to introduce the vaguely promised reforms, or to bring to justice the chief instigators of the Armenian massacres. Lord Salisbury found himself powerless to insist upon those pledges of improved administration, and unable to persuade Russia to assume the rôle of protector of the Eastern Christians to which she laid claim. Everything seemed to point to a deadlock. Lord Salisbury, conscious of the disfavour with which such a check would be received in this country, attempted to find support among the European Powers for a less selfish course. His failure to do so was promptly taken advantage of by his political opponents, who did not scruple to assert that Lord Salisbury had reversed the policy of Lord Rosebery, by which the Sultan would have been brought to terms, whilst the other Powers were looking on in sulky acquiescence. It was useless for Lord Salisbury to assure his critics that the policy of the British Foreign Office was continuous, and that he had taken up the thread of the negotiations where Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley had dropped it. Suddenly a new and more pressing danger arose nearer home. For many years a sort of veiled insurrection against the Mussulman Government had been going on in the island of Crete, and the Christian population of the country districts attacked the Mussulman population of the towns with as much vigour as the latter raided the villages and fields of the former. A simultaneous outbreak (Feb. 4) occurred in several of the more important towns, and the Christians were generally worsted. The Christian governor seemed to have been panic-stricken, and made no effort to assert his authority and to maintain order. Anarchy prevailed throughout the island, and the foreign consuls were unable to obtain protection for their fellow-countrymen. The news when it reached them created extraordinary excitement. The King of Greece, after brief hesitation, decided to throw in his lot with the Cretans, and despatched a fleet at once to insist upon protection being afforded to the Christians, an act which the Powers unanimously regarded as ill-advised, and protested against it in strenuous terms. The Powers held that the only possible step was to despatch an allied fleet with instructions to their naval officers to take no isolated action, but to act in concert with the other Powers. Their first act was to warn Prince George of Greece, who was in command of the Greek torpedo squadron, that if he fired upon Turkish ships, the fleets of the Powers would intervene. At the same time Turkey was advised not to send reinforcements. The Powers then landed a mixed force of marines—each of the chief towns being allotted to one of the Powers as its special object of protection—the supreme command being vested in the Italian Admiral Carnevali. Colonel Vassos, an aide-de-camp

of the King of the Hellenes, had, however, meanwhile sailed (Feb. 13) with 2,000 so-called volunteers, whom he landed without opposition from the allied fleet. He was promptly joined by 10,000 insurgents, and took possession of the island in his master's name.

The progress of events was watched with anxiety in every foreign capital, but the explanations given at Westminster and elsewhere were meagre and generally inconclusive. Questioned in the House of Lords by Lord Dunraven (Feb. 25), Lord Salisbury, in reply, read a telegram which, he said, was sent late on the previous night to our ambassadors at the courts of the five Powers, requesting them to inform the respective Governments to which they were accredited that her Majesty's Government proposed to make the following public declaration of the policy which they were prepared to pursue and which they believed to be in accordance with the views of their allies: "First, that the establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete is, in their judgment, a necessary condition to the termination of the international occupation. Second, that, subject to the above provision, Crete ought, in their judgment, to remain a portion of the Turkish empire. Third, that Turkey and Greece ought to be informed by the Powers of this resolution. And, fourth, that if either Turkey or Greece persistently refuse when required to withdraw their naval and military forces from the island, the Powers should impose their decision by force upon the state so refusing." Lord Salisbury then explained that it did not follow—certainly in the case of Turkey—that all the troops could be withdrawn immediately. Mere questions of police would prevent such a result. But, on the other hand, it was evident that the Turkish troops would ultimately have to be withdrawn as a necessary condition of the establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete. The Greek troops, he imagined, would be required by the Powers to withdraw at an earlier date. He could not state anything further until he knew what the decision of the Powers was on each point of detail; but, of course, if the principles which her Majesty's Government had ventured to lay down were recognised, as he believed they would be by the Powers, it was not possible that the present state of things in Crete could indefinitely continue. Her Majesty's Government must, however, advance by steps, and those steps were necessarily measured by the assent following upon the consultation of the Powers.

Lord Kimberley, recognising the gravity of the situation, abstained from raising a debate, but a week later (March 2) he invited the Foreign Secretary to explain more fully the policy intended to be pursued with respect to Crete by her Majesty's Government. Disclaiming the smallest desire in any way to embarrass the Government, he expressed his warm satisfaction at Lord Salisbury's answer—contained in the newly published

blue-book—to the Austrian Foreign Minister's proposal of July 27, 1896, in regard to a blockade of Crete ; and he inferred from that answer that Lord Salisbury, however naturally anxious to act in harmony with the other Powers, would not allow himself to be forced into any measures which ran counter to the almost universal feeling prevalent throughout this country. Coming to the present phase of the Cretan crisis, Lord Kimberley avowed his own firm belief that, as a mere matter of policy, it would be wiser and safer now to join Crete to the kingdom of Greece than to give it the proposed administrative autonomy under the sovereignty of the Sultan. He feared that the Powers had decided on autonomy in principle, but had not framed a scheme for carrying it into effect. The withdrawal of the Turkish and the Greek troops should take place simultaneously, a measure which would have a very pacifying effect. While he could not in circumstances so exceedingly grave take on himself the responsibility of offering the Greeks any counsel that might tend to imperil their present safety or to prejudice their hopes for the future, he firmly believed that at no distant day Crete would be united to the Hellenic kingdom.

Lord Salisbury at once rose to answer as fully as convenient this challenge. He said that, while the policy he had explained a week previously was the policy which had, on the whole, been accepted by the Powers, he should mention that the portion of his statement that referred to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops had not been received without considerable demur on the part of many of the Powers. With regard to Lord Kimberley's contention that Crete ought to form part of the Hellenic kingdom, it should be remarked that before the crisis they had no evidence that the Cretans themselves desired such a change. They knew now that to the Mussulman population it would be intensely distasteful ; and whether it would be agreeable to the rest of the inhabitants it was impossible at present to say. Putting aside the declaration of the leaders of an insurrection as no true indication of what the steady and fixed views of a population might be, it would surely be a rash and unjustifiable step to force Crete into union with Greece at a moment when it was impossible that the sober and deliberate sentiment of the people could be genuinely ascertained. If, however, after some years had passed, the Cretans, looking at the financial position and other salient points of the political history of Greece, should desire a close union with that kingdom, he was exceedingly sceptical that the majority of the Great Powers would offer any opposition to such a result. But for the sake of the Cretans themselves it was better that the matter should be deferred until they had an opportunity of calmly judging of its effect on their future destinies. The Powers with which the Government had been in communication believed that if the present enterprise of Greece, which they stigmatised as illegal and even worse, were allowed to result in

the attainment of great territorial advantage to her Government, the example would spread and the signal would be given for civil war in the Turkish Empire, with the consequent peril to the peace of Europe. With regard to the regular Turkish soldiers in Crete, there was no apprehension that they would disobey the orders of their officers; but a combined representation had been made to the Porte that the withdrawal of the troops must be the necessary result of autonomy, and should be effected as expeditiously as possible. If, meanwhile, the Porte was content to leave the men retained under the supervision of European officers they might be used for purposes of police without the risk of disorder. He could only assure Lord Kimberley that they were resolved on the establishment of an effective autonomy in Crete, meaning by that term the withdrawal of the island from the arbitrary rule of the Sultan. But the Powers were also resolved that Crete should not at present form part of the Hellenic kingdom, and if the Government of that kingdom chose on that point to take issue with the Powers it must abide by the result.

The course taken by the Opposition in the House of Commons reflected more faithfully the state of public opinion outside Parliament. The Liberal press had taken every opportunity to champion the cause of the insurgent Cretans, and the organisation which had come to the help of the Armenians was promptly used on behalf of these other Christian subjects of the Sultan. Public meetings were called in various parts of the country and much sympathy was evoked on behalf of the insurgents, and matters reached a climax when 100 members of the House of Commons signed an address of sympathy with the King of the Hellenes, encouragement to the Greek nation to intervene actively on behalf of the Cretans. It was only natural that the Liberal leaders at home should take advantage of this outburst of feeling, and it was not difficult to convey the impression that the Government was not firm enough in dealing with the Turks and their ruler. At a meeting held in St. Martin's Hall, London (Feb. 19), three days after the landing of the Greek troops upon the island, letters were read from the Duke of Westminster, who expressed his sympathies with the desire of the Cretans to be annexed to Greece, and from Mr. Gladstone, who denounced in strong language the use of force against that country. An ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Bryce, M.P., who took the chair, said they were met at a crisis grave both for the East and for the honour of our own country. The cause of Crete for the moment called most urgently for their sympathy; but Crete was a part of the whole Eastern question. For more than 400 years South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia had been groaning under a brutal and desolating tyranny, without security for the life and property of Christian men, or the honour of Christian women. But during the last twenty years a deliberate and systematic

policy on the part of the Central Government of persecution and oppression had replaced the sloth, and neglect, and corruption of earlier Turkish Sovereigns. The massacres which began eighteen months ago had been the work of the Sultan himself, a wretch as much detested by his Mussulman subjects as by the Christians, who did not venture to traverse the streets of his own capital under the protection of his own soldiers.

At this moment there were two sections of Turkish subjects which were looking anxiously to Great Britain. One of them was what remained of the people of Armenia. We lost a wonderful opportunity of saving the people of Armenia when we did not take prompt action, as we ought to have done, in September and October, 1895. That was a moment when intervention would have been safe and easy, and would have involved no risk of European war. And now they were told that the Great Powers were slowly hammering out some scheme of reform. Well, the first and the best reform—a reform that had been called for for years—would be to depose the present Sultan. The other section who were looking anxiously to us were the people of Crete. Of all the Christian populations of the East, there were none that had so well won their freedom by their valour as the people of Crete. In 1827 they ought to have been united with the Kingdom of Greece, and they would have been but for the opposition of this country, and again in 1868 and 1876 her freedom should have been secured. They had heard a great deal of Armenian and Macedonian conspiracies, but the arch-conspirator was the Sultan himself. He submitted that a Government which had behaved in the way the Government of Turkey had done had lost any rights it might ever have had.

The Powers had frowned on the action of Greece, and Lord Salisbury had said that her action was unadvised. Well, there would be very little freedom in the world to-day if there had not been a great deal of unadvised action. Unadvised or not, he believed the action of the Greeks would have very good results. They were not there that night to advocate any provocation of a European war. They believed the real danger to peace came from maintaining the power of the Turks, and they were there that night to express their desire that the rule of the Turk might cease as soon as possible. If the concert of Europe should decide to support the Sultan and to deliver back Crete to him, let us have no share in such wickedness.

Resolutions were then passed unanimously expressing the opinion that the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be abjured; that the efforts of the Cretans to throw off the Turkish yoke were deserving of sympathy, and that the prompt and gallant assistance rendered by the Greeks was worthy of all approbation.

Encouraged by the support of a practically unanimous meeting, Mr. Bryce took up the Cretan cause with some vigour

in Parliament (Feb. 22), taking for the text of his question the report that the British ships had fired upon the Cretans. Mr. Curzon replied on behalf of the Foreign Office that no information had been received to the effect that there had been any attack or bombardment of the Greeks, but that the Cretan insurgents, in spite of the remonstrances addressed to them, renewed their attack on Canea on the previous day, and, under these circumstances, the international squadron had no choice but to prevent by force those attacks from being continued. This announcement was received by groans from the Opposition and cries of "Shame!" from the Irish members. Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) thereupon asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the "firing on Greek troops in Crete by her Majesty's ships," and, as he was supported by the whole Opposition, including Sir William Harcourt and the other occupants of the front Opposition bench, he was allowed to proceed. He attacked the Government with considerable violence for allowing British ships to fire upon Greeks or Cretans, who were only fighting for their independence, and he declared that the action of her Majesty's Government had been to side with the Turks. It was time the Liberal party spoke out, and made the question not a party, but a national one. He maintained, amid loud Opposition cheers, that the people of England were determined that we should not interfere in favour of the Turks. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) supported the motion with special warmth, and contended that the Greeks had been "blown to pieces by dynamite shells and bombardments" because they were overcoming the Turks. He asked whether England was at war with Greece, and, if not, what right she had to turn her guns upon the Greeks. If Greece had violated international law in the cause of freedom, we had violated it too in the cause of tyranny. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) declined to imitate the violent language of the previous speakers, and pointed out in the gravest tones the heavy responsibility of the Government, and the difficulties and dangers impending over Europe, where, if a spark were allowed to fall, she might be at once upon the verge of a European catastrophe. At this moment there was absolute unanimity among the Great Powers to avoid anything in the nature of war, and the desires for peace of every responsible statesman in Europe were not to be blown aside by the speeches of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Dillon. There had been a deplorable loss of life and property in Crete, but the international forces had not been idle or inoperative, and had saved many lives which would otherwise have been lost; but the action of Greece had been in a different direction. The Powers were bound to protect the Mahomedans as well as the Christians, and having made themselves responsible for the maintenance of good order in Crete and the peace of the island, they could not tolerate interference from any outside force, but Crete would not be

left at the mercy of mere paper reforms which Turkey might upset at her own will. Sir William Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) thought the time had come when the voice of England ought to be heard in Europe, and he protested against the throwing of bombs into the combustible material now to be found in Cretan waters. He wanted to know why we were in Turkish dominions at all, and what we were doing there. He accused the Government of "joining the Turks," and spoke lightly of the European concert, seeing that it had done nothing in Armenia. He ridiculed fears of future complications, as we wanted nothing from anybody, and were not going to fight any one. The only policy worthy of a British Government was to detach Crete from Turkish rule, and he hoped that would soon be done. In the subsequent discussion Mr. Gibson Bowles (*King's Lynn*) charged Sir William Harcourt with wishing to break up the European concert, and accused the Greeks of having undertaken "a piratical expedition," and Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*) and the First Lord of the Admiralty came into conflict as to the facts of the case, and exchanged strong language, Mr. Goschen giving a different narrative from that which was accepted by the Opposition, and insisting that the insurgents disregarded all remonstrances and consequences, and persisted in doing what they had been repeatedly forbidden to do. So far as Crete was concerned, the Powers had been absolutely neutral between Christian and Mahomedan. The debate was continued for some time farther, and at last the motion for the adjournment of the House was rejected by 243 votes against 125.

The subject was again brought forward a few days later (Feb. 25), when Mr. Balfour repeated the views of the Government in terms almost identical with those used by Lord Salisbury in the Upper House. Sir William Harcourt, although unwilling to move a vote of censure, insisted upon the right of discussing the policy of the Government, and failing to obtain a definite promise from Mr. Balfour, he took an early opportunity (March 2) of carrying his intention into effect, and, as usual, the debate in the Commons was conducted in a more aggressive tone by the Opposition than Lord Kimberley had thought fit to assume. At the same time there was an evident want of conviction among the speakers on that side, and the situation was probably most truly summarised by one of the Radical members, Mr. Haldane (*Fife, W.*), who declared that he was in full agreement with the Opposition as to what they would like to do, but was in actual agreement with the Government because they were doing the only thing that could be done. Sir William Harcourt, who had brought on the debate by moving the adjournment of the House, was admonitory and oracular, but as vague in his advice as in his threats. He wished to ask whether the assent of the other five Powers had been given to those proposals alluded to by Mr. Balfour (Feb. 25) in that House in

the manner and form in which they were presented, or whether any modification had been made of those terms. In the interval, at a club meeting, Mr. Curzon had spoken of the solution propounded by her Majesty's Government without any reserve as to the assent of the rest of the Powers, and consequently it might be assumed that the assent of the Powers had then been received. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs also said that this solution was due mainly to the initiative of Lord Salisbury. He (Sir W. Harcourt) ventured to affirm that the present situation in Crete was the direct result of the entire failure of the arrangements of last autumn. Those arrangements were founded on the worn-out idea that we could reform Turkey while leaving Turkey to be the engine and the instrument to carry out the reforms. He observed with satisfaction that the article of autonomy, placed first, showed that the principle and policy of the Government was the practical expropriation of Turkish rule from the island of Crete. If we got so far we should have made a great advance in the solution of the Eastern question. He did not understand the grounds upon which the Government were opposed to the annexation of Crete by Greece, but as they had determined to establish an autonomy there he wanted to know what was going to be done before effect was given to that policy. The employment of Turkish police to keep order would be a most unsatisfactory and almost an insane arrangement. Crete's liberation from the abominable tyranny of Turkey was at last proclaimed, he hoped, and her deliverance was due to the King of Greece and his people, who had greatly done and greatly dared.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon, said that having taken Crete out of the hands of the Turks, the Powers could not allow the island to be removed from their own control by any country. After recapitulating the events of the last two months Mr. Curzon observed that there could be no doubt that the arrival of Greek ships and troops at Crete had greatly excited the population, encouraging the Christians and infuriating the Mahomedans. He did not question the motives of Greece, but there was no doubt that the presence of the Greek troops had not conduced to the promotion of good will and peace in the island. The present situation in the island was very serious, and he feared that at any moment it might have even a worse development. Desultory firing was going on, although the admirals were endeavouring to deter both sides from aggressive action. The Government had every reason to believe that the Powers concurred in the policy of autonomy announced by Mr. Balfour, and by autonomy the Government understood that the effective authority of the Sultan in the internal government of Crete should cease. The annexation of Crete by Greece, whether it would be right or wrong, was at any rate impossible, having regard to the present attitude of the Powers, and at this moment such a course would certainly not be likely to promote

peace between the rival sections in the island. Autonomy was what the Cretans had set before their eyes for a century, and the Government believed that it represented the full extent of their wants now.

Numerous speakers followed, each anxious to obtain information on special points, but few suggesting a definite policy. Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) asked whether the Government had determined what was to be done in the eventuality of the refusal of Greece to withdraw her troops. If it should be proposed to enforce the withdrawal by acts of war the question would arise whether Great Britain ought not to retire from the concert of Europe. He warned the Government that the participation of this country in acts of war against Greece would not be supported by public opinion.

Mr. Bryce, on the other hand, wanted to know whether the Sultan would be deprived of all power of interfering in the government of Crete, and expressed his opinion that the Turkish troops ought not to be entrusted with the difficult task of restoring order. He did not believe there would ever be peace in Crete until the island was united with what he called the mother country—Greece.

Mr. Balfour, in closing the debate in behalf of the Government, endeavoured as far as possible to reply to the numerous questions put to him which had not been covered by the Under Secretary's speech. He began by expressing his personal conviction that any attempt on the part of this country during the last two or three years to exercise separate and independent pressure upon the Porte outside the concert of Europe would not only have broken up that concert, but it would have been rendered ineffectual by the action of other Powers of Europe. It was asserted that the action of Europe had been useless, and that the present determination to grant autonomy to Crete was a consequence of the conduct of the Greeks. This he emphatically asserted was not the fact. If Europe had stood on one side and had left Turkey and Greece to fight out the destinies of Crete together, could any one doubt that the island, instead of being on the verge of receiving complete autonomy under Turkish suzerainty, would have been ground down under the heel of Ottoman dominion, and that Greece would have been powerless to obviate that disastrous result? He did not believe there was one responsible statesman in Europe who did not hold as a cardinal article of faith that the concert of Europe had alone preserved Europe from the untold evils of a general war. He could not tell the House what was to be the constitution of Crete, but he might state that the Sultan would not have the power of interfering in the internal affairs of the island at all. The Turkish troops would be under the control of the Powers, whatever might be the date at which the last of them would be required to leave the island.

The last word in the debate by right belonged to the Opposi-
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tion, and Mr. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) undertook to defend the course taken by his colleagues, and then to withdraw the motion without going to a division. His principal argument was that the Greeks might reasonably declare that they could not retire from their great emancipating enterprise until they knew all that there was to be known about the intentions of the Powers. Apparently there had been a complete reversal of the policy announced by Lord Salisbury a short time ago, under which autonomy would have preceded coercion, for the Greeks were now to be made to evacuate Crete before they knew what kind of autonomy was to be established. No satisfactory explanation had yet been given of the way in which order was to be maintained, but they had been told that Turkish troops were to be employed for that purpose in the island, where they had been so long the instruments of disorder. Mr. Morley concluded by reminding the Government of the warnings which had been addressed to them by some of their own supporters, and by emphasising the dissatisfaction and misgiving with which the policy of the Government was regarded by the Opposition.

It must be admitted that the House of Commons on the Cretan question fairly reflected public opinion. A few genuine enthusiasts of the old "bag and baggage" policy still survived, to whom the hastening of the collapse of the Turkish rule in Europe was an article of faith. These were reinforced by a smaller, but more refined group, which held the belief that the Greeks could and should exercise a dominating influence in South Eastern Europe. But the majority of those who were loud in calling for independent action were those who desired rather to embarrass the British Government than to extend the area of Greek civilisation. The mass of the people was but little stirred either by Armenian massacres, Cretan cruelties, or Hellenic aspirations. They viewed the concert of Europe with distrust, but they recognised that in the state of continental politics, and in view of the suspicious jealousy with which Great Britain was watched and her motives maligned, any separate action on her part would have been fraught with danger.

The Government having taken the whole time of the House for its Voluntary Schools Bill was anxious to press it forward so that a distribution of money could be made during the current financial year. As soon as the bill had passed its second reading the order book was covered with instructions and amendments—some antagonistic to the principles of the bill, and accordingly ruled out of order by the Speaker, and others either merely verbal or purely dilatory. It became clear that unless more than usual firmness were shown in the management of the bill in committee the discussion might easily be prolonged so as to render its provisions inoperative for at least a year. Having been defeated upon the proposal to extend the benefits of the bill to necessitous board schools the Opposition

shifted the line of attack, and before going into committee (Feb. 25) Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) moved: "That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to insert clauses in the bill, with a view to making provision for ensuring adequate representation of local authorities or parents on the management of schools in receipt of the aid grant." This was only another method of practically placing voluntary and board schools on the same footing, and Mr. Balfour in resisting it argued that the payment of taxes gave no right of representation to the ratepayers, while the parents either contributed nothing or their subscriptions were voluntary. In the discussion which followed it appeared that several Liberal Unionists and two or three Conservatives approved of the principle of the instruction, and the elements of a prolonged debate seemed to be unloosed. An attempt to adjourn the debate, however, showed that the Government whips had been prepared, and after the application of the closure Mr. Lloyd George's instruction was negatived by 270 to 134 votes, and the House was allowed to go into committee.

The Opposition, voiced by the Dissenters, especially the Welsh, then commenced to move a series of amendments, which at least had the appearance of being dilatory. Mr. Lewis (*Flint Boroughs*) first moved (March 1) that clause 1 (giving the State grant) should be postponed until after clause 2 (providing the machinery) had been discussed, and although Mr. Balfour pointed out that it was usual to put the most important clause of a bill first it required some time to persuade its opponents to adopt the ordinary course. A majority of 244 to 94 however settled this initial difficulty. Mr. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*) then proposed to omit the word "necessitous" before voluntary schools, notwithstanding that the whole and sole object of the measure was to give relief in cases of necessity. After a good deal of cavilling, but without any arguments, the proposal was negatived by 276 to 104 votes. Mr. Griffith (*Anglesey*) then moved to restrict the operation of the bill to schools in existence before the passing of the act, and when Mr. Balfour urged in reply that it would discourage the extension of voluntary schools, a great cry arose from the Opposition ranks, who pretended to realise for the first time that the bill aimed not only at the maintenance of the old schools, but at the erection of new ones. Vain attempts were made to obtain Sir John Gorst's opinion on this point; but the Vice-President was not to be forced, and the amendment was rejected by 227 to 88 votes. Mr. Perks (*Louth, Lincolnshire*) then moved that the aid grant should be given only to voluntary schools in which no school fees were paid. In reply, Mr. Balfour said it was undoubtedly the fact that some parents preferred to send their children to fee-paying schools, and it would be arbitrary to deprive them of the power to do so. After considerable discussion and the application of the closure the amendment was negatived by 276

to 102 votes. The next amendment came from the Conservative side, Viscount Cranborne (*Rochester*) wishing to substitute "equal to" for "not exceeding," a delicate distinction which Mr. Balfour failed to grasp.

On the following day (March 2) still slighter progress was made, Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) being able to carry on to a subsequent evening the discussion on his amendment, which ultimately shared a similar fate to that which had befallen its predecessors. Mr. Evans (*Glamorgan, Mid*) raised a more important point by moving that the grant-in-aid should never exceed in the aggregate the sum contributed per scholar by voluntary subscription—a limitation which would effectually deprive the poorer schools, especially the Roman Catholic, of all help from the grants. This having been negatived by 296 to 96, Mr. Evans then moved to reduce the grant in aid from 5s. to 4s. per child, but after an hour and a half, and with the aid of the closure, the amendment was rejected by 320 to 94 votes. Mr. Balfour then moved that the first ten lines of the clause should "be now put." The Chairman in accepting the motion said he had satisfied himself that practically it did not cut out any amendment of importance, and Mr. Balfour carried his point by 282 to 105 votes.

When the House resumed the debate (March 8) the discussion turned mainly on the voluntary associations to be formed amongst the denominational schools for the purpose of advising the Education Department on the distribution of the new grant in aid. Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) obviously wished to get rid of these school associations altogether. The Education Department was to draw up rules for the distribution of the grant in aid and lay the rules before Parliament for a month, within which time either House of Parliament might carry a motion against the scheme so presented. This proposal was supported in a moderate speech by Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*), and debated for two hours, when Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by a majority of 133 votes (212 to 79), after which Mr. Lloyd George's amendment was rejected by a majority of 148 (221 to 73). Then Mr. Buxton (*Poplar, Tower Hamlets*) moved an amendment intended to get rid of the word "necessitous" before "schools," and to give the department power to judge for itself what help it would give the schools, even if they were not exactly "necessitous." This was an amendment in the very teeth of the one which the Opposition had moved in the previous week, when it had endeavoured to force the use of the adjective "necessitous" in a clause where it would have been entirely redundant. Yet this amendment was debated for another hour and a half, after which the closure was moved by Mr. Balfour and carried by a majority of 154 (265 to 111), when Mr. Buxton's amendment was rejected by a majority of 164 (280 to 116).

The rate of progress was becoming slower, and Mr. Balfour, anxious that the evening should not pass without some results, by the use of the closure succeeded in getting two more lines of the clause passed. Mr. Lambert then moved an amendment limiting the grant in aid to schools where the voluntary subscriptions fell short of the average of the past three years—a powerful incentive, as it was pointed out, for beneficent persons to withhold their aid. Mr. Balfour pointed out, moreover, that there were cases in which the subscribers might legitimately ask for some relief. The other side of the question was ably maintained by Sir Wm. Harcourt, who reminded the House that there was a widespread apprehension that one of the results of the bill would be to relieve voluntary schools from the necessity of voluntary subscriptions. After a long debate, which extended over an adjournment, the amendment was finally rejected (March 9) by 285 to 130 votes.

The next item of importance made by the Opposition was taken by Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*), who moved an amendment intended to abolish altogether any provision for associating schools and for using these associations for the purpose of guiding the Education Department as to the needs of the schools. Mr. Balfour said that as the Education Department could not without assistance deal with the problem of distribution there was consequently no alternative except to call into existence, as far as possible, associations by which the difficulty of distribution might be met. His own hopes for the good effects of this bill were more largely founded on the subsection dealing with associations than on any other part of the measure. Mr. Bryce asked for an assurance that the associations would do full justice to all the schools among which the money was to be divided. Mr. Chamberlain said that the objects of the Government were to relieve necessitous schools and to secure that not a penny of the money should go to schools which were not necessitous. As discretion must be left to somebody, the Government proposed to leave it to the Education Department, but, thinking that even a Government department might not be perfect, they had considered it would be a further advantage to inaugurate an advisory association which could lay before the department important facts. After further discussion the amendment was negatived by 279 to 116. Mr. Griffith (*Anglesey*) next moved (March 10) an amendment intended to tie down the associations to a plan of association which was to be drawn up by the Government and embodied in the bill, and this was debated for four hours, and finally rejected by a majority of 199 (324 to 125), Mr. Balfour explaining that the whole plan of association must be tentative, and that it would be fatal so to predetermine how it should be carried out as to fetter proceedings which would require a good deal of negotiation and very elastic terms.

In the interval before the next sitting, the Chairman of

committee, Mr. J. W. Lowther (*Penrith, Cumberland*), in his desire to expedite business had the unfortunate idea of disregarding the customary half-hour set aside for the convenience of the Speaker or the Chairman, during which the sitting of the House had been suspended. The members at once seemed to imagine that their own dinner-hour was being curtailed or interfered with, and a long wrangle ensued, in which many half-hours were wasted, and at length it was decided to revert to the previous arrangement.

The time of the committee when at last it got to work on the Voluntary Schools Bill was taken up by discussing whether or not these associations should contain "elective" members—that is, members elected either by the parents or by the ratepayers of the districts in which the schools are situated. This motion was discussed for an hour and a half, and then closed by Mr. Balfour by a majority of 145 (249 to 104), when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 161, and a proposal that "the managers" of the schools should be represented in the association was negatived by 261 to 83 votes.

At the next stage (March 15) the committee was entirely engaged in discussing a long succession of amendments, of which the main object was to compel the Government to admit other representative elements into the governing bodies of the associations besides mere representatives of the school managers. First the effort was made to get the parents of the children represented—an almost impossible attempt, as the parents of the children in one school would have no natural connection with the parents of the children in another school perhaps many miles off—and this amendment was rejected by 250 to 109 (majority, 141). Then the attempt was made to get representatives of the school teachers into the governing bodies of the associations, an amendment the discussion of which was closed by a majority of 138 (223 to 85), while the amendment itself was defeated by the same majority, 138 (225 to 87). Then Mr. Asquith proposed to insist that the governing bodies of the associations should be constituted under schemes prepared by the Education Department and laid for forty days before Parliament for approval. This amendment was closed by a majority of 148 (249 to 101), and then rejected by a majority of 153 (256 to 103), and soon after that the discussion ended for the night.

The next day (March 16), the twelve o'clock rule having been suspended, the committee sat until 3 A.M. The debate began on Mr. Dillon's (*Mayo, E.*) amendment providing that the aid grant should be computed according to the number of children in every association and according to the needs of the associations themselves. Mr. Dillon did not receive any great support, and after less than an hour's discussion his amendment was negatived by a majority of 307 (350 to 43). Then came a rather long discussion on the clause permitting the

Education Department to fix different rates for town and country, which lasted two hours, on an amendment depriving the Education Department of any such power, after which the closure was carried by a majority of 125 (190 to 65), and the amendment was rejected by a majority of only 111 (183 to 72). Then came an amendment offering more consideration to voluntary schools in a district in which School Board rates are levied than to those in which there are no such rates. This amendment was debated for an hour, and then rejected by a majority of 149 (230 to 81). Then Mr. Evans (*Glamorgan, Mid*) moved to leave out a sub-section, his object being to leave a surplus in the hands of the Education Department for distribution to the voluntary schools not included in the association, but left out in the cold. After some three-quarters of an hour's discussion the closure was carried by 168 (268 to 100), and the amendment rejected by 171 (273 to 102). Then Mr. Balfour got a step farther by moving the closure down to a given word, and carrying it by 167 (263 to 96), and carrying the motion itself by 169 (263 to 94). It was now after twelve o'clock, and Mr. Morley moved to have progress reported, though the standing order had been suspended. This was debated for three-quarters of an hour, when the closure was carried by 149 (232 to 83), and the motion rejected by 152 (233 to 81). An amendment refusing the Education Department power to exclude any school from the aid grant for declining unreasonably to belong to any association was moved and defeated by 129 (188 to 59), after which Mr. Balfour gained another step in his bill, the closure being carried by 136 (188 to 52), and the motion by 135 (186 to 51), when progress was reported.

On the following day (March 17) after five hours of further debate, which turned chiefly upon the audit of the accounts, the disallowance of unauthorised expenses, and the supervision of the association meetings by the Education Department—all of which points were discussed, and all proposed changes rejected—Mr. Balfour moved that clause 1 should stand part of the bill, and the closure having been applied, the clause was passed by 279 to 197 votes.

The subsequent career of the bill, which consisted of only five clauses, was very rapid. The former limit of 17s. 6d. per scholar for day schools in England and Wales was repealed by 267 to 62; voluntary elementary schools were exempted from rates by 283 to 88; and a motion that the act should not apply to Wales was somewhat warmly debated, but ultimately negatived by 198 to 61 votes. Several new clauses, prepared by Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton*) and Mr. Griffith (*Anglesey*), were withdrawn or negatived, and finally Mr. Logan (*Harborough, Leicestershire*) moved a new clause providing that no teacher employed in a school which received the aid grant should be required to perform any duties other than those of

teaching in the school. The clause received considerable support from competent authorities, but was nevertheless negatived by 237 to 96 votes, and the bill was then reported without amendment, a rare event in so important a measure, and a result which could only have been obtained by insisting upon the sternest discipline in the ranks of the party. The result was, according to the views of the different speakers, represented as a great triumph for Mr. Balfour, or a great infringement of ordinary parliamentary privilege.

The report stage having been avoided by the refusal to accept the most trivial verbal amendment, the final stage of the bill in the Commons was got through (March 25) with promptness; for although Mr. Asquith, on behalf of Sir William Harcourt, in a perfunctory manner moved its rejection, his object was rather to express the views of the Opposition on the ministerial tactics. He objected to the small compass of two contentious clauses into which a bill had been compressed which he believed was destined to become a landmark in the history of the House of Commons. Alike in the manner in which it was originally drawn and in the methods by which it was recommended to the House, it created a grave innovation in their habitual practice—an innovation which, if it became a precedent, would fundamentally alter for the worse the conditions under which the legislative work of Parliament had hitherto been uniformly carried on. The authors of the bill seemed to have supposed that in order to make it simple it was only necessary to make it short, and that it was possible for the Government to conceal from the House the real character of a series of complex and highly contentious proposals by getting the draughtsmen to huddle them together, in vague and indefinite language, within the four corners of a single clause. In the first clause of the bill there could be found three principles which in their character were new and for which there was no precedent in previous legislation or attempted legislation in reference to the subject of education. Even then the House was entirely ignorant as to what the proposals for the board schools were going to be, and discussion had been stopped by an unexampled use of the closure, while all efforts at amendment had been unavailing. Even as regards matters strictly non-controversial the Government met all the proposals of the Opposition with an absolute *non possumus*. He admitted that a similar course to that now pursued had, indeed, been followed in the last Parliament on an Irish bill which went through a standing committee without a single amendment being passed, but he pointed out, as an essential difference between the two cases, that the Irish measure was the bill of a private member, Mr. Healy, while the present bill was one of the chief measures of the Government. In another respect the conduct of the bill was without precedent, for they had received no guidance from the head of the Education Department. Sir J. Gorst had sat,

night after night, a silent and detached spectator of the proceedings, and what was at first regarded as an indifferent practical joke had assumed the dimensions of a grave parliamentary scandal. Whether the Vice-President's silence was the result of diffidence or discipline, it was an exhibition of gross disrespect to the House. Mr. Asquith, in conclusion, exhorted the House not to assent to the third reading of this unjust and unconstitutional measure. It would go forth to the people of this country not as a settlement, but as a provocation, and on every ground of equity and policy he asked the House to reject it.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Finlay (*Inverness Burghs*), contended in reply that it was right and reasonable for her Majesty's Government to introduce in the first place a bill to increase the efficiency of voluntary schools, and to reserve for separate consideration the question of necessitous board schools. He defended the tactics of the Government, who had only intervened in order to prevent discussion becoming unreasonable. The policy of the Opposition with regard to voluntary schools was simply one of barren negation. Mr. Asquith had put forward no alternative policy to that of the bill, although he had attacked root and branch the settlement arrived at by the act of 1870, an essential part of which was the maintenance of the voluntary schools. Sir Robert Finlay proceeded to answer, by familiar arguments, many of the objections advanced by Mr. Asquith, and he taunted the Opposition with having killed last year's bill and spoken kindly of it after its decease. As to the attack on the Government for passing the bill without a single alteration he reminded the House that that was precisely the course which the late Government adopted in the case of the Irish bill to which Mr. Asquith had referred, only with this vital difference, that the committee on the Irish bill was a standing committee, so that the details of the measure were never permitted to come before the House at all, while the present bill had actually been twelve days in committee of the whole House, and had had its details abundantly threshed out.

A number of speakers followed, all of whom spoke on strictly party lines without adding any fresh arguments for or against the bill itself. Sir W. Hart Dyke (*Dartford, Kent*) suggested that the Opposition leaders had exhausted their energies in attacking not the actual bill before the House, but a phantom measure which existed only in their own imaginations. It was simple claptrap to assert that the money was to be extracted from the taxpayers, because it was generally acknowledged that the breaking down of the voluntary system of education would impose upon the ratepayers of this country a burden of many millions of money. He felt convinced that no future Government, whatever their majority might be, would dare to repeal this bill. It was also his firm belief that

the amount of private contributions would increase rather than diminish under the provisions of this measure.

Mr. J. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*), in summing up the case for the Opposition, dealt more especially with the manner in which the bill had been "engineered" than with its actual shortcomings. Once more the Conservative Government had led the revolutionary party and had introduced a radical change in the procedure of the House of Commons. The bill had been conducted with the deliberate object of avoiding discussion on the report stage. He confessed that he regarded with the greatest apprehension the precedent which the First Lord of the Treasury had set. Something had been whispered as to the intentions of the Government to make certain concessions in another place. To show that this was not merely a hollow rumour he referred to a statement made by a supporter of the Government, to the effect that if the House of Commons failed to define sufficiently the provisions relating to associations of schools it might be hoped that the House of Peers would do so. It would, indeed, be strange if in another place concessions were made which the First Lord of the Treasury had almost refused to discuss here. At that late hour it was not necessary for him to make any attempt to go through the various objections which the Opposition entertained with regard to the bill. Mr. Morley briefly referred, however, to one or two points raised by the Solicitor-General in reply to Mr. Asquith, and in conclusion he said that, whether they regarded the bill from an educational, a constitutional, a parliamentary, or a social aspect, he and his friends regarded it as a mischievous and reactionary measure which it was their duty to oppose.

There was sufficient foundation for Mr. Morley's attack to arouse Mr. Balfour from his usual attitude of contemptuous indifference and he concluded the debate by a speech which was a far finer oratorical display than any previously delivered on the bill. He said that ministers and especially the Vice-President of the Council had been accused of not taking a sufficient part in the debates on the bill. As to this he might observe that it was an entirely novel parliamentary doctrine that the leader of the House of Commons was not entitled to take charge of any bill that was brought forward by the Government of which he was a member. Therefore he made no apology for having taken the chief part in the conduct of the measure, and certainly the Vice-President of the Council might feel flattered at the large amount of attention which had been bestowed by gentlemen opposite on the comparatively small number of speeches he had delivered during the debates. Again, the Government had been accused of acting a tyrannical part in forcing the measure through the House without adequate debate, and that by this process they had permanently injured the procedure of the House of Commons and had given an incurable wound to parliamentary institutions.

The gravamen of the charge brought against the Government was that they had refused to accept one amendment, and that this course had been taken because they were determined to deprive the House of Commons of its privilege to rediscuss the bill on the report stage; and it was urged that a precedent had been set which might be followed by other Governments in a manner fatal to the liberty of debate. He absolutely repudiated any suggestion of this kind. In fact, he declined to be criticised on such matters by right hon. gentlemen sitting on the opposite bench. They were altogether out of court when the question before the House was the liberty of debate. They had exercised the tyranny of majorities too often to make themselves critics worth considering even for a moment when such a question was before the House. Still he was bound to justify to the House anything which might seem exceptional in the course the Government had pursued. It was by no means an unusual occurrence for a brief bill like this to pass through committee without amendment, and in the present instance there had been ample discussion. In reality the Government had done a great deal, not to shake, but establish freedom of parliamentary debate. He desired to make no undue claim on behalf of the bill. He admitted that it was a modest measure and that it did not do all that those interested in voluntary schools desire to see done. Moreover, he was prepared to admit that the measure was experimental and that its success primarily depended upon the action of the managers of the voluntary schools. If the managers set themselves to work in a broad and liberal spirit he was convinced that a great deal might be done permanently to preserve the voluntary schools as an element in our educational system.

A division was then taken, and the motion for the third reading was carried by 331 to 131—majority, 200.

Two Radicals, Mr. M. Fowler (*Durham City*) and Sir S. Montagu (*Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets*), together with all the Irish Nationalists present, supported the Government. Mr. Geo. Dixon (*Edgbaston, Birmingham*) was the only Liberal Unionist who voted with the Opposition, but twenty other Liberal Unionists absented themselves from the division.

Whilst the voluntary schools had taken up the whole of the Government time not set apart for Supply, several opportunities had been afforded to private members to bring themselves into notice. The old controversy between Churchmen and Nonconformists on the subject of burials was revived by Mr. R. Cameron (*Houghton-le-Spring, Durham*), who moved the second reading (Feb. 24) of a bill which, while permitting the consecration of parochial cemeteries, held that consecration should only be regarded as a religious rite, and should create no legal rights or disabilities, and give no claim to fees. The bill further allowed consecration to be performed by any Church or denomination; it proposed to provide mortuary chapels, available for

the use of all alike; to do away with the bishops' authority over building plans, tombs, monuments and inscriptions, and to abolish fees to ministers, sextons and parish clerks. The champions of the Established Church, Mr. Griffith Boscawen (*Tonbridge, Kent*) and Mr. J. G. Talbot (*Oxford Univ.*), earnestly urged the rejection of this unwarrantable attack upon the Church. Viscount Cranborne (*Rochester*), however, an even more prominent High Churchman, admitted that he had no sympathy with the violent exercise by the clergy of their legal rights, but he maintained that such cases seldom occurred, and he thought the bill uncalled for. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton*), on behalf of the more moderate Dissenters, suggested that a practical compromise might be arrived at on many of the points raised by the bill, and he urged that it was quite time that the troublesome scandals which had arisen over our burial laws should be put an end to. The Home Secretary (Sir M. White Ridley) opposed the bill, for, though he admitted the existence of some grievances which ought to be removed, he thought fresh legislation should not be undertaken without some preliminary inquiry into the facts. He protested against legislation under which it would be possible for a small majority to abolish altogether the right which the minority highly valued of being buried in consecrated ground. But he fully admitted the grievance as to fees, and did not think Nonconformists ought to be compelled to pay clergymen for services which they did not perform. The bill was probably well meant, but it caused needless irritation to Churchmen, and he could not vote for it. After a little further discussion the House divided, and rejected the bill by 194 votes against 150.

Although the House of Lords was precluded from discussing money bills when sent up by the Commons, no such disability attached to financial questions not dealing with actual taxation. It was, therefore, reasonable that the Irish landlords, in view of their significant speeches and promises on Irish platforms, should take an early opportunity of raising a debate on the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Castletown during the recess had played a leading part in the agitation which had taken place in that country on the publication of the report of the commission, and Irishmen of all parties and classes had seized upon the recommendations of that body, in so far as they pointed to a separate fiscal treatment of the two islands. Lord Castletown's speech on his motion for further inquiry rather disappointed those who expected something violent, racy, or extravagant. In asking for the production of the terms of reference to the new commission on the subject, he was studiously moderate in his style, language, and treatment, and by no means so certain that Ireland had so gigantic a grievance as he had at first supposed. He admitted that the Irish payers of direct taxes did not suffer much, because they were not a rich people; but

in indirect taxation Ireland suffered very heavily, and he showed that while in the earlier part of the century the Irish revenue stood at 5,250,000*l.*, it rose before 1850 to 7,500,000*l.*; and while per head of population it amounted to 13*s.* 11*d.* between 1849 and 1859, it reached 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head between 1859 and 1870, whereas in England during the same period the taxation per head had only risen from 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* Ireland, he concluded, was entitled to some redress, and the remedy he suggested was not the remission of taxation, but the giving to Ireland the full advantage of the credit of the empire, which stood higher than that of any other country in the world. An Irish consolidated fund might be created, to be managed by Irish financiers who knew the country and her necessities, and that fund should be used to promote and develop Irish industries and public works at a low rate of interest, the security being the whole resources of Ireland. The Marquess of Lansdowne replied on behalf of the Government, and had, of course, no objection to produce the terms of reference to the new commission, but he confessed to feeling some doubt as to whether Lord Castletown approved or disapproved of a new inquiry being made. He then went on to criticise with some severity the way in which the old commission of inquiry had done its work, for if they had actually tried so to conduct their labours as to deprive them of all weight and authority they could hardly have been more successful. They had produced a perfect litter of reports, some of them antagonistic, and "the final report," which declared that the investigation was undertaken in connection with the Home Rule Bill. He reviewed the various conclusions and recommendations arrived at by the commissioners, and he insisted that the two countries ought to remain under a common financial system, but that the incidence of the system on the poorer country ought to be carefully considered, whereas some of the commissioners had openly proclaimed that Ireland was a *quasi*-independent partner of Great Britain, and, instead of joining with Great Britain in a common system, was entitled to have a separate political and fiscal system of her own. Against that, however, the people of this country had emphatically decided. Fresh inquiry was needed to ascertain to what special exemptions and abatements Ireland was entitled. He pointed out that if Ireland were overtaxed it was not in direct but in indirect taxation—the taxation levied upon duty-paying articles. Lord Lansdowne went on to complain that the commissioners had failed to point out how much Ireland received back from the State for expenditure for purely Irish purposes—grants which really reduced her contribution to the Exchequer from one-eleventh, at which it nominally stood, not to one-twenty-first, at which the commissioners said it ought to stand, but actually to one-thirty-second of the total. It was therefore plain that the com-

missioners had not made their investigation complete, and that further inquiry was necessary. Lord Farrer, as one of the commissioners, defended the final report of the majority, and contended that Ireland was taxed to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* a year beyond her capacity. He thought Home Rule the only cure for the Irish situation, and then Ireland could be left to pay her own way with her own money, and there would no longer be any need for doles and subventions, which were always objectionable to old-fashioned economists like himself. Lord Morris contended that Ireland was certainly much over-taxed, and ought to be relieved from an excessive burden, but he did not agree that Home Rule was the proper remedy. He thought very little of British subventions, for they most of them came out of the Irish Church Fund, which was like "feeding a dog on its tail," and hardly justified Great Britain in posing as a good Samaritan. Earl Spencer agreed with Lord Farrer that the proper cure for Ireland was Home Rule, and expressed a strong belief that no further inquiry was necessary, for ample information had now been provided to enable the Government to deal with the financial question themselves. After a few words from Viscount Clifden, the motion asking for the terms of reference to the new commission was agreed to without a division.

A fortnight later (March '18) Irish affairs again occupied the attention of the Upper House, and the landlords were once more successful in obtaining a commission to their liking. The Duke of Abercorn began by asking whether the Government would consent to appoint a commission to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1881. This gave an opening to the Duke of Argyll to deliver an animated denunciation of Irish agrarian legislation for the previous fifteen years. It would, he admitted, be absurd for Irish landlords to appeal to Parliament for relief because of the depreciation of their property, if that depreciation had arisen from ordinary economic causes, but in this case the mischief had been done by Parliament itself. In many instances the value of Irish land had been reduced by more than 50 per cent., not only below the old rental, but below the rental fixed in the first instance by the Land Commissioners. In 1881 the British Parliament had handed over to three private gentlemen the power of disposing of the whole of the landed property of Ireland as they pleased. Mr. Gladstone in passing the bill had made much of the fact that there was a clause in it providing that market value should be the basis of "fair rent," and that the rent to be fixed should be such a rent as "a solvent tenant could undertake to pay one year with another." That clause had mysteriously disappeared from the bill and the present tribunal of "revolutionary triumviri" was set up, with the result that at one blow they severed the whole rental of Ireland from the improvement of the country. Lord Salisbury, in reply, admitted that there was plenty of cause for inquiry, for

both landlords and tenants were discontented with the acts, but it was very difficult to provide the machinery. Most men had made up their minds on the Irish land laws one way or another, and the choice of an investigating body appeared to lie between a sort of "happy family" arrangement, in which persons differing as much as possible from each other should be put into a room and expected to agree, and a chosen body of men who would be at once denounced as "a packed commission." He was quite willing for the appointment of a select committee, although he did not anticipate much good result. Earl Spencer thought there had been inquiries enough, and Lord Kimberley suggested that if it were a fact that both landlords and tenants were dissatisfied with the decisions of the Land Court, that tended to show that the decisions were just.

The annual gathering of the National Liberal Federation held this year at Norwich (March 17) brought together representatives of about 700 Liberal Associations. More time was allowed for discussion than on previous occasions, but the meeting was held under conditions which were the reverse of exhilarating to the party. Within its borders two sections were contending for the mastery, for while the forward party had at least specific aims of which they demanded the immediate assertion, the more moderate preferred to wait for a plainer indication of popular wishes. In other words, the former wished to lead, and the latter to follow, public opinion; but neither sections could point out any evidence of rising enthusiasm for either policy. Mr. Bryce, speaking at the Queen's Hall, London, on the same day as the meeting of the Federation, had, in moderate language, explained the principles of Liberalism as applied to home and foreign policy. He condemned the Voluntary Schools Bill chiefly because the Government had not taken advantage of the opportunity to force total control upon voluntary, and to discourage denominational, teaching in them. With regard to foreign policy, there were, he said, two principles of Liberalism applicable—one that a nation had something more than merely material interests—that it had duties, which bound it to play its part in the world with regard to considerations of honour and justice; the second that a nation ought to fulfil all its promises and engagements, and especially those which were meant to protect the helpless and the oppressed; and that wherever they could they should be found the friends of freedom.

At Norwich for the guidance of the provincial Liberals, as in London for those of the metropolitan constituencies, the cue given was to attack the foreign policy of the Government and to leave home questions to ripen. The Newcastle Programme had brought too much disaster on the party for the leaders to wish to repeat the tactics then adopted. Both Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt attended the Federation meeting, and the latter was especially vehement in denouncing all that Lord

Salisbury had done or had omitted to do. Lord Kimberley justly found fault with the Prime Minister for referring him to the speeches of the French Minister for a declaration of British policy. The basis of M. Hanotaux' speech was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He continued: "How could we in this country be interested in maintaining any longer that cruel, effete and bloodstained government which had so long desolated some of the fairest regions of the East? If Lord Salisbury strongly, and without swerving, asserted the authority and the opinion of this country in favour of freedom, and not in favour of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, he would receive—not only the support of his own party, but he (Lord Kimberley) believed the support of all right-thinking men throughout the country. The Powers had decided upon autonomy, whatever that might mean, for Crete. He regretted it had not been found, in their opinion, possible to place Crete under the government of Greece. It was Greece, and not the concert of the Powers, which had rescued Crete from Turkish rule, and that honour could not be taken away from her."

Sir William Harcourt took a still more menacing tone, and not being in a responsible position, was able to use the most warlike language. He declared that this country had nothing in common with French interests in Eastern affairs; that Lord Salisbury in acting with France had surrendered the Armenians and was about to surrender the Cretans to the concert of Europe. "I do Lord Salisbury the justice to believe that he did what he could to avert this undying shame which has come to Europe and to Great Britain. If the concert had forbidden those crimes Armenia would have been saved. Lord Salisbury says, 'I could do nothing because the concert would not have it.' . . . To my mind, this nation has never been exposed to greater humiliation than when in deference to other nations it abstains from doing that which it is under the highest obligations of honour to do, and is compelled to do the things which its conscience condemns. . . . Last summer Lord Salisbury stood out on the blockade of Crete and prevailed, and if he had stood out now he would have prevailed. . . . The real object of the present concert is to guarantee the despotism of Turkey. But the Liberal party have done with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. . . . It was this principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire which was put forward in order to justify the betrayal of the Armenians, by which all the pledges which Europe had given, and England in particular had given, were falsified; and it is in the name of this same principle that the annexation of Crete to Greece has been prohibited under the threat of universal war. The Powers, in the name of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, have betrayed Armenia and are about to blockade Crete. . . . In my opinion every breach of that integrity is so much gain for mankind."

While the Powers were doing nothing but discussing, there

came in another Power, not a great Power, but a small Power, a brave Power, a free Power, which dared something for the emancipation of its oppressed compatriots.

“ Now it is Greece that is to be coerced. The British fleet, of which we were all so justly proud, is to be an instrument in the coercion of Greece. The case of Armenia was sad enough, but then, at least, we were only the passive and reluctant accomplices in the fate of that unhappy race, but here we are to be the active agents of a policy which is not ours. In the name of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire we are bidden to crush the champions of an oppressed people. Is it not time that we should take our stand ? ”

The Liberal delegates enthusiastically endorsed their leader's words and sentiments, but it is more than doubtful if they considered them available for electioneering purposes among voters who were, as a rule, as indifferent to and ignorant of Armenians as they were of Cretans. The pluck of Greece standing single-handed against a coalition of the great Powers at first sight seemed heroic ; but, as the truth of the campaign became known, the sympathy evoked gradually changed into a feeling of contempt that a nation should, under such conditions as her armies showed, have run the risk of plunging Eastern Europe, and possibly the whole of the Continent, into war. M. Delyannis may have hoped to have played the part of Cavour in the regeneration of his country, but he had studied with singularly little result the example of the great Italian statesman.

The Norwich speeches, however, furnished Lord Salisbury with a text for a vigorous defence of his policy in Crete. In the House of Lords, without previous notice, the Prime Minister (March 19) called attention to the speech made two days before by the Earl of Kimberley at a meeting in Norwich, in which his reference to M. Hanotaux' speech had been misrepresented. Lord Salisbury on that occasion was asked to state, not the policy of her Majesty's Government, but the determination come to by the Powers as to their action in Crete, and in reply to that question he stated that the only new fact was that Crete was to be blockaded, and that Lord Kimberley would find an admirable statement of the policy of the Powers in the speeches of certain French ministers. Lord Salisbury proceeded to make a graver and more serious complaint, that in his Norwich speech Lord Kimberley had repudiated the policy which all parties in this country had previously adhered to, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be maintained. Lord Kimberley was himself a member of the Government by which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was made part of the law of Europe, but he had never before given any ground for the belief that he repudiated the policy which the chief he served and the Government to which he belonged solemnly adopted, and to which they put the name of England in 1856. No doubt the Sultan had behaved very badly during the last

two years, but if the policy solemnly adopted by this country in the face of Europe was to be given up solely on that account it was either very lightly adopted or very lightly abandoned. In any event Lord Salisbury felt bound to separate himself as strongly as possible from that declaration. Whatever modification of the integrity of Turkey might be brought about must be done by the concert of all the Powers. The Powers had been defied by a State which owed its very existence to the concert of Europe, for if it had not been for that concert the present Hellenic kingdom would never have been heard of, and that defiance had been given with circumstances of the greatest aggravation. In point of international law Greece had not a shred of right to Crete, and the Powers were defending international law, for they believed that if it were not respected the peace of the world would only be worth a very few years' purchase. The federated action of Europe was the sole hope of escaping from the constant terror and calamity of war, but that action could only be preserved by a respect for the engagements entered into under it. He admitted, however, that the maintenance of that federation of Europe would be increasingly difficult if every statesman who had retired from public life thought it right to "fling insults" at the Sovereigns who occupied the principal thrones of Christian Europe. The Earl of Kimberley, of course, had to defend himself against so severe and carefully weighed an attack, and he denied that he had intentionally misrepresented the Prime Minister on the personal point, and maintained that the information he had tried to elicit, though nominally as to the determination of the Powers, was really as to what was the policy of this country. When referred to the speeches of M. Hanotaux and M. Méline, he confessed that he would have preferred to have a statement of British policy from a British minister; but he looked at the speeches of the French statesmen and found in them the declaration that French policy rested upon preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He admitted that the statement he made on that at Norwich was a very grave one, but it was made after full consideration and with a full sense of responsibility, and it was to the effect that the Liberal party meant for the future to dissociate themselves, plainly and distinctly, from the policy on which, no doubt, their course had been based in the past. He admitted that, as a subordinate member of the then Government, he shared the responsibility for the policy laid down in 1856; but he contended that that policy had failed, and that the doctrine of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire had been put aside and repeatedly violated and disregarded and treated as a mere fiction by every European Power. He urged that the country was entitled to change its policy if circumstances required it, and he quoted Lord Salisbury himself as having said that in assenting to that policy we "put our money on the wrong horse." By the Treaty of Berlin several provinces were

separated from the Ottoman Empire. It by no means followed that Turkey was to be forthwith torn to pieces, but it could hardly be contested that the Turkish Empire was a standing danger to the peace of Europe. In these circumstances he thought it for the interests of this country and for the interests of European peace that we should be disconnected for ever from regarding the integrity of the Turkish Empire as the basis of British foreign policy.

The South African Committee having been duly appointed after some debate, as already described, lost no time in commencing to take evidence. A court was assigned to the committee leading out of Westminster Hall, to which reporters and members of both Houses were admitted, and such few of the public as could obtain tickets. Some of the persons more prominently interested were represented by counsel, but as a rule the examination of the witnesses was conducted by the members of the committee, the Liberals generally—but Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Blake especially—taking the line that Mr. Rhodes primarily, and the Chartered Company acting under his advice, had contrived the “revolution” in Johannesburg, to advance their material interests. At the opening of the proceedings it was announced that the inquiry would be divided in two parts—the first as to the circumstances leading to the Jameson raid, and the second as to the administration of the Chartered Company. At the first meeting (Feb. 16) Mr. Rhodes was the first witness called, and by permission read a formal statement of the circumstances leading up to the raid. Mr. Rhodes dealt with the Uitlanders’ grievances and the corrupt administration of the Boers; and as one largely interested in the Transvaal he felt that the unfriendly attitude of the Boer Government was the great obstacle to common action among the various States of South Africa. “Under these circumstances I assisted the movement in Johannesburg with my purse and influence. Further, acting within my rights, in the autumn of 1895 I placed a body of troops under Dr. Jameson, prepared to act in the Transvaal in certain eventualities.” Subsequently Mr. Rhodes declared: “With reference to the Jameson raid, I may state that Dr. Jameson went in without my authority.” His statement concluded by declaring that in all his actions he was greatly influenced by his belief that the policy of the Boer Government was to “introduce the influence of another foreign Power into the already complicated system of South Africa.”

After Sir William Harcourt—who conducted the examination with great fairness—had dealt with certain financial details, Mr. Rhodes was asked as to the way in which arms were smuggled into the Transvaal through the agency of the De Beers Company, and as to his connection therewith: “Then you never gave any authority to any one in the De Beers Company to carry out instructions to smuggle arms into the Trans-

vaal?"—"I decline to answer that. I knew these guns were being sent in." Pressed as to who authorised a certain Captain Holden to go into the De Beers premises and carry out transactions connected with the smuggling of arms, Mr. Rhodes replied: "That is a question I prefer not to answer." Finally, Mr. Rhodes declared that he did not authorise Captain Holden, and that the guns were "sent through the De Beers Company" (of which Mr. Rhodes was life governor), "but not by any authority of the company," but by an officer of the company who had been punished. When examined as to his statement that he had a right to put men on the border of the Transvaal, Mr. Rhodes was asked why he had not informed Sir Hercules Robinson that he was so doing. "You want an answer? Well, I should think you would get that answer from the High Commissioner." On it being pointed out that the High Commissioner had stated that Mr. Rhodes had told him that the concentration of troops was to protect the railway, Mr. Rhodes declared that he did not like to say anything unfair to the High Commissioner. He made the statement, and Mr. Rhodes accepted it. It did not affect the question.

Mr. Rhodes was closely pressed in regard to the "women and children" letter of invitation to Dr. Jameson written in Johannesburg on November 20, and telegraphed from the Cape to the *Times* on the day after the raid with the date altered to December 28, which made it look as if the raid were a direct response to the invitation. Generally, his assertion was that the letter was not cabled home to the *Times* to give the idea that that was the reason why Dr. Jameson went in. "It was rather to show that he had had communication with those people and that he had been asked to help." In contrast with this statement Sir William Harcourt drew Mr. Rhodes' attention to his reply to a telegram sent by the Chartered Company directors directly they knew of the raid, which reply pointed out that "Dr. Jameson had strongly worded letter from leading inhabitants of Johannesburg asking for assistance," and stating "that large numbers of women and children would be unprotected." Mr. Rhodes, however, did not seem to consider that he had represented the letter as the reason for Dr. Jameson's action. When it was also pointed out to Mr. Rhodes that he knew when the invitation was cabled home to England that the writers had withdrawn it, he repeated that it was only cabled to show that there had been communications, and "that at a certain time Jameson would have gone in if necessary." The question that followed inevitably was: "Would it not have been more fair to have stated that that was in the month of November, and not December, when the Johannesburg people were deprecating going in?" To this Mr. Rhodes replied: "It did not strike me at the time." The incident closed with a question asking Mr. Rhodes if he was aware that Dr. Jameson

used the letter of invitation as his excuse when he replied to the High Commissioner's message ordering him to stop. The question was not answered.

Another incident arose when Mr. Rhodes was asked who was the "chairman" referred to in Colonel Rhodes' telegram to Mr. Rhodes sent on December 21, stating that assurances had been given that Mr. Rhodes and "chairman" would leave directly the revolution took place. At first no answer was given, but when Sir W. Harcourt directly asked whether it was Sir Hercules Robinson who was referred to, Mr. Rhodes replied that he would prefer to think over the matter, and give his answer another day. Mr. Rhodes added that he "did not even know that the telegram was here." He had not read the Cape blue-book through closely. "Sir William Harcourt might think that I wished to evade the answer, but really I did not." Before the committee rose Mr. Rhodes was asked, apropos of a telegram sent from the Cape to Dr. Jameson saying that the revolution would take place on Saturday, and adding, "They are very anxious you must not start before 8 o'clock, and secure telegraph's silence," whether that was not an order to Dr. Jameson to start on Saturday at 8 o'clock. Mr. Rhodes emphatically denied this inference, pointed out that Dr. Harris, not he, sent the telegram, and stated that the general effect of the telegrams during the last week was to stop Dr. Jameson. Asked what was the meaning of securing the silence of the telegraph office, Mr. Rhodes replied: "I do not know what it means. It seems absurd, does it not?" Sir William Harcourt: "It is not absurd, because it was the thing that was done. The reason you were not able to communicate on December 29 with Dr. Jameson was that the silence of the telegraph office had been secured."

In the interval which elapsed between the sittings of the committee our relations with the Transvaal had been casually mentioned in Parliament. In reply to a question, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in a dry tone, read out the terms of the claim made by the Transvaal Government on account of the Jameson raid. They claimed in the first instance 677,938*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* for material damage, and a further sum of 1,000,000*l.*, or the sum necessary to make up the first claim to a million—he was not certain which—for moral and intellectual damage. In addition to these claims, the Transvaal Government gave warning that they did not include in this demand legitimate claims which might be made by injured persons. The House of Commons received the announcement with loud laughter, and no question as to how the demands of the Transvaal Government would be met arose throughout the session.

The following were the details of the claim made by the Transvaal Government for damages on account of the raid:—

A1. Expenditure for military and commando services in connection with the incursion	£136,733	4	3
2. Compensation to the Netherlands South African Railway Company for making use, in accordance with the concession granted to that company, of the railway worked by it during the commando on account of the incursion of Dr. Jameson	9,500	0	0
3. Disbursements of surviving relatives of slain and wounded	234	19	6
4. For annuities, pensions, and disbursements to widows and children of slain burghers, and to relatives of unmarried slain burghers, as also to wounded burghers	28,243	0	0
5. Expenses of the telegraph department for more overtime, more telegrams on service in South African communication, more cablegrams, etc.	4,692	11	9
6. Hospital expenses for the care of the wounded and sick men, etc., of Dr. Jameson	225	0	0
7. For support of members of the families of commandeered burghers during the commando	177	8	8
8. Compensation to be paid to the commandeered burghers for their services and the troubles and cares brought upon them	462,120	0	0
9. Account of expenses of the Orange Free State	36,011	19	1
Total A	£677,938	3	3
B. Moral or intellectual damage to which the Government of the South African Republic lay claim in connection with incursion into territory of the South African Republic by Dr. Jameson and troops of Chartered Company at end of December, 1895, and beginning of January, 1896			
Total B	1,000,000	0	0
Total A and B	£1,677,938	3	3

"The South African Republic wishes further to observe," it is added, "that in this claim are not included the lawful claims which might be made by private persons by reason of the actions of Dr Jameson and his troops."

When the committee reassembled (Feb. 19) Mr. Rhodes was prepared to admit the "chairman" referred to was Sir Hercules Robinson. The general result of further questions was to show that Mr. Rhodes had talked to the High Commissioner as to the unrest and danger of insurrection in Johannesburg; that the High Commissioner had asked Mr. Rhodes what he thought he (the High Commissioner) ought to do if an actual insurrection should break out, and that Mr. Rhodes had replied that he ought at once to go to the Transvaal and "mediate between the revolutionists and President Krüger." "I gathered from him," added Mr. Rhodes, "that that was the course that he intended to take." Asked, "Did you tell him you were actively employed in promoting the insurrection?" Mr. Rhodes replied, "Oh dear no!" Asked also whether he had told Sir Hercules Robinson that he had been asked to give an assurance that the High Commissioner would start, and that he was sending it on December 21, Mr. Rhodes replied, "Certainly not." Asked as to the telegram from Johannesburg requiring "C. J. Rhodes' absolute pledge that the authority of Imperial Government would not be insisted on," whether he gave the guarantee, Mr. Rhodes replied that he had suggested

that there should be a plebiscite to settle that after the revolution had taken place. Asked whether he did not consider that Dr. Jameson's telegram sent off on the Saturday afternoon, saying, "Unless I hear definitely to the contrary, I shall leave to-morrow evening," did not show that up to Saturday afternoon Dr. Jameson did not consider that he had yet received definite instructions not to go, Mr. Rhodes gave no definite answer, but ultimately replied: "I would not concur in that until you have heard Dr. Jameson. It would not be fair to conclude now that that was the meaning until he states so himself. You would get that better from him."

Another important piece of evidence was elicited by questions as to whether Mr. Rhodes had communicated the steps he was taking for promoting an insurrection in Johannesburg to the Chartered Company in London. His reply was that he had not done so, and that he had only held communication with his agent, Dr. Harris. Asked separately as to individuals, he replied "No" to the names of the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Fife, Lord Grey, Lord Gifford and Sir Horace Farquhar. After this last name had been put to him, Mr. Rhodes replied: "No; I have told you I have made no communication to any one but Dr. Harris in London." When, however, Mr. Rhodes was asked, "Had you no communication with Rochefort Maguire?" he replied, "I cannot reply to that question." On being pressed, however, Mr. Rhodes ultimately answered "No" to the question. Asked as to telegrams which had passed between the Cape and London, Mr. Rhodes declared that they were of a confidential nature, and that he objected to their being put in. Sir W. Harcourt (holding up the blue-book): "You would have objected, of course, to these being produced?"—"Yes, certainly; would not you have done so?"

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman next took up the examination of Mr. Rhodes (Feb. 24), and asked him how it was that he had tried to induce Sir Hercules Robinson to delay the issue of the proclamation directed against the raid. At first Mr. Rhodes stated that his objection to the proclamation was due to the fact that an outsider—*i.e.*, not a member of the Cabinet—Mr. Hofmeyr, had advised the issue of the proclamation. "It was for the Cabinet, for myself, to give that advice." Reminded, however, that he had at the time stated that he objected to the proclamation because it would make Dr. Jameson an outlaw, Mr. Rhodes explained that there were "two points." One, apparently, that the proclamation was unnecessary because a letter had already been sent to stop Jameson; the other, that "time was wanted for consideration"; and a third was that if any advice was given it ought to be by the Premier. When, however, he was asked whether the High Commissioner was bound to take the advice of the Cape Premier on an imperial proclamation, Mr. Rhodes wandered off into the Cretan question. Mr. Sydney Buxton's examina-

tion was curious as showing a side of the subject which had not been much talked of. Asked why he chose the autumn of last year to change the policy of observation for the policy of active intervention, Mr. Rhodes stated among other things: "I felt, for instance, with reference to the gold industry, that owing to the huge charges the poorer reefs were non-payable. I think the present charges come to about 6s. per ton, which really renders the poorer reefs non-payable. That was causing great trouble among the capitalists or those representing the mines, and they were determined—but we shall hear it all from themselves—to have a change."

Mr. Blake then proceeded to examine (Feb. 27) Mr. Rhodes as to his duties under the charter, which contained a clause requiring all the company's officers to communicate freely with the High Commissioner, and then asked whether it was not his duty to communicate his "plans with reference to the Johannesburg incursion." To this Mr. Rhodes replied: "You must be the judge of that." Later Mr. Rhodes, in answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, read President Krüger's speech at the banquet to celebrate the German Emperor's birthday. It was in this speech that President Krüger said: "If one nation tries to kick us the other will try to stop it." Asked as to the profits made by his company in the gold fields of South Africa, and how, if the gold industry was so much overtaxed, the company could pay such large dividends, Mr. Rhodes explained that "the profits were made out of the formation of companies and the dealing in shares." At the close of the sitting Mr. Labouchere asked Mr. Rhodes what were his wishes as to his examination on the second half of the inquiry—that dealing with the Chartered Company. Mr. Rhodes replied: "I should like you to take me before I go; but if you want me to come back to be examined on the administration of the territory, the working of the company, and so forth, I will come back. But I do not want to remain in England six or eight months doing nothing."

At the next meeting (March 2) Mr. Rhodes, examined by Mr. Bigham, gave some of the facts as to the withholding of political rights from the Uitlanders, and Mr. Rhodes, who had previously shown so much contempt for and ignorance of details, became quite encyclopædic in his information. Mr. Rhodes calculated that the adult male Boer population was only 20,000, while there were 80,000 adult male Uitlanders. The Uitlander population was also increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year. Before the finding of gold the revenue of the Transvaal was about 75,000*l.* a year. Now it is about 4,500,000*l.* When the organisation of the reform movement began no one could get the vote unless he had been living in the country since 1876, or was the son of an enfranchised burgher. Attempts had been made to degrade the bench, public meetings were practically prohibited, and the

local authorities might forbid crowds of more than six in the streets. Mr. Rhodes ended by declaring to Mr. Wyndham that he always felt that Krüger would give way in the end, and that there would be a bloodless revolution. "I held the opinion that if the High Commissioner had told him firmly that he must give civil rights to these people he would give them."

Another day (March 5) was devoted to the examination of Mr. Rhodes in regard to the raid, the conduct and management of the Chartered Company having been postponed. The chief point established by Mr. Wyndham's examination was that the Uitlanders of Dutch origin felt their position in the Transvaal quite as strongly as those of English birth, and Mr. Rhodes explained certain facts connected with the railway system of South Africa. The questions asked and the answers received by Mr. Chamberlain showed (1) that the cession of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company had been promised by Lord Ripon; (2) that Mr. Chamberlain delayed carrying this promise out in order to make proper terms for Khama and the natives; (3) that Mr. Rhodes asked leave to place police in the Protectorate in order to guard the railway; (4) that the strip required for the railway was ceded first because it was held impossible to place the Company's police in imperial territory; (5) that terms made with the natives were favourable to them, and also to the British Government, which saved 40,000*l.* a year by the transfer of the police, and 200,000*l.*, the sum promised as a railway subsidy by the British Government.

Mr. Rhodes' examination having concluded, almost the next thing heard of him was that he had started for South Africa on his way back to Rhodesia. The next witnesses taken were two Afrikaner members of the Cape Parliament, Mr. Louw and Mr. Venter. Their evidence was on the side of Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company, for they both declared that it would be impossible to carry on Rhodesia under imperial control. That was the opinion, said Mr. Louw, of every Afrikaner. Mr. Louw declared that the Chartered Company treated the natives only too well, and in a way much more satisfactory to the white colonists than would the Imperial Government. Guns and ammunition should be kept away from the natives. The witness admitted, however, that this the Chartered Company had not done hitherto. The Chartered Company also did well in "encouraging" the natives to labour (*i.e.*, obliging them to work for an employer unless they could show independent means), and in making them show proper respect for their white masters. The aim was to oblige idle natives to work. They were not flogged for paltry disobedience. The natives, said Mr. Venter, were delighted to work for the white man. "As long as you have not got too much education it is all right, but as soon as the native finds he can walk about

with a cap and a stick he won't work." Mr. Venter admitted that when labour was wanted in a mine the owner applied first to the Chartered Company, and that then an order was made on a chief for so much labour. He did not think the natives were allowed to make their own bargains. They could not choose their masters, they could not choose their wages, and they could not choose their time of working. They were probably obliged to work for three months. Asked by Mr. Chamberlain what was the difference between that and the *corvée*, the witness said he did not know what was going on at the mines, but that he believed the natives could make their own terms with the farmers.

The next witness called was Sir Graham Bower, the Secretary to the High Commissioner at the Cape, and consequently an imperial official. His evidence was certainly most startling, and at the same time of great importance. He stated that late in October, 1895, Mr. Rhodes came into his office and said: "I want you to give me your word of honour that you will not say a word to any one about what I am going to tell you." Sir Graham Bower—who, as he said, had a great many Cape secrets in his possession—pledged his word, and soon found he was in possession of a secret which it was his official duty to disclose to the High Commissioner and his private duty not to disclose. Mr. Rhodes then said that he was negotiating about the Protectorate, that there was going to be a rising in Johannesburg, and that he wished to have a police force on the border. He added in substance: "If trouble comes I am not going to sit still. You fellows are infernally slow. You can act if you like, but if you do not act I will." It further transpired that on the fateful Sunday (Dec. 28) Mr. Rhodes had told him that Jameson had gone in, but that he hoped that the message he had sent would stop him. At the next meeting of the committee (March 12) Sir Graham Bower, who was somewhat severely handled, stuck to the declaration that he understood when Mr. Rhodes bound him to secrecy that when the time for moving the troops came Mr. Rhodes would himself communicate with the High Commissioner. A very important piece of evidence bearing on the good faith of Mr. Rhodes was given towards the end of the sitting. Sir Graham Bower stated that about December 18 he, having become uneasy owing to an interview he had had with Mr. Newton, questioned Mr. Rhodes on the subject. Mr. Rhodes, however, assured him that there was nothing serious in it—*i.e.*, both in regard to Dr. Jameson and in regard to Johannesburg. This statement was, however, in conflict with the facts already elicited—that several days after December 18 Mr. Rhodes and his agents were instructing Dr. Jameson not to start on Saturday (Dec. 28) until after 8 P.M.

The next witness (March 16) was Mr. Schreiner, who had been Cape Attorney-General at the time of the raid. And his

evidence throughout bore the mark of moderation and foresight. After pointing out how Mr. Rhodes let the whole day slip (*i.e.*, Monday, Dec. 30, 1895) without doing anything to recall Dr. Jameson, he added that "Mr. Rhodes' mind was in such a condition at that time that he did not think he recollected clearly what took place." Mr. Hofmeyr, he considered, saved South Africa from civil war by urging the issue of the proclamation. Mr. Hofmeyr had been a minister of the Crown and was a member of the Executive, and his interference could not be regarded as that of an outsider. The effect of the raid had been, according to Mr. Schreiner—(1) to destroy men's trust in each other; (2) to injure the Cape commercially by making them lose control of the railway through the Free State; (3) to revive race antagonism, which was nearly at an end; (4) to create in men's minds an impression—an unfounded one, no doubt—that the Imperial Government tolerated or supported the policy which led to the raid; (5) to lower the prestige, dignity, and honour of England in South Africa. The Dutch people of Cape Colony were thoroughly loyal. "There was no grosser falsehood perpetrated than the constant attempts that were made to make them out disloyal. . . . Perhaps they were patriotic as well."

Mr. Schreiner insisted that the demonstrations held in Mr. Rhodes' favour by no means represented a unanimous feeling. "Every quiet, reasonable Englishman" who was not a strong partisan of Mr. Rhodes stood quite aloof. Such Dutch demonstrations as took place he seemed to think might be accounted for by a kind of dread of Mr. Rhodes' power. "This feeling seemed to have weighed with a certain section of the people, who feared that if they took up an honest, straightforward opposition to Mr. Rhodes, he could make it a very bad business for them in some way or other." The Dutch at the Cape would not be on the side of the Transvaal if it failed to observe its treaty obligations. A racial war was his deepest dread; the idea of the European garrison of 800,000 whites cutting each other's throats in the midst of a black population of nearly 6,000,000 was a thing too awful to contemplate. The franchise grievance of the Uitlanders was, he considered, a real and substantial grievance to a section of the population. "It affects a large section, but I very much doubt that it affects the majority. The people who feel it are the people of South African birth." It was a theoretic grievance for immigrants. The dynamite monopoly was a substantial grievance, as it affected the mining industry. He did not think there was any substantial grievance in connection with education. "The exclusion of Uitlanders from the jury-box was a grievance, but he did not like adjectives, and would not say that it was a serious one." As to the law about public meetings, it would be a grievance if enforced, but it was "a dead letter." The alien law was no doubt offensive, but steps must be taken to exclude

undesirable people. During the last ten years the alterations in the franchise had been such as to make it more and more difficult for Uitlanders to obtain the vote. The Hollanders employed by the Transvaal Government did their work very efficiently. The Transvaal gold law was far more liberal than that in other parts of Africa. The most important feature of the last day of Mr. Schreiner's examination (March 23) consisted in the series of questions put by Mr. Chamberlain, the object of which appeared to be to elicit the fact that President Krüger had repeatedly attempted to infringe or evade the provisions of the London convention, and was only prevented from doing so by pressure exerted both from the Cape and from the Imperial Government. The crucial question and answer of the examination were as follows. Mr. Chamberlain asked: "If we adopt your advice and maintain the convention, and determine that the Transvaal shall not wriggle out of its treaty obligations, we want, of course, to know whether our Dutch fellow-subjects will support us as well as the English. You seem now to tell us that we could not count upon that. I want to know whether, if we follow the policy you have recommended, we should be likely to have the support of what you call the loyal Dutch in the Cape Colony." Mr. Schreiner replied: "I cannot conceive a case in which the loyal Dutch of the Cape Colony would not go with her Majesty's Government, provided there had been, as I understand from you there would be, a fair trial of all diplomatic methods, and, if possible, a reference to arbitration if there was a difference of opinion as to whether there had been a breach or not. They feel strongly that good faith must be observed, but that nice questions on which lawyers may and do differ should not form the basis of an attack. In the latter event their loyalty would be put to a very severe strain."

At the conclusion of Mr. Schreiner's evidence Dr. Jameson was called (March 26), and in reply to an invitation from the committee made the following statement:—

"At the end of 1883, shortly after the conclusion of the Matabele war, I had many conversations with Mr. Rhodes on the subject of the federation of South Africa, and the obstacles presented to this by the attitude of the South African Republic. About the middle of 1894 Mr. Rhodes and Mr. John Hays Hammond were with me in Matabeleland, and the position of the Transvaal and the grievances of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg were freely discussed by us. When in England in the latter part of 1894 I urged the transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company. I was again in Johannesburg in March, 1895. On my return to Rhodesia from London I found the feeling of resentment against the Executive very high, and a rooted determination on the part of the general body of people to insist upon, and if necessary enforce, reforms. Rifle associations had been formed, and there

were other indications that the inhabitants were preparing for emergencies. In Rhodesia I gave special attention to the formation of the Rhodesia Horse, a volunteer force, by the Chartered Company, and to the general efficiency of the Matabeleland Mounted Police. In July, 1895, Khama and two other native chiefs were about to sail for England to stop if possible the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate being given to the Chartered Company. I therefore went to Cape Town to confer with Mr. Rhodes. I returned to Buluwayo from Cape Town, taking Johannesburg on my way.

“I again made my own observations as to the discontent of the general population, and finding this discontent more pronounced I, for the first time, discussed the position with influential and leading Johannesburg residents engaged in all kinds of businesses and professions. In October, 1895, a large contingent of the Matabele Mounted Police was moved down from Rhodesia through the Bechuanaland Protectorate to Pitsani, and I went to Cape Town, where I had further conversations with Mr. Rhodes, and explained to him the opinion I had formed as the result of my visits to Johannesburg respecting the position there and the intention of the people to rise if they could not otherwise obtain the redress of their grievances.

“In October and November I was again in Johannesburg, and found matters much advanced. I had many protracted discussions with the leaders, and was informed of their wishes and plans. Their first proposal was to act alone, but my troops to be in readiness on the border—a common-sense view in which I fully concurred.

“The time selected for the rising in Johannesburg was the end of December. It was agreed that simultaneously with the rising I was to start. I returned from Johannesburg to Cape Town and told Mr. Rhodes I was convinced from the representations made to me that there would be a rising, and that I had received a letter of invitation. I further told him that I had promised to help with my force, and generally the arrangements come to by me with the people in Johannesburg. He agreed, and we arranged that when the rising took place he should go to Johannesburg or Pretoria with the High Commissioner and Mr. Hofmeyr to mediate between the Transvaal Government and the Uitlanders. With these matters settled, I left Cape Town and joined my camp at Pitsani. I required no orders or authority from Mr. Rhodes, and desired neither to receive nor to send any messages from or to Cape Town. My arrangements were made direct with the people in Johannesburg, and not through the medium of Cape Town. The practical transfer of the Bechuanaland Border Police to the Chartered Company and its consequent annexation to my force was effected by the middle of December, 1895, from which time I was ready to move. I knew that any massing of Boer troops on the Transvaal border would make it impossible for me to get

through from Pitsani and fulfil my engagement with the people at Johannesburg. This is the explanation of the urgency of my messages pressing for no delay at Johannesburg. On December 20 I was asked by Cape Town to send a copy of the Johannesburg letter of invitation. I therefore had the letter dated December 20, and sent it to Cape Town. It was fear of having my freedom of action controlled that led me at the end of December to advise Cape Town that I should 'make my own flotation' and start unless I heard expressly to the contrary. On Saturday, December 28, the following telegram from Johannesburg was circulated through Reuter's Agency in South Africa, and was exhibited at Mafeking and Pitsani:—

“ ‘ JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.

“ ‘ Position becoming acute and persistent rumours afloat secret arming mines and warlike preparations. Women children leaving Rand. Americans passed resolution siding Transvaal, and Mercantile Association considers case trouble everything lose and appointed committee investigate position. Market lifeless, no business, everything politics. Volksreid and God save Queen loudly cheered Theatre Pretoria. President and General Joubert returned. Political situation talk town, and opinion expressed by leading men *modus vivendi* will be arrived at and wiser counsels prevail in Johannesburg. Two citizens from Rand privately interviewed President with not wholly unsatisfactory results.’

“ It appeared to me evident from this that the Transvaal authorities knew the position, and that matters in Johannesburg had come to a head. I started in the evening of the same day. Captain Holden on the Saturday night and Major Heany on the following day at noon had arrived at Pitsani from Johannesburg. They both brought messages to me from the committee at Johannesburg, postponing—not abandoning—the rising, but for the reasons given above I felt obliged to disregard these messages. In conclusion, I desire to state that no telegram, message or other communication was at any time received by me or any one at Pitsani or Mafeking from Mr. Rhodes or any one at Cape Town directing or authorising my force to move to Johannesburg. I acted entirely on my own judgment. Major Heany brought me no message from Mr. Rhodes or any one at Cape Town.”

At the next sitting (March 30) Mr. F. J. Newton, Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, was examined. He said that at Mafeking, to which place he went on the first Monday in December, 1895, for the purpose of transferring police stores to the Chartered Company, Dr. Jameson informed him that he was authorised to hold a force at Pitsani to be ready for certain eventualities in Johannesburg. These eventualities were a movement against the Government of the Transvaal. No pledge of

secrecy was exacted, but Mr. Newton was told that it would be premature to acquaint the High Commissioner, and that Sir Graham Bower already knew of this intention. Closely pressed as to his relations with Mr. Rhodes and Sir Graham Bower, and as to his reasons for not communicating with the High Commissioner, he gave somewhat uncertain answers. It was not "exactly" by direction of Sir Graham and Mr. Rhodes that he kept Lord Rosmead in the dark. Finally, he said "he decided, on his own responsibility, not to tell."

Colonel Frank Rhodes was then called, and began his evidence by reading a statement explaining his connection with the movement. He confessed he had never supposed, when his brother told him to draw upon him through the New Concessions Account, that the sum would be so great. "What did this abortive insurrection cost?" asked Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. "I should think 250,000*l.*," was the reply. With respect to the causes of the failure of the rising, Colonel Rhodes said the "letter of invitation" was solicited by Dr. Jameson; but no use was to be made of it until the doctor heard further from the reform leaders. The "postponement of flotation, owing to unforeseen circumstances," was ascribed to the dispute about the flag which set the reformers at sixes and sevens. He thought the movement in Johannesburg was spontaneous, and not "bought or manufactured." There was some difference of opinion between Dr. Jameson and himself as to the use to which the letter of invitation was to be put. Had there been a rising, the women and children would have been in danger. "It has been suggested that you left Dr. Jameson in the lurch," observed Mr. Cripps. "I had never the least anxiety about him getting in," was the only response.

On the resumption of Colonel Rhodes' examination (April 2), in reply to Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Blake, he said he did not think Dr. Jameson ought to have used the letter of invitation as he did, without a further communication from Johannesburg. Till the reform leaders heard that he had actually started they quite believed that the march had been effectually postponed. Dr. Jameson rather forced their hands.

The next witness was Sir John Willoughby, who had been released from Holloway Prison a few days previously after serving eight of the ten months of his sentence. He said that his official position in 1895 was that of military adviser to the administrator under the Chartered Company. He attributed the failure of the raid in part to the receipt of letters brought to Dr. Jameson by two cyclists on the morning of January 1, which led to their delaying before Krugersdorp instead of passing round it. The letters gave them the impression that a force from Johannesburg was to meet them at Krugersdorp. Asked by Mr. Labouchere whether he had told the army officers serving under him at Pitsani that the imperial authorities knew of the projected advance into the Transvaal, he at first declined to

answer. After some discussion, however, in the course of which the chairman referred him to a previous statement by Dr. Jameson—which seemed to leave him free to speak without incriminating anybody—Sir J. Willoughby allowed that he had probably conveyed to his officers the impression that, if the expedition succeeded, “they would not be bothered by anybody.” He felt entitled to give such an assurance from what he had heard in conversations with Dr. Jameson, which, however, he regarded as private, and the substance of which he refused to divulge. Mr. Labouchere said he must take the ruling of the committee on that point. In reply to further questions from the member for Northampton, Sir J. Willoughby said he had since his sentence communicated with the War Office about the matter, but his communication was confidential, and he could not state its contents. As the chairman declined to compel an answer, a “scene” ensued, Mr. Labouchere exclaiming that if the communication was not to be laid before them, “the committee was a farce and a humbug,” having for its object “to hush up everything.” Mr. Chamberlain thereupon suggested that the War Office authorities should be summoned, and the subject finally dropped, with an understanding that Mr. Labouchere might raise the point afterwards in private session.

On the next occasion (April 6) the War Office produced the letter written by Sir J. Willoughby from Holloway Prison, appealing to the department to reconsider the enforced retirement of certain officers who had joined the raid “in pursuance of orders received from the administrator of Matabeleland, and in the honest and *bond fide* belief that the steps taken were taken with the knowledge and assent of the imperial authorities.” Sir J. Willoughby was closely cross-examined by Sir Wm. Harcourt as to whether it was on the statements made by Dr. Jameson he based his belief that the raid had the sanction of the imperial authorities. After much questioning, Sir J. Willoughby finally declined to answer any question “dealing with private conversations with Dr. Jameson.” It was in vain that the chairman—who had taken the sense of the committee thereon—told Sir J. Willoughby that he ought to answer certain questions on this point. The latter, although ready to take the consequences, maintained silence “on public grounds.”

At the last meeting of the committee before the Easter recess (April 9), Dr. Jameson was recalled and examined respecting the circumstances under which the letter to the Adjutant-General had been written. Its object was to prevent the officers serving under Sir J. Willoughby in the raid from losing their commissions, and was written after consultation with Dr. Jameson. The latter, however, was unaware of the phraseology used, and would have objected to the term “imperial authorities” sanctioning the raid. He (Dr. Jameson)

had never had any doubt that the expedition would succeed; he believed that after success any irregular action would be condoned by the imperial authorities, and he had said as much to Sir J. Willoughby, who had accordingly felt he could guarantee his officers their commissions. Moreover he confidently expected that as soon as the contemplated rising at Johannesburg had taken place the High Commissioner would appear on the scene and assume the control of affairs. Generally when in his conversations with Sir J. Willoughby he referred to the imperial authorities he meant the authorities at the Cape, certainly not the Home Government. Sir J. Willoughby, having been recalled, substantially confirmed the evidence of the previous witness. On one point, indeed, his own recollections differed from Dr. Jameson's, for he could swear that he never told him that he (Sir John) had guaranteed any officers' commissions "before the event," though he did afterwards. He did not wish to defend the wording of his letter, which was written under great pressure of time. His legal adviser in connection with the letter to the War Office was Mr. Hawksley (the solicitor to the British South Africa Company). In fact, that gentleman had drafted the letter and he had hastily copied it. He supposed, too, at the time, that Dr. Jameson had seen and approved it.

The next witness, Captain Maurice Heany, was one of the special messengers sent by the Reform Committee to Dr. Jameson at Pitsani. The message he carried amounted in effect to a request to Dr. Jameson to postpone his advance. He also took information about the armament of the Boers and about the arms in Johannesburg for the information of Dr. Jameson's military staff. Between eleven and twelve on Sunday morning, December 29, he delivered the message from his note-book. Dr. Jameson thereupon went outside the camp, and walked up and down for twenty minutes. Returning, he announced his determination to continue the advance. Dr. Wolff, a physician practising in the Transvaal and a member of the Reform Committee, explained why the message was sent.

"We had intended," he said, "to break out on the night of Saturday, and part of our plan was to seize the arsenal at Pretoria, and supply ourselves with a sufficiency of arms and ammunition, which we greatly lacked. About two days before that we discovered that the Boers at Pretoria were suspecting something. The Boers had gathered there two days before for the quarterly festival known as *Nachtmaal*. Ordinarily the day after the *Nachtmaal* they disperse to their homes, but we found many of them remained, and as far as we could gather the Boers were suspecting something and prepared to hold Pretoria."

The Boers were also holding in force the roads which led to Pretoria. A *coup de main* had therefore become impossible for the moment, and the reform leaders considered that action

should be delayed for a week. Sir W. Harcourt wanted to know what the insurgents intended to do with President Krüger if he fell into their power, to which the witness replied that the matter was "not exactly in his department."

The committee then adjourned until after the Easter recess.

The progress of the Voluntary Schools Bill in the House of Lords was unchecked by any substantial opposition, and the only feature of the debates was the formal announcement of a grant to necessitous board schools, to be introduced forthwith. The Duke of Devonshire moved its second reading in a speech which made it evident that he would have much preferred the more complete measure of last session, but the Government were not prepared to fight through any proposal to ask for the support of the rates and all that an application to the ratepayers would have involved. Still less were the Government prepared to let the voluntary schools be wrecked by their poverty. He further announced that as the bill had been passed by the Commons without amendment, the Government were not prepared to accept any amendments from the Lords. The second reading (March 30) was formally opposed by Earl Spencer, but the most effective speech was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who said that the plan of voluntary associations had been tried in his old diocese (Exeter), and had worked with admirable effect ever since the Free Education Act passed, and that none of the evils attributed to them by the Opposition were at all likely to occur. So far from the clergy desiring to oust the laity from management, the clergy expressly sought for the help of the laity; but the Church managers objected altogether to being deprived of the right of appointing teachers who really believed the religion they taught, and did not coach the children as to the best mode of answering successfully questions in which they felt, and taught the children to feel, little or no interest except the interest excited by competition at an examination. The Duke of Argyll expressed the most cordial sympathy with the bill, which Lord Herschell and Lord Kimberley treated with contemptuous forbearance, and the Bishop of London maintained that the well-being of the voluntary schools was useful to the board schools, acting as a check on the board schools, safeguarding the religious education they provided, and maintaining the rights of parents to choose the religious teaching for their children. The second reading was then carried by 109 to 15 votes, the latter representing only one-half of the Gladstonian peers.

Three days later (April 2) the Lords went into committee on the bill, and notwithstanding the announcement that the Government were not prepared to accept any amendment at all, seven appeared on the notice paper, five by the Earl of Kimberley, one by Earl Spencer and one by Lord Herschell. Before, however, the first of them could be moved the Lord

Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) astonished the Opposition leaders by pointing out that as the bill was a money bill, their lordships, under the rule which had been acted upon for the last three centuries, were powerless to amend it. He admitted that, unlike the Speaker in "another place," he had no authority to decide points of order, but certainly if he had such authority he should decide all the amendments to be out of order and it would be hardly respectful to the House itself to insert amendments which would afterwards have to be struck out on the ground of privilege. Lord Herschell confessed that he was not quite clear upon the point, but if the facts were as the Lord Chancellor had stated he blamed the Government for so dealing with a great educational question as to make their lordships absolutely impotent upon it, and the Duke of Argyll bantered the leaders of the Opposition on the position in which they found themselves. They and their late chief, Lord Rosebery, had been doing their best to destroy the power of the Upper Chamber, and yet they were now seeking to enlarge its privileges by proposing amendments to what was undoubtedly a money bill. Considerable discussion followed, but it ended by a general acceptance of the rule stated by the Lord Chancellor, that their lordships could not amend the bill on any point which involved expenditure, and the only amendment which was moved was one proposed by the Earl of Kimberley, to provide that the Education Department should every year lay a report of its proceedings under the bill before Parliament. But the Duke of Devonshire hardly thought it necessary to send the bill back to the Commons on account of so trifling a change, especially as the department would do all that was suggested of its own motion without any statutory obligation, and in the end the amendment was rejected by 65 votes against 19, and the bill passed through committee without amendment after some further Opposition protests against the way in which the measure had been framed and conducted by the Government through Parliament. There was also some little talk about the constitution of the associations of voluntary schools, in the course of which the Duke of Devonshire emphatically repudiated the idea that there was the least desire that the associations should be so constituted as to give rise to any distrust or want of confidence on the part of the school managers. The associations would be constituted on the initiative of the schools themselves, and it would be the desire of the department not to impose conditions that they were unwilling to accept. The bill then passed through committee and was ultimately read a third time (April 5) without further debate.

The Lords having devoted an evening to the discussion of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, it was only in the order of things that the Commons should give three nights to the subject. The question was brought forward by Mr. Blake (*Longford, S.*), who, after a successful parliamen-

tary career in the colonies, had returned to represent in the House of Commons an Irish county as an ardent Nationalist. His reputation for eloquence had scarcely been put to the test since his appearance at Westminster, and on this occasion (March 30) it was considerably marred by the length of his speech, which occupied more than two hours. The resolution he moved was to the effect that the report and the proceedings of the commission established the existence of an undue burden of taxation on Ireland, which constituted a great grievance to all classes of the Irish community, and made it the duty of the Government to propose remedial legislation at an early day. The report of the commissioners showed that while, as compared with Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland was about one-twentieth, the country was being taxed at one-eleventh, and its contribution reached a minimum excess of 2,750,000*l.* a year. It had been conclusively shown that in this matter Ireland had a substantial grievance which called for immediate relief on the ground of fair play. He maintained that Ireland ought to be taxed in accordance with her actual taxable capacity, as was the case with Great Britain, and he trusted that Parliament, having all the facts before it, would grant to the Irish people the relief they sought. All the data were to be found in the proceedings of the royal commission, which had already reported on the subject. The proposed new inquiry would, if it ever ended, fail to give satisfaction, and the only safe way in which they could deal with the question was by taking their stand on the provisions of the Act of Union. As for the precise form of the remedy, that was obviously a question for Parliament to consider on the initiative of the Government.

He was followed by Mr. J. Redmond (*Tipperary, S.*), who was anxious to show the sympathy of the Parnellite members in any scheme to relieve Ireland of taxation at the expense of the other partners in the Union. At the same time he expressed regret that the terms had not been so modified as to enable all Irish members to vote in favour of it. With regard, however, to the main issues involved in this controversy, the people of Ireland were united as they never had been united before on a great public question during the last hundred years. The proposal to appoint a new commission was a dishonest evasion of the question. It was simply a dilatory motion, and its one object was to manufacture, if possible, an excuse for refusing justice to Ireland.

It was perhaps somewhat displeasing to the Irish members to find that out of the several amendments placed on the paper the Speaker selected that of Mr. Whittaker (*Spen Valley, Yorkshire*), a strong Radical and a Home Ruler, as being the most nearly a direct negative. Mr. Whittaker's amendment affirmed that as long as the Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland remained consolidated all portions of the United Kingdom must be regarded as forming one country for fiscal pur-

poses, and that if any genuine and tangible grievance did exist it could only be satisfactorily removed by so adjusting the present fiscal system as to render it just and equitable to all persons, in whatever part of the United Kingdom they might reside. Mr. Whittaker argued that pending the solution of the question of Home Rule the contention that Ireland ought to be regarded as a separate financial entity was absolutely untenable. The proposals of the Nationalist members were preposterous, and he maintained that the existing fiscal conditions were in strict accordance with the Act of Union, and that Great Britain had treated Ireland generously with regard to finance.

Colonel Waring (*Down, N.*), as representing the Ulster Unionists, supported the amendment, and after a short interval the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, W.*), rose to explain the views of the Government. It was his sincere desire to approach this question of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain in a most impartial spirit and to endeavour to do justice to both parts of the United Kingdom. He was prepared to admit that as events shaped themselves the burden imposed upon Ireland by the proportionate contribution required by the Act of Union was more than she could bear. As a matter of fact she never did pay her debt. She was relieved of it by the act of 1817, when the two Exchequers were united, and the whole of the United Kingdom became responsible for the Irish debt. When the circumstances of 1817 were inquired into in 1864 by a committee of this House, composed of a majority of Irish members, their report was to the effect that the Parliament was justified in consolidating the debt and in amalgamating the Exchequers of the two countries. As far as he could gather, no complaint had been made of anything which occurred between 1817 and 1863. Was there now any substantial grievance in financial matters on the side of Ireland as compared with Great Britain? The members of the late royal commission admitted that their report, truncated and maimed as it was, obviously dealt with only one small part of the inquiry entrusted to them. The financial question brought before the House that night could not, in the opinion of the Home Rule party, be satisfactorily settled except by the granting of Home Rule. But the proceedings of the royal commission had disclosed on this very question a difference of opinion which might be a fatal obstacle to the policy of the leader of the Opposition. Hitherto it had always been admitted that under Home Rule there ought to be a real contribution from Ireland to the common expenditure of the United Kingdom, but this doctrine had now been repudiated by Mr. Blake on behalf of the party whom he represented. It was also repudiated by Mr. Sexton and Lord Farrer, who held that for an indefinite period Ireland ought to pay no such contribution at all. Consequently Ireland was to retain her share in the government of the empire and was to pay

nothing for it. The Unionist Government would do nothing to meet a demand which would tend to produce a different system of finance between Great Britain and Ireland any more than they would assent to a different political system between the two countries. In the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the arrangement made in 1817 of a consolidated debt, of a common exchequer, and of equal taxes levied on articles in both countries, was in principle a far more equitable arrangement, as between individuals, classes, and countries, than any system based on taxable capacity which was a matter of the wildest speculation. He admitted, however, that with the arrangement of 1817 a proviso was coupled that exemptions and abatements should be granted when the circumstances of Ireland or Scotland were considered to require them. For this reason the Government proposed that this subject should be impartially and judicially investigated. When the facts were fully ascertained the Government would endeavour to do justice to the poorest part of the United Kingdom, although they would do nothing to impair either the financial or the political permanence of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The second night of the debate (March 30) produced speeches from various parts of the House, of which the most noteworthy was that of Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*), who, although a Conservative to whom office had been offered, had taken up a line of independent criticism. On this occasion he began by reminding the House that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared in unmistakable terms that he and the Government would never consent to a political separation between England and Ireland, and would never permit a fiscal separation between the two countries. He entirely concurred in that declaration, but he thought that, within the limits of such a policy, there was much to be said with regard to the present financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. He believed that the examination which had already taken place established beyond dispute or controversy the fact that Ireland was suffering at the present moment under an undue burden of taxation. He could well understand the position of Mr. Whittaker, who argued that until Home Rule had been established Ireland was not entitled to separate financial consideration. But he was of opinion that that position ought not to be assumed by those who desired to maintain the Union. Their duty was to show that justice could be done to Ireland under the Union. The strength of the Irish demand did not depend upon the conclusions of the royal commission, but upon the proportionate wealth of Ireland as compared with England. The taxation of Ireland bore a higher proportion to its wealth than the taxation of England bore to the wealth of England. Nor could they be insensible to the fact that between 1853 and 1860 additional taxation to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* was imposed upon Ireland at a time

when she was suffering from the calamity of famine. The effect of the fiscal measures then adopted was that, while the burden upon Great Britain had since been diminished by 3s. per head of the population, the burden upon Ireland had been increased from 13s. 11d. to 1l. 18s. 10d. per head. It was impossible to resist the conclusion that a fiscal policy which led to such a result had operated very differently and very unequally in the two countries. Ireland had, in his judgment, been unfairly treated in fiscal affairs, and the grievance from which she was suffering required some remedy if the Union between the two countries was to be maintained.

Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) was also unwilling that it should be thought that the Ulster Protestants were all of the same mind as Colonel Waring, who had supported the amendment. He (Colonel Saunderson) said he did not see why he as an Irishman should reject the report of that commission, founded as it was on the best evidence, merely because the commission was appointed by a Home Rule Government with Home Rule objects. They had knocked the bottom out of Home Rule, which was not at present upon the horizon of practical politics. No further inquiry was necessary. It had been conclusively shown already that Ireland was overtaxed, and therefore England ought to make some generous proposal to the Irish people.

The third and concluding night's debate brought forward Mr. W. E. H. Lecky (*Dublin Univ.*), who declared that amongst all classes of Irishmen there was on this question a large amount of agreement. The report of the royal commission had sunk into the minds of the Irish people, and her Majesty's Government would commit a grave mistake if they treated it as a matter of insignificance. There could be no reasonable doubt that, constitutionally and historically, Ireland had a right to be treated separately in financial matters. It appeared to him most extraordinary at this date to say that the demand of the Irish for separate legislation was inconsistent with the Act of Union. With regard to the remedies which might be proposed, he did not believe in the possibility of making extensive remissions and abatements of taxation, and he thought it would be intolerable to have a system of Customs duties as between Great Britain and Ireland. This question might, in his judgment, be settled by a larger expenditure on Ireland from the Imperial Exchequer. For instance, the cost of the lunatic asylums might be placed on the Consolidated Fund, and more money might be spent on reproductive works in Ireland. No persons, he observed, were less fitted to govern Ireland than the thorough-going disciples of Mr. Cobden. England ought to take the initiative in developing the resources of the sister country, and there ought to be an inquiry into the doctrine of what constituted imperial taxation and also into the question of "set off."

On behalf of the front Opposition bench, Mr. J. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) was put forward as perhaps the only stalwart Home Ruler amongst its occupants. He regretted that so very inadequate an amount of time had been allotted to the discussion of this important issue, though he was obliged to admit that the speeches already delivered had been fairly exhaustive. Passing to a consideration of Mr. Blake's resolution, Mr. Morley said he did not understand that the Government traversed its first proposition that an undue burden was laid upon Ireland. The late royal commission had been called a packed commission. He emphatically denied the correctness of the allegation that the late commission was appointed by him to settle Home Rule questions, and that it was directed to approach the inquiry from the Home Rule point of view. He regarded the finding of the commission not as a claim for damages, but as a sort of summary of a social and economic situation. Ireland was a community of a well-defined and well-marked character, and, moreover, it was a community with certain covenanted rights and claims to special consideration. If local representative boards were established in Ireland under a measure for county government, and if her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that Ireland was entitled to 1,000,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.*, why should they not hand over the money to those local bodies? The projected inquiry by another royal commission was a needless and a futile process, as all the necessary information could be obtained by a week's work at the Treasury.

On one point at least, that the subject had not been fully debated, the great majority of the House were clearly not in agreement with Mr. Morley—for it was with a sigh of relief that Mr. Goschen's rising to close the debate was met. Promising that his remarks would be brief, he said he would endeavour to bring out the real issue before them. Stated in its broadest terms it was that the majority of the members of the late royal commission had reported that a sum varying from 2,250,000*l.* to 2,750,000*l.* was paid by Ireland in excess of what Ireland ought to pay, and those who considered that we had now got all the facts had no option but to accept the conclusions of that commission. Did hon. gentlemen opposite say, then, that 2,500,000*l.* should be transferred from Ireland and put on the British taxpayer? That was the clear issue before the House. Whatever we might do in the way of a palliative the grievance would still remain, and we should not have proceeded one step from where we were now. He agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no remedy could be applied which interfered with the general fiscal policy of the country. The new commission would be bound to investigate the question of "set off," and, if they should find that set off did not have the effect which the Government now believed it to have, the Government would deem it their duty to see whether the exemptions

and abatements contemplated by the Act of Union could be made.

Upon this very definite promise the House then divided, and Mr. Blake's resolution was negatived by 317 to 157 votes. Two Irish Unionists, Mr. Horace Plunkett (*Co. Dublin, S.*) and Mr. Dane (*Fermanagh, N.*), voted with the Nationalists, while Mr. Lecky, Colonel Saunderson and Sir Thomas Lea abstained ; but the bulk of the party voted against Mr. Blake's amendment. One English Unionist, Mr. E. Flower (*Bradford, E.*), threw in his lot with the English Radicals, led by Mr. John Morley, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bryce, Mr. H. Gladstone, Serjeant Hemphill, Mr. T. Ellis and Mr. Acland. The other occupants of the front Opposition bench were conspicuous by their absence, and many advanced Radicals, including Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. C. H. Wilson (*Hull, W.*), Mr. M'Ewan and others, were found supporting the Government. Ten Irish Nationalists of various shades were away unpaired, but the remainder supported Mr. Blake's resolution. The general view of all but the most extreme Conservatives was that the Government could not be held bound to provide an immediate remedy, supposing the existing condition to be anomalous, since of the eight signatories of the majority report six had proposed or supported Home Rule, which had been rejected by an overwhelming majority at the last general election.

A still more striking proof of the divided counsels which prevailed on the Opposition side of the House was given in the attitude, abandoned almost as rapidly as assumed, of Sir Wm. Harcourt on the Cretan question. The more forward members of the Radical party were anxious to press the Government on its inactive and apparently fruitless policy. They were anxious to provoke a debate, in which they hoped to weaken the position taken up by Lord Salisbury, regardless of the fact that upon a vote of censure the pressure of party discipline would bring the Ministerialists together. Sir Wm. Harcourt saw the weakness and even the danger of such a move, and did not believe that a vote of censure would—whatever its course—strengthen the Liberals in Parliament. Anxious, however, not to alienate the advanced wing of his party, he gave notice (April 5) of an address to the Queen, praying that British forces might not be employed against either Crete or Greece. Mr. Balfour inquired if this was intended as a vote of censure, and on Sir Wm. Harcourt replying in the negative, Mr. Balfour refused to grant a day for a debate which could have no utility.

Although they thus failed to obtain a day, an opportunity was seized a week later (April 12), when Sir Charles Dilke showed clearly that the Cretans had always rejected autonomy, especially in 1866, in favour of union with Greece, and he congratulated King George for having forced the hand of the

Powers, who until Colonel Vassos landed on the island had done nothing. Mr. Curzon, in reply, reminded the House that there had been already six debates on the Cretan question, and affirmed that active discussions were going on with regard to the appointment of a governor, the institution of a militia, and the basis of the promised autonomous constitution. Her Majesty's Government desired the withdrawal of both the Turkish and Greek troops from the island. The admirals had done much to preserve peace and protect the inhabitants, although they had been forced to shell the insurgents and disarm the Bashi-Bazouks. The Greek Government had disavowed the raid into Thessaly, in which no regular troops took part, and the Turkish Government was not anxious to make a *casus belli* of the provocation given. Sir Wm. Harcourt, who followed, insisted very much upon the point that British foreign policy was "placed in commission," since it was dictated by the majority of the six Powers. He wished to know which of the Powers were opposed to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, and why a Christian governor had not been appointed. The Cabinet of the nations, he contended, had done nothing for Armenia; in Crete they had bombarded the wrong people. The Cretans had a right to be troublesome, and but for Greece would never have had the offer of autonomy. Sir Wm. Harcourt further asked for more explanation of the position the Powers held in Crete. Were they delegates of the Sultan, or did they shoot people on their own authority? The only difference between their right and that of Greece in Crete was that Greece was invited by the Cretans and the Powers were not. When were the Turkish troops to be removed? The British Government sent mountain-batteries to Crete. Was it perhaps going to fire autonomy into the Cretans? He ended by a strong denunciation of the idea that this country should protect the integrity of Turkey, and that it should always be submissive to the concert, which might demand of us help in terminating the independence of Greece. Mr. Balfour explained the difficulties in the way of the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops. The central question, he observed, to be decided was whether this country had done more for the interests of freedom and peace by associating itself with the rest of the Powers than it would have done if it had remained in strict isolation. Her Majesty's Government had never ignored the difficulties and dangers of common action, but they would be false not merely to the traditions of this country, but to every tradition of honour, of sound policy, and of humanity if they were to refuse to bear their fair share of this difficult, but not inglorious, task. The majority of the House was evidently unwilling to give a vote which might hamper the action of the Government, and by 210 to 49 votes declined to regard the state of affairs in the East as so critical as to justify their giving up their Easter holidays.

Sir William Harcourt apparently thought it advisable to appeal to the Eighty Club for a reversal of this decision by the House of Commons. At a dinner, presided over by Sir George Trevelyan, he explained more fully if not more clearly the views of the Opposition on the Eastern policy of the Government. He contended that the resolution he had placed on the paper was not indefinite; it stated the very clear issue that the forces of the Crown should not be employed against the Cretans or Greece. The Government wanted the most indefinite of all propositions—a vote of confidence, which dispensed altogether with considering the merits of any question whatever. The great majority possessed by the Government in the House of Commons was no guide to the feelings of the country on this question. He ridiculed the idea of a federation of the Powers to legislate for the universe at large. If the concert of Europe had possessed any common sense the Cretan question would have been settled long ago on the only practical basis that was possible—the annexation of Crete to Greece. On this occasion Sir William Harcourt's views were endorsed without a dissentient.

On the eve of the adjournment for the Easter holidays, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. G. Balfour (*Leeds, Central*), introduced his bill for the establishment of a new Agricultural Board in Ireland, wholly independent of the Castle and the Irish Office; an annual fixed grant of about 150,000*l.*—the amount of Ireland's quota to the local taxation account on account of Estate Duty—being set apart for its support. The new board would take over the duties connected with the encouragement of agriculture, now exercised by several other departments, and receive and spend the sums now voted for those departments. The genesis of the new board was, explained the Chief Secretary, the report of Mr. Horace Plunkett's Recess Committee, and he inferred that the policy of developing agriculture there recommended would be followed. Its duties, however, would not be confined to agriculture, but would cover the fisheries and cottage industries, as well as the improvement of land by drainage. Grand juries and boards of guardians, moreover, would be empowered to raise money by special rates for carrying out the schemes of the board, which would consist of twelve members, nine of whom would be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant. On the whole the proposal was well received, but the Irish members of all parties declared that enough money was not granted. Their most telling point was, of course, that whereas English farmers had got half their agricultural rates paid for them, Ireland only got a fixed sum calculated on a perfectly different basis. It may be added here that the bill never reached a second reading, being withdrawn in view of a more far-reaching proposal.

CHAPTER II.

The Position of Parties—The European Concert—Sir William Harcourt's Speech—Necessitous Board Schools Bill—The Budget—The Compensation for Accidents Bill—Lord Salisbury at the Albert Hall—Affairs in Eastern Europe—Sunday Closing in Ireland—The Employers' Liability Bill in Committee—Irish Legislation—Mr. Balfour's Announcement—The South African Committee.

THE Easter recess not only gave a welcome rest to ministers and members who for nearly four months had been busily engaged in eager and often bewildering debate, but it afforded an opportunity to the watchers as well as to the talkers to take stock of actual gains and losses. The Church party had won a great reward; but their satisfaction was a little marred by the knowledge that the board schools—or at least the necessitous ones—were to be allowed to dip into the apparently inexhaustible pockets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Taxes were to be used to supplement rates, and many persons persuaded themselves that the struggle between the voluntary schools and their rivals would be renewed with no hope of ultimate success for the former. The only fact clearly evident was that school rates and school taxes would go on increasing indefinitely. On the eve of the recess Sir John Gorst asked permission to introduce a bill for increasing the grant to board schools by 110,000*l*. Instantly the whole Opposition was in arms, loudly denouncing the Government for its parsimony, and asserting that the grant ought to be five times as great. In other words, the party which at one time inscribed "retrenchment" on its banner was foremost in demanding that more money should be raised by taxation, and thus drawn from the industrial uses for which with an increasing population it was, according to Liberal economists of the old school, urgently required.

The situation abroad was far less satisfactory than at the opening of the year. India, then threatened with famine, was feeling its horrors far more keenly than its rulers would admit. The Indian Government, speaking through the Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, had at the beginning of the year discouraged the idea of a national relief fund, and it was in a great measure due to the persistency of the Lord Mayor of London that an appeal was finally made which brought 500,000*l*. sterling to the starving natives of India. The Indian Government had taken elaborate precautions, which it thought adequate, but after a while its agents were forced to admit that but for the timely help of the Lord Mayor's fund the sufferings of the half-starved inhabitants would have been immensely increased. Added to this, the plague had broken out in Bombay, and had spread with more or less virulence to other important places in the presidency, paralysing business; whilst the

already hostile feelings of large numbers were excited by the measures taken by the Administration to ensure proper sanitation and treatment.

In Eastern Europe the policy of the Government had produced a feeling of uneasy dissatisfaction. Our position as the "friends of freedom" had been rudely disturbed, and the supposed aim of the Government to free Greece and to prevent war had been singularly unheroic and unsuccessful. The concert of Europe had been too strong for Lord Salisbury, and our "splendid isolation" had resulted in showing that unless we wished to undertake a war single-handed against Europe in arms our only alternative was to act in agreement with the other great Powers. The first object of these friendly colleagues was to reduce Great Britain to impotency, and to keep before the world the fact that she no longer exercised that influence in their counsels she formerly wielded. At the same time the concert may have postponed a general war, which at more than one moment seemed on the point of breaking out. But for its existence the Powers would have been left to act singly, and in view of their divergent or conflicting interests serious misunderstandings would have speedily arisen. No potentate probably understood the position better than the Sultan, and he was the first to take advantage of such an artificial arrangement to push forward his own plans, and the futility of the concert to restrain him or his partisans in Crete or Thessaly was apparent to the world. Finally the concert failed to prevent war when the Sultan had made up his mind to declare it, and it failed altogether to protect Greece from the consequences of her blind folly. Mr. Gladstone, writing to a Macedonian leader, Captain Dampzes, summed up the situation from his point of view in precise rather than in diplomatic terms:—

"I have often seen it debated to what State Macedonia, when the day of her liberation comes, should be annexed, and how it should be divided; but I have never heard of any sufficient reason why, as Bulgaria has gone to Bulgarians and Servia to Servians, so Macedonia should not become a free State for the Macedonians. But we seem to be far indeed from being able to raise effectually a question of this kind, at a time when we appear to be ignominiously incompetent to deal even with the questions opened for us and forced upon our notice. You might, and all the Hellenes might, count on the sympathies of the people of this country. And in most matters, when you have the sympathies of this people, you can count on the action of our Government. But it is not the people or the Government of Britain that is directing the course of the Cretan and Greek questions. Under the present deplorable scheme all our Government has to do is to plead its opinions, as it were, before the tribunal of two youthful despots, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide, and help to execute,

their final determinations. They tow Austria behind them, and through one of the two have a resistless hold upon France. Our disgraceful office seems to be to place our ships and guns, our soldiers and sailors, at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for liberty in Crete, and securing to these young despots, who have in no way earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which in point of right it belongs to the Cretans to decide."

But Mr. Gladstone no longer led the Liberal party, and those responsible for its direction were not prepared to advocate such a heroic or, as they said, quixotic policy on behalf of a country which had wantonly provoked a war amongst the most dangerous populations of Europe.

At home one of the few interesting events during the recess was the annual conference of the representatives of the Independent Labour party, which, under the guidance of a few turbulent leaders, had on several occasions intervened with unexpected results in parliamentary and municipal elections. Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. T. Mann were for the time its acknowledged chiefs, and at the last meeting of the conference, held in London, the latter moved that in future the party should be known as "the Socialist party." After a long discussion, it was decided to be inexpedient in every way to adopt a title which might offend some and restrict others. Before separating, in accordance with an instruction from the delegates, the following "shortest possible expression" of the objects of the party was submitted:—

"The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively, therefore: The land, being the storehouse of all the necessities of life, should be declared and treated as public property. The capital necessary for industrial operations should be owned and used collectively. Work and the wealth resulting therefrom should be equitably distributed over the population. As a means to this end, we demand the enactment of the following measures: (1) A maximum eight hours' working day, with the retention of all the existing holidays, and Labour Day, May 1, secured by law. (2) The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognised trade-union rates, with a statutory minimum of 6*d.* per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, Parish, District, Borough and County Councils to be invested with powers to: (a) Organise and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable. (b) Compulsorily acquire land; purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, machinery, stock, or other articles for carrying on such industries. (c) Levy rates on the rental values of the district, and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes. (3) State pensions for every person over fifty years of age, and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers. (4) Free

primary, secondary, university and secular education be provided, as well as free maintenance for school children, while attending school or university. (5) Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transference of all public burdens on to unearned incomes, with a view to their ultimate extinction. The I.L.P. is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government. (6) The raising of the age of child labour with a view to its ultimate abolition."

The only recess speech of importance—and that was delivered after Parliament had reassembled—was delivered (April 27) by Sir William Harcourt to his constituents, who, after a general indictment of the Government policy at home and abroad, discussed the aspect of foreign affairs at great length. He maintained that if it could be fairly laid to Lord Salisbury's charge that he had influenced the counsels of Europe, no censure could be too severe. Once they were asked to admire him as dominating the concert. Now they were asked to acquit him because he had no influence, because so far from ruling the Powers he was ruled by them, and the justification of his poor policy was that he could not help himself. That was not a glorious boast for the Foreign Minister of a great country, and few of his predecessors would have deigned to rely on such a defence. The reason why the concert of Europe had done nothing and worse than nothing was to be found in the declaration that the basis of their action was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The principle of that integrity had, according to Lord Salisbury, been solemnly adopted in 1856 as part of the international law of Europe—the enacting authority being the federation of Europe. Where was the federation that had any right to make laws for England, or indeed for Greece, which was no party to the understanding in question? One of the principal parties to it was the Sultan, so that it came to this—that nothing could be changed without the assent of the Sultan.

"I take issue," Sir Wm. Harcourt continued, "with Lord Salisbury upon that declaration of policy definitely and distinctly. I challenge that policy as one which is neither wise nor just nor creditable to a free country like England. The proposition that there is a federation which is to lay down the law for Europe is a flagrant violation of the first principle of the law of nations, which is the guarantee of the independence of Sovereign States. It is quite true that such a pretension as that was set up some eighty years ago by a federation which called itself the Holy Alliance, and which claimed to give the law to Europe founded upon the treaty of 1815. Yes, but that federation was set aside, repudiated, and crushed by the statesmanship of the British Government of that time. The claim of a certain number of States to enact laws which shall bind all other States is one which is fatal to the liberties of

mankind. Therefore I declare this statement of Lord Salisbury to be sheer downright nonsense."

The extraordinary thing, Sir W. Harcourt continued, was, that Lord Salisbury had expressed his own opinion of this international obligation in no ambiguous terms. He allowed that the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was "founded on the superstition of an antiquated diplomacy." It was "putting money on the wrong horse." Really, when a man had made up his mind that he was under a solemn obligation to put his money on the wrong horse, one need not be surprised at curious results. The truth was that this wretched formula about an integrity never respected in fact was only used in the vain endeavour to conceal the hopeless divisions of interest between the various Powers. Looking to the sorry outcome of the concert, to the coercion of the Cretans and the Greeks, to the outbreak of war which all these measures were to have prevented, he did not think worse could have befallen if Lord Salisbury had not stood within the concert. It would have been far better, in his opinion, if England had stood alone. Her voice could never be wholly without influence, and outside the concert it would have had a more potent influence than when stifled and smothered within it.

This speech, excellent as it was as the platform utterance of a party leader, failed to carry the conviction that under similar circumstances a Liberal Administration would have taken a very different line to that forced upon Lord Salisbury. The least false step might have led the nation into a pitfall, whence it would only emerge with an incalculable expenditure of blood and treasure, and no statesman would have taken upon himself the responsibility of a step of which the immediate as well as the remote consequences were inscrutable.

The first business of the House of Commons on reassembling was to take up the Necessitous Board Schools Bill, which, considering the importance attached to the subject by the Opposition while the Voluntary Schools Bill was under discussion, might have been expected to have aroused the keenest interest. It was, however, with the utmost difficulty that the debate on the second reading could be kept up for three hours. The object of the bill, which, like the Voluntary Schools Bill, consisted of a single important section, was to amend the Education Act of 1870 by creating a sliding scale for the assistance of necessitous board schools. It was proposed by the bill in all cases where the rate was 3*d.* in the pound and below 4*d.* to leave the schools exactly as they were under the present law; but where the rate had risen to 4*d.* they proposed to read the ninety-seventh section of the act of 1870 as if the sum of 7*s.* 10*d.* were substituted for 7*s.* 6*d.* Where the rate was 5*d.* in the pound the Government proposed to substitute 8*s.* 2*d.* for 7*s.* 6*d.* in the section so as to bring more schools within the purview of the act, and to give to the schools so brought in a

larger measure of relief. Thus the automatic sliding scale would go up 4*d.* for every penny of the rate until they reached a 2*s.* 6*d.* rate, in which case the ninety-seventh section of the act of 1870 would read as if 16*s.* 6*d.* were substituted for 7*s.* 6*d.* The average rate in England and Wales was 9*d.* in the pound. Of the 769 schools with a rate above 9*d.* no fewer than 555 would get relief under the sliding scale. Then there were 369 school districts with rates above 1*s.*, and of these no fewer than 324 would receive relief under the bill, so that of all the school districts with rates over 1*s.*, only forty-five would not get relief. There was only one borough which would not get relief, and that was believed to be London. The total sum which it was estimated would be distributed by means of this sliding scale was 153,895*l.* The annual grants under section 97 of the act of 1870 were estimated to amount to 43,283*l.*, and the extra amount to be distributed under this bill would be 110,612*l.*

Mr. Channing (*Northants*) moved an amendment to the effect that 5*s.* per scholar for the whole number of the scholars in average attendance in England and Wales should be the minimum aid given to board schools, but the arguments by which he supported such a wholesale subsidising of poor rate-payers out of the pockets of imperial taxpayers met with very little support, even on his own side of the House. Sir John Lubbock (*London Univ.*) urged the case of the London and suburban elementary schools, which would obtain no benefit from either act, and Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton*) was convinced that the sliding scale would act unjustly. The debate soon afterwards collapsed, and the amendment having been negatived by 122 to 41 votes, the bill was read a second time.

The committee stage was almost as devoid of interest and reality as the debate on the second reading, but the chief complaint was that the grants made would be too small to be of any benefit, and that out of 2500 board schools 800 would claim a share of the grant. To this the reply was that the Government would have been glad if they could have induced Parliament to pass some measure which would give additional assistance to the poorer rural districts. They could not do so, however, without including the School Boards of large towns, and this would have involved an expenditure which no Chancellor of the Exchequer would be prepared to meet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, was, in fact, at this time very much in evidence, and his somewhat belated Budget (April 28) had not met with universal approval, for, although in possession of a substantial surplus, he could not see his way to any substantial remission of taxes. He admitted that the country had passed through a prosperous year; its credit had never stood so high (2½ per cent. consols at 114); the revenue had never been so large; the expenditure was im-

mense ; and the House had never voted so much towards the reduction of the National Debt. His forecast of the revenue of the past year was 100,480,000*l.* That sum had been considerably exceeded, the revenue producing 103,950,000*l.*, or an excess of 3,470,000*l.* The total sum raised in 1896-7 for the imperial revenue was 112,199,000*l.*, as against 109,340,000*l.* raised in 1895-6. Of the amount received last year 103,950,000*l.* went to the Exchequer, being an increase of 1,976*l.* over the preceding year, and 8,249,000*l.* went to the Local Taxation Account, being an increase of 883,000*l.* over the preceding year, due mainly to the Agricultural Rating Act. Describing the details of revenue as compared with the previous twelve months, he remarked that the only fallings-off were in land tax and estate duty, and this was due to the operation of the legislation of last year. All other heads showed an increase, the increase in the income tax amounting to no less than 550,000*l.* The receipts from Customs and Excise bore equally satisfactory testimony to the condition of the people. The Exchequer receipts from Customs last year amounted to 21,254,000*l.*, or 234,000*l.* above his estimate. The Exchequer receipts from Excise were 27,460,000*l.*, or 416,000*l.* above his estimate, while from the death duties the total receipts were 13,963,000*l.*, showing a small decrease as compared with the total of the previous year, which was 14,023,000*l.* Stamps had produced 7,350,000*l.*, or almost exactly the same as in the previous year, and 650,000*l.* more than his estimate. He had allowed for a large falling-off in stamps on transactions on the Stock Exchange. That falling-off took place, but he had not anticipated the great increase which had occurred from stamps on deeds. Coming to expenditure, he said the original estimate was 100,046,000*l.*, but there had been supplementary estimates amounting to 2,279,000*l.*, the total being 102,325,000*l.* There were, however, savings to the extent of 848,000*l.*, and the total Exchequer issue was 101,477,000*l.* Of the increase 799,000*l.* was due to the advance to the Egyptian Government on account of the Dongola expedition, and that sum would bear interest ; 145,000*l.* was due to the cost of the Indian garrison at Suakin ; and the balance, 487,000*l.*, was due to increased expenditure on the Army and Navy and for educational purposes. After deducting the Exchequer issues from the revenue there was a surplus in the last year of 2,473,000*l.* That had been devoted to the purposes of the Military Works Act of the present session to prevent an increase of new debt. With reference to the National Debt, he mentioned that the total gross liability of the nation on April 1 last year was 652,540,000*l.*, while on March 31 in the present year that liability was 644,956,000*l.* Besides being reduced, the unfunded debt had been greatly simplified, and now consisted solely of Treasury bills. Sir M. Hicks-Beach then adverted to the progress made with the restoration of the gold coinage and the Mint operations for the year, and with reference to the

approaching celebration of a great anniversary of a great reign, he entered into an elaborate account of the extraordinary financial changes which had occurred in this country during the last sixty years.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of the current year, as compared with 1896-7, stood thus :—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1897-8,
Compared with Receipts of 1896-7.

	Estimate, 1897-8.	Exchequer Receipts, 1896-7
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	21,500,000	21,254,000
Excise - - - - -	27,750,000	27,480,000
Estate, etc., Duties - - - - -	9,700,000	10,830,000
Stamps - - - - -	7,000,000	7,350,000
Land Tax - - - - -	900,000	920,000
House Duty - - - - -	1,500,000	1,516,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	16,900,000	16,650,000
Post Office - - - - -	12,210,000	11,860,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	2,960,000	2,910,000
Crown Lands - - - - -	415,000	415,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc. - - - - -	750,000	694,000
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,775,000	2,097,000
Total - - - - -	103,360,000	103,950,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1897-8,
Compared with the Issues of 1896-7.

	Estimate, 1897-8.	Exchequer Issues in 1896-7
	£	£
National Debt - - - - -	25,000,000	25,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund - - - - -	1,650,000	1,643,000
Army - - - - -	18,141,000	18,270,000
Navy - - - - -	21,838,000	22,170,000
Civil Services - - - - -	20,169,000	20,045,000
Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - -	2,762,000	2,716,000
Post Office - - - - -	7,577,000	7,150,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,178,000	2,961,000
Packet Service - - - - -	750,000	723,000
Egyptian Grant in Aid - - - - -		799,000
Total - - - - -	101,065,000	101,477,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus had a balance of 1,569,000*l.* at his disposal; but, as he went on to remind the House, 500,000*l.* of this had been already appropriated for strengthening the Navy. The state of affairs in South Africa, moreover, impelled the Government to consider very carefully their responsibilities as the paramount Power in South Africa, and 200,000*l.* would be spent in making a material increase in the imperial garrison in that part of the world. That decision had been taken in no aggressive spirit. They intended to fulfil to the uttermost all their own obligations, but they

expected others to do the same. There would then be 869,000*l.* left, and of this 366,000*l.* would be spent upon various postal reforms : free house to house delivery of letters throughout the kingdom ; free delivery of telegrams within three miles, and a reduction of the charge to 3*d.* per mile beyond that distance ; improved delivery in London ; a reduction of the parcel post rate to 1*d.* after the first 3 lb., instead of 1½*d.* as at present, and 1*s.* to be the maximum ; a modification of the charges for samples and books ; and a reduction of foreign postage from 2½*d.* to 2*d.* There would then remain a margin of 503,000*l.* for contingencies, of which Scotch education, Irish technical education, and the entertainment of our colonial guests at the diamond jubilee would consume the greater portion. The final balance sheet for the year would therefore stand thus :—

REVENUE.

	£	£
Customs - - - - -		21,500,000
Inland Revenue :—		
Excise - - - - -		27,750,000
Estate, etc., Duties - - - - -		9 700,000
Stamps - - - - -		7,000,000
Land Tax - - - - -		900,000
House Duty - - - - -		1,500,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -		16,900,000
Post Office Services - - - - -	15,170,000	
Estimated Loss due to Proposed Changes - - - - -	316,000	
	<hr/>	14,854,000
Crown Lands - - - - -		415,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc. - - - - -		750,000
Miscellaneous - - - - -		1,775,000
		<hr/>
Total Estimated Revenue - - - - -		103,044,000

EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
National Debt Services - - - - -		25,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services - - - - -		1,650,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories), as in Table IV.	18,141,000	
Supplementary Estimate to be presented - - - - -	200,000	
	<hr/>	18,341,000
Navy - - - - -	21,838,000	
Supplementary Estimate to be presented - - - - -	500,000	
	<hr/>	22,338,000
Civil Services - - - - -	20,169,000	
Addition on account of Voluntary and Board		
Schools Grant - - - - -	726,000	
	<hr/>	20,895,000
Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - -		2,762,000
Post Office - - - - -	7,577,000	
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,178,000	
Packet Service - - - - -	750,000	
	<hr/>	
Estimated Addition due to Proposed Changes	11,505,000	
	50,000	
	<hr/>	11,555,000
		<hr/>
Total Estimated Expenditure - - - - -		102,541,000
Balance for Contingencies - - - - -		503,000
		<hr/>
		103,044,000

The Budget in itself was in every way devoid of sensational features, and beyond the fact that it contemplated a larger revenue than had ever been raised in this country in time of peace, scarcely called for remark. In the debate, however, which ensued, the long pent-up fury of the Radicals against Mr. Chamberlain found expression. Sir Wm. Harcourt fastened upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement in regard to the 200,000*l.* asked for the South African garrisons, and attempted to show that the Government were adopting a war policy in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain had, he declared, "in every utterance of his during the last few months, been endeavouring to exasperate sentiment in South Africa, and to produce what, thank God, he had failed in producing—a racial war." His policy, however, had been defeated by the good sense and good feeling of the Cape Colony, and the vote taken the other day was a vote condemning a war policy. The Opposition would offer a most determined resistance to money being spent on promoting aggressive and warlike policies in South Africa which had been rejected by the Cape Parliament. The result of this heated attack was to bring up Mr. Chamberlain, who denounced Sir William Harcourt's attitude as unpatriotic and likely to injure the cause of peace. The policy of the Government was what it had always been—to maintain the convention, and not to engage in any aggressive operations whatever. Was the Opposition prepared to say that the obligations of the Transvaal need not be maintained? The Government desired to act peacefully and with conciliation. The Cape Parliament pronounced in favour of the obligations on both sides being observed. We had not complained when the Boers armed, and they could not complain if we sent a brigade of artillery and a single regiment. The policy of her Majesty's Government remained what it had been from the first and it was a policy of not engaging in any aggressive operations, but of maintaining its own rights. He challenged Sir William Harcourt and his followers to raise an issue in the House on the subject. The difference between her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal arose from the fact that on more than one occasion the Transvaal Government had broken the convention, and this was the occasion which the leader of the Opposition took to say that the Transvaal ought not to give satisfaction, and that it was her Majesty's Government who were the aggressors. Here Sir William Harcourt exclaimed, "You are asking for 200,000*l.*"; but Mr. Chamberlain responded, amid loud cheers, "What nonsense!" and went on to point out that the Transvaal had spent millions in arming to an extent utterly unjustified by any ordinary policy of defence. These armaments were still going on, and included batteries of artillery, Maxim guns, millions of rounds of ammunition, and hundreds of thousands of rifles, all imported from abroad, and he ridiculed the idea that under such circumstances the determination to

strengthen our garrison at the Cape was at all unreasonable. All that was proposed was that a brigade of artillery of three batteries, and an additional regiment should be sent out. In the course of the subsequent discussion Sir Charles Dilke dissented from the view of the Opposition leader that the expenditure of 200,000*l.* in South Africa indicated a warlike policy, as the amount was far too small for such a purpose, but Mr. L. Courtney, admitting this view, declared his belief that it was too large for anything else. At length Mr. Balfour was constrained to intervene in the interests of harmony, remarking that he could not imagine two speeches more likely to injure the cause of peace than those of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Courtney. Instead of accepting frankly the statement of the Government, that the troops were sent out of precaution alone, and merely to maintain admitted rights, and that they would regard war with the Transvaal not merely as a national, but as a party disaster, Mr. Courtney had done his best by his speech to hide this fact from the public. If only the House and the country would accept his (Mr. Balfour's) statement of the policy of the Government, something would have been done to promote the cause of peace. Sir William Harcourt on this rose, and to some extent mollified his tone and welcomed Mr. Balfour's "healing words."

The only attempt to modify the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals was made by Mr. A. O'Connor (*Donegal, E.*), who moved to reduce the Customs duty on tea from 4*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. (May 10), contending that the general prosperity of the country rendered such a reduction practicable and opportune. Sir M. Hicks-Beach replied that it would be impolitic to remove one of the few duties which were still paid by every one. The tax was not so heavy as to check a constantly increasing consumption of tea, and a continuous fall in its price; and he could not afford to deprive the revenue of 1,800,000*l.* in order to save Ireland 280,000*l.* Two members holding opinions so opposed as Mr. Buxton (*Poplar*) and Sir H. Vincent (*Sheffield, Central*) supported the amendment, which was nevertheless negatived by 209 to 95 votes, and the other financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were adopted without further discussion. It may be opportune to mention, however, in this connection that the proposal to reduce the postage on foreign and colonial letters to 2*d.* was not adopted by the Postal Congress, which met during the summer at Washington.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having opened his Budget, the Home Secretary (Sir M. White Ridley) next claimed (May 3) the attention of the House for the second important measure of the session—a new version of the Employers' Liability Bill, or Workmen (Compensation for Accidents) Bill as it was formally called. He explained that its object was to provide that where a person died through injuries received in the course of his employment his representatives should be paid by the em-

ployer a sum representing three years' wages, or 150*l.*, whichever was the larger, so long as the total did not exceed 300*l.*; and that in case of incapacity the workman should receive 50 per cent. of his wages, provided it did not exceed 1*l.* per week, during the whole period of his disablement, the payment not to begin until a fortnight after the disablement commenced. This was to apply only to dangerous industries, such as railways, factories, docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, mines, quarries, and engineering works, and was not to apply to workshops, except where steam, water, or other mechanical forces were to be used, or to seamen, agricultural labourers, or domestic servants. Employers and employed were to be at liberty to contract themselves out of the bill, provided they agreed upon terms which, in the opinion of the registrar-general of friendly societies, were not less advantageous to the workmen than those contained in the bill. Where any dispute arose which could not be settled by agreement between the parties it would be decided by arbitration. The bill was fairly well received by the employers of labour. Mr. J. Wilson (*Falkirk Burghs*), as an employer of one-thirtieth of the whole mining population of Scotland, expressed his hearty approval. Mr. Wolff (*Belfast, E.*), a large shipbuilder, also supported it. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) and Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*) took exception to the fact that it did not abolish "common employment," that it permitted contracting out, and that it did not apply to all trades. The former held firm to the principle that it was wiser not to give universal compensation, but to penalise the employer very highly if it could be shown that the accident was not due to the workman's own negligence or fault. This was the practical application of the old adage—"Prevention is better than cure." On the whole the bill was gratefully accepted, and was read a first time without a division, exciting very little public interest, and for the moment seeming to offer little ground for the display of party feeling. This, however, was to be developed at a later stage, and to provoke a schism in the midst of the Ministerialists.

The languid interest taken in almost everything except in the preparations for the Queen's diamond jubilee extended over the whole area of politics. The struggles of Greece, the proceedings of the South African Committee, or the rejection of the Arbitration Treaty by the United States Senate, found the great bulk of the people—politicians and plain folk—equally uninterested. The work of Parliament was carried on by a small fraction of the whole body, and was on more than one occasion in danger of being abruptly terminated. The extraordinary position in which the Opposition found itself was in some way responsible for this profound apathy. It was not lacking in leaders so much as in principles. It had discovered the danger of programmes, and was unable to find some rallying cry which, as in former days, would bring the whole party into line, and

awaken sympathetic support in the country. At the same time, the Conservative leader was taunted by his own party for lacking either nerve or audacity, and of making no striking use of the huge parliamentary majority by which he was supported. Possibly it was with a desire to vindicate himself that Lord Salisbury as Grand Master of the Primrose League, addressing the annual demonstration of the Grand Habitation of the League, held in the Albert Hall, confined himself wholly to foreign politics. At the outset he bluntly declared that he was not going to profess any special sympathy in regard to the conflicts that were being maintained in South-eastern Europe. He did not profess to be a Philo-Turk or a Phil-Hellene. He knew the country was deeply divided on that point. It appeared to him that an English minister had enough to think of if he thought of the honour and interests of England alone. But it was necessary in human affairs to make engagements and contracts with one's neighbours, and when they were made to keep them. Nothing had surprised him more than the contempt with which the idea was treated that we should be guided in our conduct with regard to the Eastern question by our engagements under the Treaty of Paris. That was an engagement, not to the Sultan of Turkey, but by each of the six Powers to the five others that they would respect the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and would protect it from attacks by others. So long as that engagement existed we were not entitled to say that we would not keep it because the proceedings of the Sultan had displeased us. Lord Salisbury proceeded to express the opinion that the concert of Europe had been much misrepresented and misunderstood. It had been declared guilty of failure, but it had only failed in the eyes of those who had not carefully discerned what its objects were. It was a secondary object to prevent Greece and Turkey from coming to a warlike issue; the main object was to prevent a European war—to prevent any territorial conflict in South-eastern Europe between the great Powers. He believed the consistent co-operation that had gone on had attained that result. The great Powers were more closely united and on better terms of friendship than for many years past. This was an enormous gain, for it justified a belief that whatever future changes might take place in the Turkish Empire would be peacefully effected.

This speech furnished Mr. J. Morley with the text of an effective reply at Merthyr Tydvil (May 7). After giving Lord Salisbury credit for efforts to conclude an Arbitration Treaty with the United States, Mr. Morley expressed astonishment at the satisfaction which the Prime Minister seemed to find in the present situation. "They saw," said Mr. Morley, "the Sultan laughing, they saw Greece bleeding, and they saw the Prime Minister making a jest of it." He followed this up by challenging Lord Salisbury's policy, and asked the electors

“whether they would allow any minister, Liberal or Conservative, to protect the integrity of the Turkish Empire.” The rest of Mr. Morley’s speech was taken up with references to South Africa. The Government had shown admirable firmness at the time of the raid. Had they shown the same good feeling since? Mr. Morley next asked in regard to Mr. Rhodes, how it was that “the man who was at the bottom of this criminal plot was still walking abroad suffering none of the penalties imposed on his subordinates.” After putting in a strong plea for some form of arbitration in regard to alleged breaches of the convention, Mr. Morley declared that he was “all for standing up for all legal rights, and for resisting unjustified interferences from Europe and from outside.”

Lord Salisbury doubtless thought this speech worthy of a reply, and in addressing the Junior Constitutional Club (May 18) he professed his regret that under actual conditions it was impossible for him to speak with frankness on affairs in South-eastern Europe. He admitted, however, that it was not possible for the six Powers of Europe to allow Christian communities to fall under the government of the Sultan. “That government has been shown by the experience of many years to be of a kind which the public opinion of Europe will not tolerate.” Subject to that predominant opinion, however, the defeated must not expect to escape, and Lord Salisbury held that the hundred members of the House of Commons who had signed the address to the King of Greece had been guilty of a thoughtlessness which ought to be a disgrace in the history of that body. They were deeply guilty of the blood which had been shed. For himself, though owing to his misuse of his schooldays he did not fully share in the charm many felt in the classic associations of Greece, he did deeply sympathise in the feeling for Christians as against Moslems, but that sympathy could not be suffered to guide the policy of nations. The high duty had fallen upon us of maintaining the peace of the world and knitting together the policy of the European Powers. That was an end for which nations might put aside their individual sympathies.

Meanwhile Parliament had been from time to time supplied with meagre details of the progress of the negotiations at Constantinople, with reference to Crete and Greece, but beyond the assurance that the influence of Great Britain was being cast on the side of peace, conciliation, moderation and freedom, little could be gleaned from the carefully prepared replies of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Curzon. Mr. Robson (*South Shields*) managed to raise a debate (May 7) upon the Foreign Office vote, in the course of which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs ridiculed the idea that the European concert was responsible for the war on the mainland, and asserted that it was upon Greece alone that the responsibility fell. He complained that the Opposition came down to the House with “their mouths full

of denunciations, and their brains empty of suggestions," and he asked what was the good of denouncing the three Emperors, and accusing the Government of being dragged at the heels of the despotic Powers of Europe. To this Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman retorted that the Government had "wrapped themselves up in the concert of Europe as in a mantle, and there was no profane person among them to lift even a fold of that august garment." To non-partisan observers it was obvious that the action of Greece had immensely increased the difficulties of the great Powers, by raising fresh jealousies and giving increased opportunities for intrigue. The presence of Greek troops in Crete, and the consequent attitude of the Cretan Christians, had put a stop to the attempts to introduce autonomy into the island. Later the declaration of war, and the immediate collapse of the Greek arms, had given to Turkey a position in Europe as a strong military Power, whose goodwill, if not her alliance, was worthy of the attention of the Continental Powers. Meanwhile there had been a friendly meeting between the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary and the Czar, representing the two Powers most concerned in the fortunes of the Turkish Empire, and although the real object of their interview remained unrevealed, it was known that the Sovereigns parted on the most cordial terms, and that it was followed by friendly advances towards the Sultan from the German Emperor. This attitude was shown in the negotiations which finally led to the mediation of the great Powers between the belligerents, as well as in the subsequent discussion of the terms which Turkey might impose and Greece could accept.

The House of Commons having, by 201 to 172 votes, read a second time (May 12), on the motion of Mr. Lecky (*Dublin Univ.*), a Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland to cover the five towns—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and passed by 221 votes to 90 the Government bill for restricting the importation of prison-made goods (May 13), settled down to the discussion of the Employers' Liability Bill. The debate on the second reading extended over two nights, and arose on an amendment moved by Mr. Drage (*Derby*), a Conservative, who had previous to his election been employed as secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour. His point was that no measure would be satisfactory which did not provide for the prevention of accidents as well as for compensation for injuries. This led to a debate which consumed the entire sitting, but which calls for no more than the briefest notice, as it was a discussion entirely confined to points of detail, favourable in the main to the principle of the bill, but offering much criticism and suggesting a variety of amendments. Such opposition as was offered to the bill came from the ministerial side, but there was not much even from that quarter, and the vast majority of the House on both sides was distinctly in favour of the legislation

proposed. The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, who spoke late, adopted a most conciliatory attitude, and promised to give his best consideration to such amendments as might be proposed in committee; but he was careful to avoid committing himself to the acceptance of any definite proposal.

On the following evening (May 10) the measure was again subjected to the closest scrutiny from both sides, and the discussion had more of a committee character than that which usually belonged to a second reading debate, for it concerned itself far more with matters of detail than with general principles. There was a general agreement all round in favour of the measure in principle, but all sorts of suggestions were made for its amendment in committee. It was a noteworthy fact that large employers of labour and the Labour members seemed to wish to kill the bill by kindness, by smothering it with amendments while professing the utmost love for it generally; but nobody seemed to care to offer any direct and straightforward opposition to it. Even Mr. Asquith, who had assailed the bill with considerable asperity when it was introduced, but who had found that the Opposition were disinclined to attempt a crusade against it, had pleasant things to say for it, and altogether altered the tone and manner of his criticism. All this led Mr. Chamberlain, when he came to speak late at night, to say sarcastic things about the friendly feeling professed for the bill by the Opposition, while they were trying to strangle it by amendments in committee, or by insidious suggestions that it should be withdrawn in order to be reintroduced in a more perfect form, or by amazing proposals to enlarge its scope by the introduction of all manner of extraneous matters, which would render its passage impossible. Mr. Chamberlain's hard hitting succeeded in rousing the Opposition to a great height of indignant resentment, and more than one attacked member rose in wrath to protest against the line which Mr. Chamberlain was taking, only to afford the Secretary for the Colonies an opportunity, of which he instantly availed himself, of justifying his attacks up to the hilt. In the end the amendment, which had been moved by Mr. Drage, and which had no vitality, was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time amid cheers from both sides.

Having succeeded so well with a bill to which they attached paramount importance, the Government determined to push forward the committee stage with all possible despatch. The friendly opponents of the bill had not been wanting in ingenuity, for when the measure came forward (May 24) no less than ten instructions to the committee appeared on the order book. The Speaker, however, promptly ruled out nine of these as irregular or irrelevant, but permitted Mr. Tennant (*Berwickshire*) to proceed with the one of which he had given notice, empowering the committee to provide that compensation should be given for injury to health as well as for accidents. But this was re-

sisted by the Government on the ground that it would introduce complications and lead to much litigation, and after considerable discussion it was rejected by 233 votes against 144. The House then went into committee on the bill. Mr. Hussey (*Pontefract*) moved an amendment to include all trades in the bill, and this led to a prolonged discussion, in which it was pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain that while the present bill included from 60 to 70 per cent. of all workmen, that of Mr. Asquith only included 30 per cent., and ultimately the amendment was rejected by 233 votes against 155. Mr. Galloway (*Manchester, S.W.*) proposed an amendment providing that compensation should be given notwithstanding any benefit which a workman might be receiving from a friendly society, but this came to nothing, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Seton-Karr (*St. Helens*) providing that an employer should not be liable to compensate any workman who had sustained injuries through his own wilful or wrongful act or default. It was contended by Mr. Asquith, and several of the Labour members, that this would lead employers to contend that all accidents were caused by the fault of the workman, and it was ultimately arranged that the amendment should be withdrawn and that the Government should bring up, later on, an amended form of words to carry out the principle, but at the same time to meet the objections which had been raised.

The remainder of the sitting (May 25) was occupied with the discussion of amendments, some verbal, others aiming at extending or restricting the scope of the bill. In some cases the Government promised to embody the proposals, but no divisions were called for, and the original sections of the bill passed through committee.

The amendments and new clauses, however, to which the Government had pledged themselves gave rise to much longer debate, and seven consecutive sittings were occupied in disposing of them. The question of withholding compensation in the case of a workman whose wilful or wrongful act caused an accident, and the further question of compelling compensation where the employer's negligence was to blame, were satisfactorily met by the Government's proposals, which were passed without a division. The next point, as to the period of notice to be given of a claim for compensation, raised a somewhat protracted debate; but it was ultimately agreed to (May 27) on a suggestion by Mr. Bainbridge (*Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*) to the effect that proceedings should not be maintainable unless notice had been given as soon as possible after the accident had happened, and unless the claim for compensation had been made within six months, or, in case of death, within twelve months. Over the famous contracting-out clause there was a short and animated debate. Mr. Ascroft (*Oldham*), a Unionist employer, moved to insert words declaring all contracting-out agreements to be void. The Home Secretary (Sir M. W. Ridley) however

opposed the words on the ground that they would interfere with individual liberty ; but his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, supported them as representing the real wishes of the working men. Mr. Chamberlain was ready to accept as a compromise the introduction of words to ensure that no contracting-out scheme should be made a condition of employment. After this the debate drifted back to Mr. Ascroft's amendment, upon which the Opposition decided to divide ; but it was rejected by 170 to 97 votes. An attempt made to provide that the registrar of friendly societies should only consent to a scheme of contracting out when he had ascertained the views of both employers and employed on the subject was defeated by 138 against 64 ; but it was agreed that no scheme should be sanctioned which obliged the workman to contract out as a condition of hiring. A proposal that a scheme of contracting out must be approved by three-fourths of the workmen was defeated by 189 against 110 ; but a clause was proposed and carried by Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that if the funds under any scheme were not sufficient to meet the compensation payable therefrom, the employer should be liable to make good the amount of compensation payable under the bill.

The next sitting of the committee (May 31) was spent in debating and finally rejecting attempts made by the leading colliery proprietors and landowners to exclude mines and miners from the bill, and to make it apply to agricultural labourers and seamen. There were long discussions on each of these points, but the proposal to exclude miners was withdrawn, that to include agricultural labourers was defeated by a majority of 52, and that to include sailors was rejected by a majority of 92. The Government declined to include workshops within the bill, but they extended its provisions to building operations involving the use of scaffolding 30 ft. or more above ground ; to machinery and plant to which the Factory Acts applied ; and to laundries worked by mechanical power. Then some new clauses were discussed, and two or three of them, making proposals to which the Government had before assumed a benevolent attitude, were accepted. A considerable part of three sittings was spent in discussion of the schedules attached to the bill. The first schedule, which gave compensation amounting to three years' earnings or 150*l.*, whichever sum was the larger, for the death of a workman, provided the total did not exceed 300*l.*, was discussed at considerable length, and various attempts were made to amend it, much of the controversy turning upon whether the compensation should be given in a lump sum or in the form of weekly payments. The discussion was conducted in the most amicable spirit, and during the whole of the sitting (June 2) only one division was taken, most of the amendments being either withdrawn or negatived without dividing, though a few, intended to introduce greater clearness into the bill, were accepted by the Government and agreed to. The one amend-

ment on which a division was taken was moved by Mr. Pickersgill (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*), and proposed to substitute a new definition of "dependants" in place of the one given in the bill, but this was resisted by the Government, and rejected by 208 votes against 89.

The next stand was made by Mr. Crombie (*Kincardineshire*), who wished to bring illegitimate children and their mothers under the benefits of the bill in regard to compensation, but this was opposed by the Government and rejected by 203 votes against 106, and after several proposals of minor importance had been discussed the Government proposed an amendment to enable an incapacitated workman to commute his weekly payment for a lump sum not exceeding six years' wages. This led to considerable discussion, but in the end the amendment was carried by 172 to 78 votes.

The second schedule, relating to arbitration, was amended in several particulars by the Government and private members. Mr. T. G. Bowles (*King's Lynn*) urged that the decision of the County Court judge on compensation should be subject to a right of appeal by either party. The Radicals and the Labour representatives opposed this on the ground of the expense entailed, but it was ultimately agreed to (June 3) by 144 to 79 votes. At the last sitting (June 4) Sir Charles Dilke carried a slightly modified amendment to the effect that no party or other person should appear by counsel or solicitor, except by leave of the court or arbitrator, on any appeal to a superior court. The bill, which, although nominally in charge of the Home Secretary, was in reality Mr. Chamberlain's, was then reported to the House as amended, but the final stage was by arrangement adjourned for at least a month.

The only other important matter brought before Parliament was Mr. Balfour's declaration of the intentions of the Government with regard to the material interests of Ireland. Mr. Knox (*Londonderry*) had in a forcible speech (May 6) raised the question of agricultural rating in Ireland, and urged the propriety of extending the operation of the Agricultural Rating Act of 1896 to Ireland, instead of paying a lump sum of 600,000*l.* to the local authorities as an equivalent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that there was little or no analogy between the agricultural circumstances of Ireland and England, as the former was not a wheat-growing country; moreover he asserted that the burden of local taxation did not press so heavily upon Ireland as upon England, that rents were not going down in Ireland as in England, and that Ireland obtained large grants of various kinds in which England did not have a share. Mr. Lecky thought it could not be argued that the Irish were treated in an equivalent manner when they were put off with 600,000*l.* a year less than was paid to England. Sir H. Fowler maintained that if Ireland was to be dealt with on separatist principles it should be done wholly, not in part only. Mr.

Goschen pointed out that the Government could not justly be called separatists because in certain matters they had given to Ireland separate treatment for her own advantage. If the doctrine of set off were accepted it would be found that Ireland owed England 1,000,000*l.* Hitherto the system had been followed of dealing with a matter of this kind by means of an equivalent grant, and they must continue to adopt that system until the whole question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland had been finally determined. Col. Saunderson, Mr. Dance, and Mr. Healy spoke in favour of the amendment, which was negatived by 219 to 127 votes.

The speeches and the voting showed clearly that upon the general question the Government could not count upon the allegiance of its ordinary supporters, and that to some extent the question of assistance was covered by the Agriculture and Industries (Ireland) Bill, with which no progress had been made since its introduction. At the time of its introduction doubts had been expressed that time would be found to proceed with this bill, which was regarded by many as designed to test the feelings of the Nationalist party. It was, however, with great surprise that at a comparatively early date (May 20) Mr. Balfour announced its withdrawal, accompanied at the same time by an important declaration of a new departure in Irish policy. He explained that the Government still held to the view that Ireland had no equitable claim to the same treatment as England in regard to agricultural rating, but they admitted that such a question could not be properly determined until the antiquated machinery of Irish administration had been recast. It was not in the power of any Government to consider the question of large subventions to Irish rates, apart from the question of a large modification of local government. The work done by the grand juries in Ireland had been honest, able and economical, but the machinery for administering county government in Ireland and poor relief was of a kind which had been rejected in England and Scotland, and which the Unionist party were pledged to reform in Ireland. The Irish Local Government Bill which he introduced in 1892 tried to put Irish local government on a broad and popular basis so far as franchise was concerned, but was hedged round with restrictions not needed in England or Scotland, but which were thought necessary for the circumstances then existing in Ireland. But now, in the union of feeling which had been shown among all sections of Irish opinion, a unique opportunity presented itself for a new departure; and though legislation on the subject could not be introduced until next session, he announced proposals for placing both the poor law and county administration upon a broad and popular basis, but on the understanding that the landowners should be relieved of the apprehension of the possible extravagance of the new local governing bodies which would be called into existence. There-

fore the landlords would be relieved from all rural rates in future. At present their liability was to pay half the poor rates, but that would be paid by the Imperial Exchequer for the future. The tenant paid the other half of the poor rates and the whole of the county cess, and for the future half the county cess would be paid by the State, so that both landlord and tenant would be benefited. To prevent the landlords from reaping the benefit of the economies which the new local governing bodies might practise, it would be provided that the tenant should enjoy the whole benefit of the portion of the county cess given to him by the State, and of any improvements or economies introduced into county administration, and equal precautions would be taken to prevent the landlord from suffering from any extravagance on the part of the new bodies. As legislation to carry out these proposals would be submitted next session, he announced the withdrawal for the present year of the Irish Agricultural Industries Bill and Poor Law Bill. The present was an alternative policy, inflicting an incomparably larger charge upon the National Exchequer. The discussion which followed this announcement was remarkable for the warm welcome which the proposals of the Government obtained from every quarter of the House. Indeed, honourable members on all sides were taken completely by surprise, but all of them were astonished favourably, and from Healyites, Parnellites, Irish Unionists and English Unionists there came a chorus of approval, while the only grudging or suspicious speech that was delivered came on behalf of the Dillonites from Mr. Dillon himself, and he was left unsupported by his party, so far as vocal utterance was concerned. As Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley were not present, despite the fact that an important announcement of Irish policy had been expected from the Government, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke for the official Opposition, and welcomed the new departure, but he recommended the Government to bring in their legislation at once, so that it might be considered during the recess. With this request, which would hand over their new policy to be picked to pieces at leisure, the Government naturally did not concur, but the announcement was received in the three kingdoms with as much satisfaction as it had been by the House of Commons.

The sittings of the South African Committee between Easter and Whitsuntide occupied two days of each week, and a good deal of evidence was obtained from more or less unwilling witnesses. There was, however, an obvious feeling on the part of a majority of the members that after Mr. Rhodes' complete avowal of his share in the raid, little was to be gained by protracting the inquiry. A minority, however, in which Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Blake were most conspicuous, was anxious to prove the truth of the rumours persistently put about that the Colonial Office in this country had foreknow-

ledge of Mr. Rhodes and the Reform Committee's intention. Unfortunately, Mr. Labouchere too often was led away by his eagerness to expose the financial position of the Chartered Company, and the interest its directors might have in raiding the gold district of the Transvaal. In pursuing this course Mr. Labouchere made more enemies than friends, even within the committee room, and whilst many outside were as anxious as he might have been to distribute fairly the discredit attaching to the managers of the raid, they were not in any way concerned with the manner in which the Chartered Company raised its capital or managed its business.

At the first meeting of the committee after the Easter recess (April 30) Dr. Rutherford Harris, the secretary in South Africa to the Chartered Company from the grant of its charter in 1889 down to Mr. Rhode's resignation as managing director in 1896, was examined. As Mr. Rhodes' confidential agent he had been sent to England in 1895 to urge on the Colonial Office the expediency of an immediate transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company. Dr. Harris on appearing before the committee began by a statement, in which he recalled a conversation which he had with Mr. Chamberlain in the autumn before the raid, in regard to the handing over to the Chartered Company of the strip of territory which had since been called "the jumping-off place" for the raid. Dr. Harris declared that during this conversation he mentioned the unrest at Johannesburg, and then made a "guarded allusion" to the desirability of there being a police force near the border, but that Mr. Chamberlain demurred to the turn which the conversation had taken. Mr. Chamberlain at once went into the box, and made a statement which clearly showed that an attempt was made to make him an accessory to the raid before the fact, on exactly the same lines as those adopted in the case of Sir Graham Bower. Mr. Chamberlain related how Dr. Harris said to him, "'I could tell you something in confidence,' or 'I could give you some confidential information.' I stopped him at once. I said, 'I do not want to hear any confidential information. I am here in an official capacity, and I can only hear information of which I can make official use;' and I added: 'I have Sir Hercules Robinson in South Africa. I have entire confidence in him, and I am quite convinced he will keep me informed of everything I ought to know.'"

Mr. Chamberlain went on to make a statement of even greater importance. After stating that Dr. Harris did mention the unrest at Johannesburg, he declared that if Dr. Harris made a guarded allusion to the police force on the border he did not understand it, "at all events, not as referring to anything which has subsequently taken place. I do not think," said Mr. Chamberlain in conclusion, "that I have anything to add, except that I desire to say, in the most explicit manner, that I did not then have, and that I never had, any knowledge or—until, I think it

was, the day before the raid took place—the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of a hostile or armed invasion of the Transvaal.”

Dr. Harris was then recalled, and examined at great length by Sir William Harcourt, who elicited that a number of “inter-colonial” telegrams for Mr. Rhodes had been destroyed about the second week in January, 1896, by witness’s orders. He had them destroyed because two members of the Reform Committee, when they came to Cape Town, were arrested by order of the then Attorney-General, Mr. Schreiner, and handed over to the Transvaal Government, and he did not feel at all certain that he himself would not be delivered up. All the confidential telegrams which had been addressed to Mr. Rhodes personally from England, and which were in his (witness’s) possession, he handed over to Mr. Rhodes soon afterwards. Some of these might subsequently have come into the hands of Mr. Hawksley (solicitor to the British South Africa Company).

At the next meeting (May 4) the principal witness was Mr. Lionel Phillips, who read a statement to the effect that he went to South Africa in 1875, and settled in Johannesburg in 1889, since which time he had taken an active part in developing the mining industry of the Transvaal. In 1892 he was elected President of the Chamber of Mines, and re-elected to that office in 1893, 1894, and 1895. At one time he hoped that the grievances of the Uitlanders might be removed by constitutional agitation, but gradually the conviction was forced on him that in all probability redress could only be obtained by extra-constitutional means. The plan of the reformers was that a mass meeting should be convened towards the end of 1895 and a demand for the redress of grievances formulated. On the anticipated rejection of this demand by the Transvaal Government they meant to resort to force. The meeting was originally fixed for December 28. Some time before that date, however, the difficulty as to the flag arose and caused delay.

The question of the right of the committee to see the telegrams passing between Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Rutherford Harris next occupied the attention of the committee (May 7), and the manager of the Eastern Telegraph Co. having been informed that the objections raised by him could not be sustained, the telegrams—in cipher—were produced. At the next meeting (May 11) the directors of the Chartered Company, the Dukes of Abercorn and Fife, and others, were examined. The Duke of Abercorn admitted that Mr. Rhodes had an absolutely free hand in Rhodesia. Mr. Labouchere desired to ask the Duke of Abercorn how he acquired the 8,000 shares which he held in the company, but after a private discussion of forty minutes the question was disallowed. Ultimately the chairman asked him whether he had bought or sold shares during the last six months of 1895. The reply was “No.” The Duke of Fife, like the Duke of Abercorn, denied all knowledge of the prepara-

tions for the raid, and deeply deplored "the action of those connected with the company who have mixed themselves up in this miserable business." He added: "I have a great regard for Mr. Rhodes, but if I am pressed I am perfectly prepared to say that Mr. Rhodes deceived me. I am sorry to have to say so, but no doubt Mr. Rhodes would himself admit it." The Duke of Fife repudiated with indignation the idea that his selling of shares had anything to do with the raid. The other directors said the same, and also declared that they had no knowledge or suspicion of the raid before it took place. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the evidence of Mr. Charles Leonard, formerly chairman of the National Union in Johannesburg, who gave an outline of the financial condition of the Transvaal since 1889. At the next meeting (May 18) the proceedings were of greater interest. The code messages between Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Harris having been deciphered were produced, and the latter was recalled for further examination. The general purport of the messages was that Mr. Rhodes' main object was to secure, under the guise of a strip of land for his railway, a "jumping-off place" for the raid. The telegrams also appeared to support the inference that Mr. Rhodes was anxious to rush through a revolution in Johannesburg for fear Mr. Chamberlain, by means of legitimate action at Pretoria, should oblige the Boers to give more favourable treatment to the Uitlanders. Finally, the telegrams showed that Dr. Harris imagined that he had to some extent drawn the Colonial Office into complicity with Dr. Jameson's plan by certain hints to Mr. Fairfield as to possible action by the force on the border. Mr. Fairfield, however, before his death denied that he had any knowledge of the possibility of a raid. An explanation of this conflict of evidence might be found in the fact that while Dr. Harris was giving his compromising hints the Colonial Office was threatening the Transvaal with war. Mr. Fairfield, therefore, might have taken the hints to refer to what Dr. Jameson's force on the border would do in case of war over the Drifts. When the Drifts business was settled he (Mr. Fairfield) naturally imagined that the hinted eventualities had disappeared.

Dr. Harris was then severely and searchingly cross-examined on various points by Mr. Labouchere (May 21), who finally elicited that four out of nine of the directors of the Chartered Company, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit, Mr. Maguire, and Lord Grey, were more or less ("less rather than more") cognisant of the Jameson plan of campaign. When, however, Mr. Labouchere came to the financial side of the question and asked Dr. Harris if he had ever heard of any syndicate being formed to sell Chartered shares, Dr. Harris at once turned upon his questioner, and drew the attention of the committee to the fact that Mr. Labouchere had accused him in Parliament of having been engaged in a "bear" operation previous to the raid, in view of the probable effect of the incursion, whether successful or not. Dr.

Harris not only entirely denied any such action on his part, but challenged Mr. Labouchere either to prove his accusations or else apologise. If he did neither, Dr. Harris would not consent to be further questioned by him. Dr. Harris also drew the attention of the committee to a letter written by Mr. Labouchere to the *Gaulois*, in which he accused "the prime movers in the conspiracy" of acting from the most sordid motives. Mr. Labouchere, on the spur of the moment, expressed his willingness to prove his accusations.

Unfortunately in order to do this he would have needed the evidence of those who had acted for or in conjunction with Dr. Harris in the transactions, and this would have amounted to a breach on their part of professional secrecy. At the next meeting (May 25), therefore, the chairman read a letter from Mr. Labouchere withdrawing his accusation and apologising for having made it. Mr. Labouchere stated that he had based his charge on evidence supplied him by "a gentleman of high position and great business experience." Now, however, this gentleman refused to come forward and substantiate his story. It must, therefore, be treated as non-existent.

This check to Mr. Labouchere's investigating zeal seriously damaged the usefulness and authority of the rest of the inquiry, for very little was obtained from subsequent witnesses, who either evaded the questions put to them or openly refused to answer. In the first place Mr. Hawksley, Mr. Rhodes' solicitor, refused (May 29) to hand over the telegrams which had passed between him and Mr. Rhodes, on the ground that they were covered by the rule which protected communications between solicitor and client. The lawyers seemed, however, to think that the right of the committee to oblige Mr. Rhodes to give them the telegrams, also gave them power to compel their disclosure by Mr. Hawksley. Ultimately the decision was postponed till the next meeting of the committee. Miss Flora Shaw, who was the next witness called, gave her evidence in a manner which produced a very favourable impression. She drew a strong distinction between the Jameson plan and the Jameson raid. The Jameson plan, of which she approved and to which she was virtually privy, was to have a force on the border ready to take action if and when the revolution took place at Johannesburg. The force was to be at the disposal of the High Commissioner when, under the plan, he came up to mediate. But, said Miss Shaw, one programme was presented to people here and another programme was carried out there. "And everything we said or did to countenance the programme laid before us here has since, very naturally, been applied as having reference to the programme carried out there." Miss Shaw ended by a most positive statement that she had never received from Mr. Chamberlain any suggestion that it was desirable that the revolution should take place at once. When she telegraphed to that effect she merely expressed her own opinion.

On being recalled (May 28) Mr. Hawksley was solemnly informed of the decision of the committee, that as Mr. Rhodes had claimed no privilege, his solicitor could not do so—the privilege of a solicitor being that of his client. Mr. Hawksley, however, did not see the matter in the same light, and declined to produce the telegrams. The proceedings which ensued were not to the credit of the committee, for instead of reporting the matter to the House at once in a special report, they decided to refer to it in the *interim* report on the raid. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Blake alone opposed this course, which was either a confession of unwillingness to reach the bottom of the business, or the suggestion that somebody was to be shielded. Mr. Chamberlain doubtless felt the false position in which he was placed by this course of action, and consequently tendered himself for examination (June 1) in order to vindicate the action of the Colonial Office. He was sure that if Mr. Fairfield had known anything about the plan for the raid he would have communicated it. Mr. Fairfield was absolutely truthful and absolutely honourable. He was, however, very deaf, and, like most deaf people, was sensitive, and did not like to have a sentence repeated. Hence a misrepresentation might have arisen as to things said to him. Asked whether he would object to the Hawksley telegrams being produced, Mr. Chamberlain replied, “I am really quite indifferent.” Asked whether he had any objection to asking Mr. Rhodes to produce the telegrams, he replied, “Not the least.” One telegram he should very much like to see published. It dealt with the transfer of the Protectorate, and gave a complete answer to the suspicions as to the Colonial Office. There occurred the words, “I dare not mention the reason,” *i.e.*, that the real reason the transfer was required was to have a “jumping-off place” for the raid.

This concluded the evidence which the committee wished to have with regard to the raid, and having devoted two days to hearing counsel on behalf of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit and Dr. Harris, the committee adjourned to consider its report. The general feeling was that the proceedings had been conducted with singular laxity or want of skill. Those interested in keeping secret the true history of the raid were entirely successful, and it was generally by the merest chance that any fact of importance was elicited from the witnesses. The representatives of the Opposition, Sir William Harcourt, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Buxton, were, after Mr. Rhodes had been unaccountably permitted to quit England, willing to allow the breakdown of the proceedings; and what was even more surprising in so strict a parliamentarian as Sir William Harcourt, a witness was allowed to treat the committee with defiance, and to pass unchecked. To a very great extent the inquiry had been obviously factitious, but in whose interest concealment was considered necessary remained undivulged. It was surmised that reasons of State had been found which

outweighed party considerations, and that the leaders of the Opposition had been privately convinced that the alleged grounds were sufficient for the course adopted.

The course of parliamentary business between Easter and Whitsuntide had borne testimony to the reality of the understanding between the two wings of the Unionist party. The bill for the relief of voluntary schools could hardly have been accepted by the Liberal Unionists, especially by those who had supported the policy of the Birmingham Education League of 1870, but, with the exception of Mr. George Dixon, they had sacrificed their personal feelings, and the Conservatives had obtained aid for their clerical supporters. The Employers' Liability Bill, on the other hand, must have been especially distasteful to many Conservatives, whether coal-owners or capitalists. Nevertheless, the bill, which was insisted upon by the Liberal Unionists, was loyally supported by the bulk of the Conservative party, although in certain cases the employers of labour protested and even voted against their leaders. As, however, in such cases a certain number of members on the Opposition side of the House supported the bill, the dangers of such independence were trivial, and as a matter of fact the recalcitrant Conservatives in the Commons relied upon the House of Lords to effect in the bill those changes which the Lower House would not permit.

CHAPTER III.

Public Opinion at Home and Abroad—The Colonial Premiers at Liverpool—The Coal-owners' Revolt—The Queen's Diamond Jubilee—Addresses in Parliament—The Queen's Letter to Her People—The Straits of the Government—The Protest of the Irish Landlords—The Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill in the Commons—The Unionists' Revolt—The Attitude of Conservative Peers—The South Africa Committee—The Missing Telegrams—The Two Reports—The Debate in the Commons—The Colonial Premiers and Colonial Policy—Church and State in Parliament—Foreign Affairs—The Irish Landlords' Grievances—The Employers' Liability Bill in the Lords—Indian Budget—Close of the Session.

LONG before Parliament adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess the public mind had been engrossed by the approaching festivities, which were to celebrate the completion of the Queen's sixty years' reign. The preparations made in London were on such a scale that the ordinary course of business was impeded, and, in fact, almost suspended for many days along the greater portion of the route by which the procession was to pass. With great consideration for the enormous crowds which would naturally wish to welcome her on such an occasion, the Queen had readily assented to the proposal that she should traverse the city and return by the south side of the Thames, so that the poorer and less favoured districts of the metropolis should have their share in the national *fête*. For many weeks before the

event the whole thoughts of the people of London may be said to have centred on the jubilee and its attendant festivities. Politics were neglected, debates disregarded, disturbing rumours discredited, and even business itself suffered from the general distraction of the public. Yet at this time a very significant change was passing over the combinations of the European Powers. It had, hitherto, been accepted on possibly very vague grounds, that the sympathies of the British Government, at all events down to the end of 1895, had been rather with the Powers forming the Triple Alliance than with France or Russia, between whom a tacit but binding arrangement existed. Whether our leaning toward the Triple Alliance generally arose out of any special understanding with Italy, whose interests in the Mediterranean we were anxious to support; or whether it was thought by our statesmen, irrespective of party, that British policy in Asia and Africa would be best advanced by German rather than by French goodwill, it is unnecessary to discuss. What was more clear was that since the German Emperor's message to President Krüger our Foreign Office had seemed more and more disposed to allow its policy to be modified by popular feeling, as expressed in the press and in public meetings. The rapid growth of anti-German feeling in this country found a ready response in the majority of the semi-inspired and independent German newspapers. At the same time a feeling grew up that possibly Germany might not long persevere in the peaceful policy which she had adopted for herself and her allies, and that under certain circumstances she might be expected to provoke rather than to allay a quarrel with one or other of her powerful neighbours. A broad view of British interests involved our drawing nearer to those Powers, the mainspring of whose policy was peace and tranquillity, and consequently there was a general desire expressed through the British press that a serious effort should be made to remove as far as possible some of the hindrances to a better understanding with France.

The first act of Lord Salisbury had been the settlement of the dispute in Siam, and as it was obvious that in this matter France had been allowed to have everything nearly her own way, there had been a slight lowering of the angry tones in which British colonial policy was usually described in the French newspapers. Lord Salisbury, possibly with a view to conciliate the British "colonial party," somewhat irritated our neighbours by the conclusion shortly afterwards of a treaty with China, by which the province of Yunnan was to be opened up for the benefit of British trade, and to be connected by means of a railway with our Burmese possessions. How far any overtures for a better understanding between this country and France, carrying with them an equally clear understanding with Russia, had progressed it would be impossible to surmise; but it seemed as if negotiations of some sort had been going on, for almost simultaneously the attacks upon this country in the German press increased in

violence, and it was asserted that the German Emperor had found a more satisfactory ally in the Sultan, whose badly organised but brave army might, under proper leaders, become an important factor in a European conflict.

- Among the few political speeches delivered during the jubilee month that of the Duke of Devonshire at Liverpool (June 12) was most appropriate. The Premiers of Canada, Victoria and New Zealand—self-governing colonies—were present when he expounded the principles of the British Empire League, a body which had succeeded to the defunct Imperial Federation League, which had appeared before public opinion was ripe for its aims. Speaking of the change of feeling which had arisen of late years upon the relations between the mother-country and her colonies, the Duke of Devonshire said: “There was a time when men doubted whether our Canadian and Australian colonies would remain permanently united with us; but they also doubted whether it would be of advantage to us or to them. I think this temper of mind was due to a very great extent to the influence at the time of what was called the Manchester School, the leaders of which were men so distinguished as Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and to admiration of the United States—an admiration admirable in itself but perhaps at that time somewhat exaggerated and misdirected. We were taught not only that we had lost our North American colonies through our own mistakes and unwisdom, but that it was the best thing that could happen both to the United States and to us that we should have lost them, and, as regards our remaining colonies, we were taught that we might look forward with complacency to the time when, having grown up, they should peacefully, without friction, without anger on either side, cease to be connected with the mother-country, and set up for themselves as independent republics on the model of the United States.”

That the Duke of Devonshire accurately gauged the change of opinion on this side of the Atlantic, few would doubt, but it was satisfactory that Mr. Laurier, the Premier of Canada, speaking in the presence of the Australasian premiers, was able to bear testimony to the growth in Canada of a desire for closer union with the other members of the British Empire. “My fellow-countrymen having obtained the rights of British subjects, it is with them a matter of duty, a point of honour, a labour of love, to accept and to maintain to the fullest extent the obligations and responsibilities of British subjects. They are proud of their origin; they are descended from a proud race; but, if they have a pride of origin, few men of English blood will refuse them that privilege. If they have a pride of origin, they have in their hearts another pride—the pride of gratitude; and let me tell you there is no class of her Majesty’s subjects in this broad empire from whom will ascend to heaven on jubilee day more fervent prayers than from her Majesty’s French subjects that the Queen may live and live long.”

Sir George Turner, the Premier of Victoria, expressed very similar sentiments not less eloquently : “ We are not unmindful of the many benefits, privileges, and advantages which have been granted to our colonies, and we are determined on this, that should the time ever unfortunately arise when the British people here should require any definite and distinct proof that the sons of this nation in far-distant lands still possess the feelings of loyalty to the motherland, we shall do what is right and proper in assisting that motherland. . . . Unfortunately, the Australasian colonies have to be represented to-day by several Premiers, not like the great Dominion of Canada, which can speak with a united voice ; but whatever our differences may be amongst ourselves, this fact is certain, that we speak with one voice when we give utterance to those feelings of loyalty which fill the breast of every colonist in that far-distant land.”

It was, however, Mr. Laurier who, on behalf of his fellow-guests at the banquet of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, paid a tribute to the Sovereign under whom this change of opinion had been evolved. He said : “ The Victorian era will remain long prominent in history ; it will live long in the minds of men for the wonderful achievements which it has seen in many different ways—the expansion of literature, the development of art and science and their application to the use of mankind and their comforts, the advance of civilisation, and, above all things, for the personality of the Sovereign herself, who it is no sycophantic flattery to say is loved by all her subjects, of high or low degree. But I venture to say that, of all things which have characterised the long reign of her Majesty and brought up the British Empire to the wonderful position of grandeur and stability which it exhibits to-day to the gaze of an astonished world, perhaps the most remarkable event is the evolution, for evolution it is, which has transformed the relation previously existing between England and her colonies.”

The only discordant note in the preparations for the national *fête* came from the Irish members of Parliament. At the annual convention of the Irish National League held at Manchester (June 5) under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., a resolution was carried with few dissentients, calling upon the Irish people to abstain from taking part in the jubilee celebrations, the Chairman remarking that nothing would induce him to occupy a seat on the members' stand and be numbered amongst those who were rejoicing at a reign which had been most disastrous to the interests of Ireland. An amendment, which declared that the condition of Ireland was not due to the Queen, but to the ministers and the acts passed by them, was rejected after a very slight show of support.

The speeches during the Whitsuntide recess were neither numerous nor important, the Employers' Liability Bill generally furnishing the main staple of each speaker's address. Mr.

Labouchere at Twickenham (June 12) thought it would be wiser to see what amendments the Lords would introduce before expressing an opinion as to the value of the measure. Sir Frank Lockwood and Mr. John Ellis, speaking as members of the Opposition, addressed a large meeting of Yorkshire Liberals near Scarborough (June 12). The former thought that the Compensation Bill went far beyond anything that had ever been attempted in the House of Commons, and Mr. Ellis, admitting that he was interested in the trade upon which the bill would fall the heaviest—the coal industry—consolated himself with the reflection that Parliament had never interfered with the coal trade without the people having to pay more for their coal afterwards. The speech, however, of the Marquess of Londonderry, coal-owner and Conservative, to the Northern Union of Conservative Associations assembled (June 10) at Levens, Westmorland, sounded the first note of warning as to the possible attitude of his fellow colliery-owning peers. He thought that it was essential that the compensation claims under the bill should be very carefully safeguarded, for if the cost of production were increased in the slightest degree many industries in the North of England, out of which at the present time no profit was derived, would inevitably be closed, with the result that many hundreds of men who now enjoyed employment would be cast adrift, and their condition would be far worse under the bill than at present. Going on to speak of the fusion of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists in the Unionist party, Lord Londonderry said it would be impossible to overrate the loyalty of the Liberal Unionists to the Conservative party during the critical period of 1886; but they must recognise the fact that, though in ability the Liberal Unionists were enormously strong, in numerical strength they were correspondingly weak, and the Conservative party at the present moment enjoyed the majority of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances he objected to the Conservative majority abandoning their past principles and traditions and subordinating these principles and traditions to the advanced views of their recently joined allies, who, previously to 1886, invariably opposed the principles of the Conservative party. Embracing Radical principles by the Conservative party would not secure any votes from the Radicals, and would most certainly alienate their own people. This had been proved beyond a doubt by the recent bye-elections.

To some extent this reference to bye-elections had been borne out in the Petersfield Division of Hampshire, where the Conservative candidate, Mr. Nicholson, was returned by a majority of 420, polling 3,748 votes against 3,328 given to Mr. Bonham-Carter, the Radical candidate. The Conservative majority, however, in this division had been 904 in 1895, when Mr. Bonham-Carter had been defeated at the general election by Mr. Wickham. The constituency, which was a purely rural

one, had reflected fairly accurately the trend of public opinion in such districts. In 1885, in consequence of a split in the Conservative party, Lord Wolmer, then a Liberal, had been elected, although the aggregate Conservative votes were more numerous. In 1886, Irish Home Rule having meanwhile been taken up by the Liberals, and the Liberal Unionist party created, Lord Wolmer, as representing their opinions, was returned by a majority of 111; and at the general election, having meanwhile succeeded to his father's peerage, the seat was carried by the Conservatives by 904 votes. It was probably because the issue on the present occasion was far less extreme—the Home Rule question having fallen into the background—that the men of moderate opinions on both sides seemed more evenly distributed.

The diamond jubilee of the Queen was celebrated in all churches and chapels throughout her dominions without distinction of creed on the anniversary day (June 20) of her Majesty's coronation. A form of special prayer was adopted in the Established Churches, and in all the services was included the singing of the National Anthem by the congregations present. The Lord Chancellor and a number of peers in their scarlet robes attended service at Westminster Abbey—the spiritual peers not taking part in the procession; the Speaker in his state robes, followed by upwards of 400 members of the House of Commons, attended a special service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, while the Queen and the members of the royal family—gathered from all countries of Europe—were present at the service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The grand pageant by which the event was celebrated took place two days later (June 22). Its principal features were the presence in the procession of representatives of every race or nation acknowledging the Queen's supremacy; the lavish decorations of the streets, not less striking in the poorest than in the wealthiest quarters of the city; the spontaneous display of loyalty and hearty respect displayed by the countless thousands who lined the six miles of route over which the procession passed. All London was astir soon after dawn; and its population thronging to the line of route; but the police precautions were so complete that all seemed to find satisfactory points of view, whether in seats or in the streets, and not a single serious accident marred the rejoicings of the day. The jubilee procession of 1897 differed from that of 1887 in one important particular. On the former occasion the sovereigns and princes of Europe and Asia were the most conspicuous figures in the pageant, which seemed designed to show the place occupied by Great Britain and her Queen among the nations of the western and eastern worlds. This second—a more unique jubilee in the lives of monarchs—was used to show that semi-independent colonies and far-distant settlements in all parts of the globe looked up to the Sovereign of Great Britain as their Queen-Mother, whose care and protection they cheerfully and loyally

acknowledged. Thus it was that after the Empress-Queen herself, the eyes and acclamations of the crowds which lined the route were directed to the colonial Premiers, the colonial troops, and the dark auxiliaries from our Asiatic and African dependencies. It was felt that between all these apparently discordant elements the Sovereign, who by the practice of public and private virtue during sixty years had made loyalty popular, was the uniting link which held them all together for the common good. As she was setting out from Buckingham Palace on a more triumphal progress than any other sovereign of past times could boast she had sent to every part of her vast empire a few simple words which meant everything: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them." Throughout the long course along Piccadilly, Pall Mall, the Strand, and Fleet Street she was accompanied by a deafening roar of welcome, and after the short religious service in front of St. Paul's Cathedral the immense mass of people collected there broke out into a spontaneous singing of the National Anthem—an unrehearsed incident for which the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) was said to have been responsible. From St. Paul's the procession wound through the city to the Mansion House, thence over London Bridge, through Southwark, and recrossing the Thames by Westminster Bridge reached Buckingham Palace by St. James's Park without a single accident or hitch in the carefully prepared programme. For this happy issue the populace was primarily responsible; the crowd, not so large perhaps as was anticipated, was orderly and good-humoured, readily recognising the police regulations, which had been framed with unusual foresight, and it was admitted by foreign correspondents as readily as by our own that the reception of the Queen by her people in their streets was the great success among the social functions of the century. At night the streets not only of London—including those in the poorest neighbourhoods—but in every town and many villages throughout the country were illuminated; and upwards of 2,500 bonfires kindled on heights passed on from the Land's End to John O'Groat's the hearty greetings of the Queen's subjects.

From one quarter of the Queen's dominions a note of sadness and sorrow, not unmixed with alarm, had made itself heard among the widespread rejoicings. India—which was represented by a contingent of her splendid cavalry regiments—was bearing more than her fair share of woe. To the plague which had swept with such violence over a large part of Bombay, the dreaded famine in the central and north-west provinces had succeeded, and its extent had overtaxed alike the officials and the machinery intended to cope with it. To crown all an earthquake far exceeding any such disturbance for more than a century had swept from Calcutta over the north-eastern provinces of Bengal and Assam, carrying death and disaster into hundreds of cities and villages. Almost at the same moment

the first murmur of discontent among the hill tribes on the Afghan frontier made itself heard in the sudden attack of a British force when resting in total ignorance of the unfriendliness of the natives. Three officers and twenty-five men were killed, and it was found necessary for the remainder to retreat to a place of safety, and although punishment followed promptly on this act of treachery, the restless border spirit had been aroused and further troubles were brooding.

On the eve of jubilee day, the two Houses having reassembled after the Whitsuntide recess, the leaders of parties moved in speeches marked by a complete absence of fulsomeness addresses of congratulation to the Queen. Their speeches were not, and indeed could not be, very original, but they were well worded, and each speaker said something incidentally of interest. Lord Salisbury, for instance, in the Lords denied very strongly that the Sovereign was a figure-head, alleging that that idea indicated profound ignorance of the actual working of our institutions. "The powers of the Sovereign are great, the responsibilities enormous." Lord Kimberley quite confirmed that statement, and added that no party chief could draw out that universal affection which acts so strongly as the cement of the empire. He could not be impartial enough. In the Commons Mr. Balfour said much the same thing as his chief, putting it in the striking form that "no negation ever excited the passionate devotion and affectionate loyalty which the Queen has inspired in the minds of her subjects." Sir William Harcourt made perhaps the most thoughtful speech, for he pointed out as the special note of the Queen's reign that her Majesty had consented to change after change in the democratic direction, but "each extension of popular right has only strengthened the monarchy and increased the confidence of the people."

The only discordant voice came from the Irish. Mr. Dillon, in a speech marked by some eloquence and some exaggeration, refused in the name of Ireland to rejoice in the Queen's reign, during which her people had diminished one-half, her taxation had been doubled, and forty-two Coercion Acts had been passed to deprive her of liberty. The only representatives of Ireland in the procession would be the Irish constabulary, whose occupation was to keep down Irishmen and strip off their roofs. Mr. Redmond followed, and declared that Ireland stood at the door of Britain "in poverty and subjection, sullen, and disaffected." The addresses were voted unanimously by the Lords, and by 459 to 44 votes in the Commons, even the Irish Nationalists being unable to bring more than half their numbers to resist a mark of courtesy and respect to their Sovereign. It was further agreed that the address in each case should be presented by the "whole House," the Lord Chancellor acting as spokesman for the Lords, the Speaker for the Commons. Unfortunately the arrangements for the reception of the Lords and Commons at Buckingham Palace were lamentably mismanaged,

and the proceedings were hurried through in a manner altogether lacking in dignity or ceremonial. The Court officials were loudly blamed for this apparent but probably unintentional discourtesy, but the blunder was at once repaired, as also in the case of the personal inspection of the colonial troops by the Queen herself, with her accustomed tact and graciousness. A few days later (June 29) Mr. Balfour from his place in the House of Commons read the following message: "The Queen is distressed to hear from the newspapers that owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding all the members of the House of Commons did not get into the Throne Room, and thus were prevented from seeing her Majesty, and at the same time her Majesty was unable to see them." He had therefore received the Queen's command to say that she wished to receive all the members of the House of Commons and their wives at Windsor. The festivities in connection with the jubilee were in fact made to extend over a fortnight, and in all the functions the Queen was able to appear, except at the closing display of the naval review, when she was represented by the Prince of Wales. It was doubtless intended by this imposing display of ships of war to impress upon our colonial visitors the help which the mother-country could bring to them in the hour of danger, and to show them that she was still willing to bear burdens to protect their interests. It was impossible to prevent foreign nations from drawing a different moral from the fourfold line of 173 ships of various types, extending nearly seven miles in length, which had been assembled in the Solent without withdrawing a single ship on foreign service; and it was equally impossible to check the self-complacency with which the owners of this unrivalled fleet paraded a strength which they knew to be real. The temptation of self-glorification under the disguise of enthusiasm for the Queen was too great to be wholly avoided; but it was more apparent in the rehearsal of the achievements of science, industry, and commerce during the Queen's reign than in boasting of the strength of the country's armaments.

The Queen's recognition of the unanimous feeling of loyalty displayed throughout the dominions was expressed in a letter to her people at the close of the numerous ceremonies in which, notwithstanding her advanced age, she had taken part:—

" WINDSOR CASTLE, *July 15, 1897.*

"I have frequently expressed my personal feelings to my people, and though on this memorable occasion there have been many official expressions of my deep sense of the unbounded loyalty evinced I cannot rest satisfied without personally giving utterance to these sentiments.

"It is difficult for me on this occasion to say how truly touched and grateful I am for the spontaneous and universal outburst of loyal attachment and real affection which I have experienced on the completion of the sixtieth year of my reign.

“ During my progress through London on the 22nd of June this great enthusiasm was shown in the most striking manner, and can never be effaced from my heart.

“ It is indeed deeply gratifying, after so many years of labour and anxiety for the good of my beloved country, to find that my exertions have been appreciated throughout my vast empire.

“ In weal and woe I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people, which has been warmly reciprocated by myself.

“ It has given me unbounded pleasure to see so many of my subjects from all parts of the world assembled here, and to find them joining in the acclamations of loyal devotion to myself, and I would wish to thank them all from the depth of my grateful heart.

“ I shall ever pray God to bless them and to enable me still to discharge my duties for their welfare as long as life lasts.

“ VICTORIA, R.I.”

During the period in which public and private festivities occupied the attention of the bulk of the nation, its representatives could with difficulty be kept to their duties, except such as were officially obliged to attend at Westminster. Of this excellent opportunity to obtain their grants of public money, the heads of various departments were not slow to take advantage, and even the education vote of 7,306,910*l.* was obtained in the course of a short sitting, and with only a futile objection on the part of Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carnarvon*), on the ground that the chief inspector of education in Wales could not speak Welsh. In the briefest speech, occupying considerably less than half an hour, the Vice-President of the Council, Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge Univ.*), explained the largest education vote ever laid before the House of Commons. He said that the increase in the vote over that taken for the previous year was almost entirely due to automatic enlargements, the greater number of children on the school books necessarily earning larger grants. The annual grants for day scholars in the present year he estimated at 4,338,000*l.*, which would provide for an average attendance of 4,487,000, at the rate of 19*s.* 4*d.* per scholar, this showing an increase of 98,000 scholars, or 2·26 per cent., or about double the increase attributable to the natural increase of population. The grants for evening schools showed an increase of 34,084*l.*, providing for 172,000 scholars at 18*s.* per head, and, so far as he could ascertain, the proportion of adults in evening schools under voluntary management was 13·38 per cent., and under board school management 11·07 per cent. There were, moreover, 309 schools under technical instruction committees, educating 20,977 students, and receiving 11,000*l.* in grants from the Science and Art Department, and 125 mixed grade evening schools educating 28,846, with grants to the amount of 20,722*l.* In addition to these, the Science and Art Department

had 1,650 evening schools, educating 168,335 children, and receiving grants to the amount of 103,903*l.* There were, therefore, three different classes of schools under different sorts of management, which threw away a considerable amount of power, and this state of things was showing a rapid increase, with the result that opposition to reforms was growing. The Vice-President next commented on educational details relating to the education of blind and deaf children, and he concluded by pointing out that the estimate he was proposing was quite outside the legislation of the present session.

Although management can never cease to play a considerable part in the progress of public business, its workings are generally kept secret, but the exceptional circumstances of the present year brought into more than usual prominence the difficulties of the party "whip." A sitting of the House of Commons (June 28), rendered unexpectedly short, gave some curious points upon the ways of Constitutional Government. The royal garden party at Buckingham Palace, which formed part of the jubilee celebrations, had drawn from the House many of its members, especially from the Ministerial benches, and the result was that the Opposition found themselves, quite early in the evening, masters of the situation, and able successfully to set the Government at defiance and to defeat any proposals which the Ministry might make—a state of things which, as a matter of course, only continued until the ministerial "whips" were able to send out to the garden party and to other sources of support for help, and to bring in enough members to enable them to turn the tables. At question time the Home Secretary announced, amidst cheers, that the metropolitan police were to receive four days' extra pay and medals for the success with which they had preserved order on jubilee day. The London Water Company's Bill was read a second time after a brief discussion, and when the Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill was brought in Mr. Balfour had realised the fact that, in an uncommonly small House, the Government were in a minority and at the mercy of the Opposition, so he did not press the proposal that the measure should be discussed in detail by a grand committee, and agreed instead to its being dealt with by a committee of the whole House. This concession made the Opposition aware of their accidental strength, which they proceeded to use triumphantly. When the Isle of Man Bill relating to Church buildings in that part of the kingdom was brought on for second reading, the Opposition, disdaining discussion, lest a majority of ministerial supporters should arrive, took an immediate division and defeated the measure by a majority of 13—the numbers being 65 against 52. Then Mr. Balfour, pointing out that the jubilee was not conducive to the despatch of public business, moved the adjournment of the House, but the motion was defeated by 64 against 58. All Government business was then postponed notwithstanding the

fact that being Monday it was essentially a Government night, and private members' bills were entered upon, and when the Opposition attempted to make progress with one of these a dilatory motion was moved from the ministerial side, and defeated by a majority of one, the numbers being 70 against 69. By this time the absentees began to return in strength, so the Opposition graciously allowed their bill to be postponed after all, and without a division. Then Mr. Balfour, pointing out, amid much laughter, that "the composition of the House had considerably changed during the last half-hour," again moved that the House should adjourn, but the Opposition, now humbled and dispirited, pleaded that progress should be made with one or two of their bills. The appeal, however, was not entertained—the Ministerialists were smarting because of the false position in which they had allowed themselves to be placed, and the Opposition, who had rioted in their temporary triumph, were certainly not entitled to any quarter. The motion for adjourning the House was carried by 133 votes against 76, and the whole sitting lost for practical purposes so far as the Government measures were concerned.

On another and far more important occasion the Government was in more serious danger, when the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated (June 24), in reply to a question, that so long as "slavery was the law of the land" in Zanzibar, it was "perfectly clear that the law of the land must be carried out," and that "the British Administrator must carry out over the Sultan's subjects the Sultan's law," even when, as in the present case, British officers were employed in handing back fugitive slaves to their masters. Seldom had so indiscreet and flippant an answer been given by a responsible minister to the House of Commons. It was difficult to know whether Mr. Curzon was seriously hoping to impress upon his hearers his knowledge of, and respect for, "the Sultan's law," or whether he deceived himself with the foolish belief that he would obtain the support of even his own party. Four and twenty hours, happily, sufficed to teach Mr. Curzon somewhat roughly that such flippancy would not be tolerated by his own superiors, and finding himself on the following day (June 25) thrown over by his chiefs, he was obliged to announce that the Foreign Office was "sending out special instructions to our representative at Mombasa that no proceedings of the kind referred to should take place in future." Although he had thus publicly abased himself, Mr. Curzon was not allowed to escape without further questioning, and his position as a minister was considerably damaged in public estimation by his unfortunate championship of a hateful institution. In reply to a further inquiry by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Curzon had to admit that the British authorities on the mainland had even forced British subjects to give up fugitive slaves to their masters; and it was only under pressure from the Opposition that the Attorney-General apparently discovered

such action to be illegal. The Foreign Office, therefore, telegraphed to her Majesty's Commissioner "informing him that a British subject is breaking the law if he takes part in restoring to his master, or otherwise depriving of his liberty, any fugitive slave; and instructing him to conform his conduct to the law thus laid down."

The only other point of interest raised in Parliament was on the Finance Bill (June 29), when Mr. Dillon proposed to reduce by 2s. per pound the duty upon tobacco, which he seemed to argue pressed with undue weight upon Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however, was not disposed to sacrifice 7,000,000*l.* of revenue in order to relieve Ireland of 800,000*l.*, although he readily admitted that, in proportion to its value, tobacco, like many other luxuries, was very highly taxed. The debate brought out a certain drift of opinion on the Opposition side of the House in favour of reducing indirect taxation on the ground of its incidence on the poor, Sir William Harcourt especially insisting upon the duty of taxing the rich directly rather than the poor indirectly.

Shortly before the House of Lords had adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays, the woes of the Irish landlords had been brought (May 25) before its notice by Lord Inchiquin, who explained at some length and with great clearness the effects of land legislation in Ireland during the last thirty years upon owners and occupiers. He concluded his historical survey by moving: "(1) That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when, in the interests of justice, some compensation should be granted to landowners for the rights of which they have been deprived by the State; (2) that some relief might equitably be afforded to landowners, by granting State loans, on the same terms as those given to land occupiers, to facilitate the purchase by the landlord of the tenant-right or goodwill of the occupier, where he is willing to sell such interest, or for any other purposes sanctioned by Parliament."

Although the subject was of burning importance and interest to many peers, it was thought inopportune to raise a discussion in the absence of certain members of the House, and consequently the debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Clonbrock. The Irish landlords, however, acting on Lord Salisbury's advice, had no intention of letting the matter drop; and an opportunity at length presented itself for the renewal of the debate, which took the form of a request for compensation and the advance of loans on easy terms to the landlords.

A succession of Irish landlords, including the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo and Viscount Clifden, supported the motion, and urged that it was never intended, when the Land Act of 1881 was passed, that their property should be filched from them; that they were promised that no pecuniary harm to them should result; that notwithstanding the value of land had fallen from twenty-two or twenty-three years' purchase

to seventeen, sixteen and even fifteen years' purchase; that many landlords were consequently on the verge of ruin; that whenever land was compulsorily taken by Parliament for railway or other public purposes, adequate compensation was not given; that not a shilling of compensation had been given to the Irish landlords who had been despoiled of their property, not by economic causes, but by act of Parliament; and that the sense of justice inherent in the British people ought, under such exceptional circumstances, to come to their rescue. One strong feature of the debate was the *ad misericordiam* tone adopted by the Irish peers; they were no longer violent or denunciatory, but simply appealed to the British sense of justice, and in this appeal they were amply supported by the Duke of Argyll, who did not think the motion itself wise, as the Lords had no control over national finance, but yet "concurred absolutely" in all the arguments used in its favour. The Government, speaking first through the mouth of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne), and subsequently through that of the Marquess of Lansdowne, pointed out that it was impossible to upset the legislation of 1881, however objectionable that legislation was, and it was hardly more possible to embark upon a scheme of granting loans to landlords to buy out the tenants and re-establish the old order of things, but the sympathies of the Government were with the landlords. A commission had already been appointed to investigate the manner in which the Land Acts were being carried out, and if hardship and injustice were proved, a strong case would be made out for fresh Parliamentary interference. The motion of Lord Inchiquin was thereupon withdrawn, but the controversy between the friends and the opponents of the landlords was continued in the newspapers for a considerable period.

The progress of the unequal struggle between Greece and Turkey had been watched with little interest in this country, but it had, nevertheless, furnished materials for a good deal of hostile criticism, in which neither the belligerents nor the European Powers were spared. The conduct of the Greeks by sea and land had not been such as to inspire enthusiasm for their cause, and it began to be suspected that the movement which had been proclaimed as one for the freedom of the Christian bondman from the Moslem oppressor was little more than the last throw of a reckless gamester politician who found his position no longer tenable. But the war had ceased, an armistice had been concluded and the terms of a definite treaty of peace were under discussion, not by the two belligerents, but by the concert of Europe. Week after week passed and nothing was heard which pointed to an understanding between the Powers. At length Lord Connemara took heart of grace and boldly asked (July 6) for information concerning the negotiations in progress for the settlement of the war between Turkey and Greece, pointing out that undue delay in

arriving at a settlement might result in public danger, and he reminded their lordships that the much more serious negotiations which occurred over the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 were settled in a month, while the present situation had been prolonged already without result for six or seven weeks. The Marquess of Salisbury, in a very grave reply, pointed out that the interesting reminiscence given by his noble friend of what occurred in 1878 illustrated the difference between the situations then and now. In 1878 Prince Bismarck was in the chair, but he was not in the chair now, and, moreover, in 1878 a powerful Russian army was at the gates of Constantinople. In the present case the delay was not the fault of the Powers, who were all agreed; it arose in Constantinople. As matters stood they were no nearer a solution, and the question as to whether they would get nearer belonged rather to the domain of prophecy than to that of present speculation. In proportion as the situation in 1897 could be made more analogous to the situation in 1878, in that proportion would be the increase of the prospect of an early and satisfactory solution. This somewhat pessimistic declaration, which was understood to mean that the last card of diplomacy had been played, and that nothing effective now remained save a policy of coercion, greatly impressed the House, and after a brief question and answer, which led to nothing, concerning the position of affairs in Greece, or the fulfilment of the many assurances which had been given of an approaching pacific settlement of things in Crete, the discussion ended.

The Women's Suffrage Bill, which had been read a second time early in the session under circumstances already detailed, had been awaiting its further trial for some weeks. In the meanwhile its direct opponents had been loud in denouncing the ways of those by whose votes and by whose silence so revolutionary a proposal had been endorsed by a majority of the House of Commons. According to the rules of the House the most advanced private members' bills have precedence. A bill for the compulsory registration of plumbers was the only bill which stood in the path of the ladies' champions; and although the subject was an unpromising one for oratory, the opponents of women's suffrage, knowing perfectly the faint-heartedness of many of its supporters, found it possible to talk over plumbers' registration for the whole of one sitting (June 30), and to leave plenty over for discussion on the following Wednesday (July 7), even if the third reading of the Verminous Persons Bill had not also furnished them with a topic on which talk could run riot. At all events, it was made to last until the clock pointed to the hour at which no contested business could be taken. It must be added that the ladies who were so eagerly pressing their claims had adopted the strange policy of scolding the House of Commons. On the eve of the day on which their bill might have come forward for its third reading Mr. Courtney presented

a petition signed by a number of the lady leaders of the movement, in which they declared that "they viewed with indignation and alarm the existing procedure of the House of Commons, which reduced legislation to a mere game of chance, and permitted the repeated and insulting postponement of the just claims of women to citizenship." It was proposed that the House should refuse to accept a petition couched in such terms, but the Speaker ruled that no precedent existed for such a course, and after a short discussion the matter was allowed to drop. It did not seem to occur to the promoters of a measure which would modify the existing franchise as completely as the Reform Bills of the past that the conduct of such a measure through Parliament should be left to the responsible Ministry of the day.

The report stage of the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill, which the Government had held over for the introduction of certain amendments promised during its discussion in committee, did not pass so smoothly as had been expected. The new clauses seemed to give ground for as many amendments as any which had appeared on the original bill. There was no evidence, however, on the part of the friends of either the employers or the employed of any wish to protract discussion unduly. As in all bills moulded by compromise between conflicting interests, private members attempted on the report to obtain a modification of the decisions arrived at in committee against their will. The most serious debate arose on a new clause moved by the Home Secretary, giving to a workman injured, by the act or default of an outsider, the right to choose whether he would proceed against the latter under the ordinary common law, or against his employer under the present bill. The new clause was chiefly intended to protect the employer by distinctly reserving to him the right to be indemnified by the person causing the accident. Mr. Cripps, Q.C. (*Stroud, Gloucestershire*), opposed the clause, on the ground that it was not just to make an employer liable at all for the act of a person over whom he had no control. The Opposition leader, however, supported the clause, which was finally passed by 351 to 43 votes—the minority being composed exclusively of Unionists and employers. An attempt by Mr. Haldane to abolish common employment in all cases to which the bill applied was strongly resisted by Mr. Chamberlain, who contended that in every case to which the bill applied the doctrine of common employment had been already abolished. The new clause was thereupon negatived by 169 to 107. A number of verbal amendments were then proposed, but defeated, with the exception of one by the Home Secretary, to the effect that damages recovered from an employer independently of the act should not exceed the compensation payable under the act.

On the following day (July 6) the Government made considerable concessions on two points to the employers. Mr.

Parker Smith (*Partick, Lanarkshire*), a coal-owner and Unionist, carried, by 196 to 121 votes, an amendment that proceedings for compensation should not be maintainable unless notice of the accident was given before the workman had voluntarily left his employment. Mr. Wolff (*Belfast*), a large shipbuilder, next obtained an alteration of the time during which a claim for compensation should be made in case of death from twelve months to six months. But the Opposition denounced any attempt to introduce such amendments as the breach of a "compromise," though they were quite ready to support just as important changes in another direction, as, for example, the proposal of Mr. Woods (*Walthamstow, Essex*), that no scheme of contracting out should be approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies unless approved by a ballot of a majority of the workmen. Mr. Woods' demand for a ballot vote was vehemently discussed, but was ultimately defeated by a majority of 163 against 108. A more serious aspect of the question of contracting out was presented by Mr. Wolff, who proposed to omit the words introduced in committee, rendering it obligatory upon the employer in case of any deficiency under the scheme to make good the amount of compensation payable under the act. Mr. Cripps (*Stroud, Gloucestershire*) contended that the obligation would be fatal to all the schemes which were defended with so much ardour by the Unionists during the battles of 1893-4. It was argued by Mr. Chamberlain that these alarms arose out of a misapprehension. The difference of opinion, however, among the Ministerialists gave Mr. Asquith an opportunity of taunting the Government with having allowed their great principle of contracting out to degenerate into a hollow farce. In his opinion they were called upon to "celebrate the obsequies of contracting out. The Secretary for the Colonies," continued Mr. Asquith, "has applied his torch to the funeral pyre, and in a few sentences I will do what I can to fan the flames. I have a very vivid recollection of what happened four years ago when it was my duty to propose legislation upon this subject to the House—legislation which was defeated because the Government of that day would not permit the principle of contracting out to be introduced into their bill. Our attitude with reference to that matter has been persistently misrepresented. I have never expressed or felt the least hostility to any of those mutual schemes between masters and men, under which better and larger provision was made in cases of accident than the law afforded. But the position of the Government of that day was that, where those schemes existed, where they had been framed in good faith and carried out in good faith, there was no necessity for exemption from the general operation of the law. If a scheme would give the workman a better position than the law would give him, it is contrary to human nature and to common-sense to suppose that he would not have recourse to it. The

moment you allow contracting out, unless you surround it by conditions which it is almost impossible for the foresight of the Legislature adequately to devise, you open the door to every kind of illicit influence, every kind of improper pressure, every kind of unfair arrangement. On that ground, and on that ground alone, we insisted that the workman should not be able to accept a less provision in the case of accident than the law gave him. . . . But, while I entirely agree with the Government in regard to that paragraph, I ask the apostles of contracting out on the benches opposite, those who in 1894 defeated our bill because we would not permit contracting out, those who at the last general election went to their constituents and declared that they were the champions of freedom of contract, against the predatory and socialistic legislation of a Radical Government—I ask how we stand to-night. Given that no scheme of free contract can have effect unless approved in the first place by the Registrar-General of Friendly Societies, and given, next, that no scheme, even if so approved, will be carried into effect or be really operative in the event of failure except at the expense of the employer making good the deficiency, what becomes of your principle of free contract? . . . Contracting out under these circumstances is an imposture and a farce, and all the rhetoric expended on platforms at the last general election in support of it was insincere, hollow and of no avail. I am speaking as a supporter of the Government, defending them from the members for Gloucester, Belfast and the others—the few faithful who remain among the faithless—and I say we are celebrating, with the joint assent of the great majority of the House, the funeral of the principle of contracting out.”

It was impossible for Mr. Balfour to allow help tendered under such conditions to pass unnoticed, and his reply showed that these references to by-gone debates were not altogether palatable to the present occupants of the Treasury bench, whose present attitude he sought to defend as not being in opposition to their previously announced views. He reproached Mr. Asquith with forgetting the form in which the Unionists had advocated contracting out, by what was then known as Lord Dudley’s amendment. The essence and substance of that amendment was, Mr. Balfour asserted, to be found in the bill before the House. “We said, let us do anything that can possibly be avoided to make these arrangements between masters and men impossible; we must, indeed, provide that the men do not enter into engagements which would put them in a worse position than the statute, without those arrangements, would put them in, but, subject to that one condition, let us do all we can to keep these associations alive. That is precisely what is done by the bill if it passes in its present shape. There is the completest freedom between masters and workmen to make these arrangements between themselves, but

we have made ample provision that under no circumstances, not even if the Registrar of Friendly Societies should make an error in his calculations, are the workmen to be damnified. . . . We have never advocated contracting out as a means of economising the funds of the employer. What has been our motive has been this—we have thought it desirable to allow arrangements which might carry out two great objects: first, a better provision for the men; and, secondly, better relations between masters and men. We thought when the right hon. gentleman brought forward his bill—and we think now—that if the employers and men choose to enter into arrangements different possibly in their terms, wider possibly in their scope, than those provided by the statute, that is an advantage both to masters and to men; to the men because it gives them better terms, to the masters and the men because it improves the relations subsisting between them. . . . We are not holding any obsequies at all, and if we are putting the torch to any pyre—I am repeating the metaphor of the right hon. gentleman himself—it surely is to that of all the pleas by which he and his friends attempted to justify for party purposes the abandonment of their legislation.”

Another evening (July 8) was required to bring the matter to a conclusion. Sir W. Harcourt opposed the amendment on the ground that it was undesirable to alter the bill with the object of encouraging contracting out. He frankly admitted that the Opposition supported the clause because they believed that it would discourage, if not destroy, contracting out. Mr. Legh (*Newton, Lancashire, S.W.*) and Mr. James Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) argued on the other side, maintaining that difficulties ought not to be placed in the way of the operation of the principle of contracting out, which was one of the chief battle-cries of the Conservative party at the general election. Mr. Lees Knowles (*Salford, W.*) and Mr. J. Wilson (*Falkirk Burghs*) expressed their belief that if the amendment were rejected friendly arrangements between masters and men would not be practicable in future. The Attorney-General denied that the Government's opposition to this amendment was inconsistent with their former action in connection with the Dudley clause relating to contracting out.

At last a division was called and Mr. Wolff's amendment was negatived by 272 to 63 votes. An amendment giving a preferential claim, in case of bankruptcy, to the injured workman was next thrown out by a majority of 212 against 134. The discussion was chiefly remarkable for the protest made by another Scotch member of the late Government, Mr. Edmund Robertson (*Dundee*), against the change of front of one of his former colleagues, Sir Robert Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*). Mr. Robertson, at the instance of Sir Robert Reid, who was Attorney-General in the last Administration, withdrew an amendment he had moved when the bill was in committee,

in favour of one by Mr. Billson (*Halifax*), but much more cautiously limited in its scope. The subsequent points discussed were of no great importance, except the proposal of Mr. J. A. Pease (*Tyneside, Northumberland*) to include in the scope of the measure the outside workmen employed in connection with shipbuilding yards. The Home Secretary admitted that these men are as much exposed to accidents as those employed within the yards. He took his stand, however, upon the fact that the bill followed the definition of industries as laid down by the Factory Acts. The case of shipbuilding was admitted by the Government to be a special one, and, as the leading representatives of that industry were in favour of Mr. Pease's amendment, Mr. Balfour gave a provisional pledge that the point would be considered and dealt with, if possible, in the House of Lords.

Another sitting (July 12) was occupied in the minute discussion of the scale and conditions of compensation under the bill; but at length (July 13) the schedules and new clauses were agreed to and the bill as amended reported to the House.

The third reading of the bill (July 15) was naturally the occasion for the delivery of several set speeches by the various party leaders. Mr. Asquith fully represented the attitude of the Opposition, "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." For after expressing a sort of general approval of the intention of the bill, he dwelt with more obvious pleasure upon its "socialist" tendency. The late Administration, he said, had attempted to legislate on this subject upon different lines from those of the present bill, but there was in fact no incompatibility between their measure and that now under discussion. His principal adverse criticism of the bill was that it did not abolish the doctrine of common employment with regard to all the industries of the country. His opinion was that the scheme of the bill was transitional, and that we must contemplate at no distant time a state of things in which the liability to pay compensation would be cast, as in Germany, upon the trades as a whole, or, as was more probable, upon the whole community. That was, he thought, the principle to which they were giving their assent by passing the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was generally credited with being the real author of the bill, and had watched its passage with the keenest interest, admitted that the bill was neither final nor complete. The principle of the bill was that every workman in the trades to which it applied should be entitled to compensation for all accidents occurring in the course of business, and that this compensation should be a charge upon the trade. What the Government maintained was that an employer should consider this compensation to be as much a charge upon his business as an outlay for the repair of machinery would be. He admitted that the principle was new, but he believed it was just and proper. In his judgment it was more fair and reasonable

that the charge should be imposed upon the particular business in which the accident occurred than upon the community as a whole. This charge, he thought, would be neither large nor unbearable, and he pointed to the fact that Lord Londonderry, who said it would ruin colliery owners, was at that time asking the public to take shares in a mining company. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain expressed his belief that the bill would confer a great and an almost unexampled boon upon the working classes.

It was, however, not to be disguised that many of the supporters of the Government, notably Mr. Vicary Gibbs (*St. Albans, Herts*), Sir James Joicey (*Chester-le-Street, Durham*), Mr. Maclean (*Cardiff Dist.*), and others representing large industrial interests and centres, did not share the optimist views expressed on the Treasury bench, and it was noteworthy that in closing the debate Mr. Balfour, whose practical acquaintance with industrial conditions was not to be compared with Mr. Chamberlain's, took a far more sanguine view of the outcome of the measure. The benefits conferred by the bill, he said, were given to those workmen who more than any others were exposed to accidents in the course of their daily avocations. That principle admirably explained the exceptions in the bill. As long as they dealt with the great organised industries the shock of these accidents was diffused, but if they applied this law to agriculture or to smaller industries which were unorganised, they would not diffuse the shock of accidents at all, but would merely transfer it from one individual to another. They must not, however, look forward to that condition of things being perpetual, and in point of fact he believed that at no remote date after the passing of the bill its principle might be extended with general benefit to agriculture and all the allied industries. He could see no connection whatever between the scheme of the bill and anything which constituted the essence of socialism. The bill violated no principle which the Tory party had ever accepted; it was better both for employers and employed than the only conceivable alternative—*viz.*, Mr. Asquith's bill; and, having found this happy solution of a difficult question, her Majesty's Government commended it to the House, believing that the country would endorse what they had done.

The bill was then read a third time without a division, and at once sent to the Lords for their meditation. Its arrival in the Upper House was the occasion for the Marquess of Londonderry to take exception to the remarks made by the Colonial Secretary on the previous evening, with reference to the transfer of his property to a limited liability company. He explained that the conversion arose from the necessity of finding funds for the enlargement of Seaham Harbour, which could not accommodate the ships now most profitably employed in the colliery business. He however reserved his remarks until the second reading (July 20), on which occasion, after Lord Belper had at great

length explained its familiar provisions, the Earl of Wemyss announced that he had abandoned his intention of opposing it, in deference to the views of the Coal-owners' Association, who thought it would be better to amend its provisions in committee. The Marquess of Londonderry, while declining to oppose the second reading, made a vigorous attack upon the measure, and denounced the Government for introducing so un-Conservative a proposal, which, if introduced by a Liberal Ministry, would have had but a short shrift. He offered many objections to it, and especially because it was partial in its operation, singling out particular industries, while it left others untouched; because there had been no demand for it; because it would destroy the valuable insurance funds which had in many cases been set up; because it would ruin the coal-owners, who were already harassed by competition, and had but the smallest margin of profit; because it would eliminate old and feeble workmen, and compel the employment of only the young and strong; and because it was worse than Mr. Asquith's bill, which, at all events, enabled coal-owners to know how far their liabilities extended. But he thought the mischief of the measure could be amended in committee, and he invited their lordships to be regular in their attendance on the committee stage. In the subsequent discussion the measure was faintly praised by the Marquess of Ripon, the Earl of Dunraven, and the Earl of Kimberley, all of whom thought it would have to be greatly extended in future and made to apply to all industries; and the Marquess of Salisbury concluded the debate by a singularly able speech, in which he acknowledged that the bill was Mr. Chamberlain's, but he defended it with much spirit and ingenuity, ridiculing the fears to which it had given rise, and pointing out that the prophecies of disastrous results were very similar to those which unsuccessfully attempted to stop the passing of the famous Ten Hours Bill. Dealing with the cost of compensation, he combated the view of Lord Kimberley and others that, in the end, that cost would have to be provided, not by the employer, but by the State, for, he asked, if that were so, why should not the State pay everybody's debts? Accepting Lord Londonderry's figures, that the cost would be 2*d.* per ton on coal, though he thought them greatly exaggerated, he pointed out that the price of coal was greatly affected by the charge for carriage, and that even an extra 2*d.* per ton would only mean the equivalent of removing the consumer four miles farther from the coal than he was at present. Moreover, eleven years ago, so far as the people of London were concerned, a tax of 1*s.* per ton on coal was abolished, yet neither the consumer nor the ratepayer had in any way been benefited. As to the complaint that the measure was socialistic, he described socialism as the doing by the State of that which ought to be done by the individual, but he showed that the bill went in an exactly opposite direction. At present when a great colliery accident happened,

and fifty or a hundred men were killed and their widows and orphans had to be provided for, the burden was thrown, not upon the employer, but upon the parish, and the man who owned 500 acres of meadow-land in the parish and had not the smallest interest in the colliery had to bear the expense. The bill threw the burden back upon the rightful shoulders, and made the man who enjoyed the profits bear the loss. The real effect of the bill was to provide that those who profited by industry should be made responsible for providing that industry was made as safe as possible. The bill was then read a second time without a division being challenged.

Although the South Africa Committee before the Whitsuntide holidays had heard counsel and then intimated its intention of hearing no further evidence, it was found expedient to recall Miss Flora Shaw, who had played an important part as the intermediary between Mr. Rhodes and the *Times*, to answer certain questions with reference to the decoded telegrams. These telegrams ran as follows :—

“To Veldschoen [Mr. Rhodes], Cape Town, December 10, 1895.—Can you advise when will you commence the plans? We wish to send at earliest opportunity sealed instructions representative of the London *Times* European capitals. It is most important using their influence in your favour.—Flora Shaw.”

“To Veldschoen, Cape Town, December 12, 1895.—Delay dangerous. Sympathy now complete, but will depend very much upon action before European Powers given time [to] enter a protest which, as European situation considered serious, might paralyse Government. General feeling in Stock Market very suspicious.—Flora Shaw.”

“To Veldschoen, Cape Town, December 17, 1895.—Held an interview with Secretary, Transvaal. Left here on Saturday for Hague, Berlin, Paris. Fear negotiation with these parties. Chamberlain sound in case of interference European Powers, but have special reason to believe wishes you must do it immediately.—Flora Shaw.”

“To Telamones [Miss Shaw], London. Cape Town, December 27, 1895.—Thanks. Are doing our best; but these things take time. Do not alarm Pretoria from London.—R. Harris.”

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 27, 1895.—Everything is postponed until after January 6. We are ready, but divisions at Johannesburg.—R. Harris.”

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 30, 1895.—Strictly confidential. Dr. Jameson moved to assist English in Johannesburg because he received strong letter, begging Dr. Jameson to come, signed by leading inhabitants. This letter will be telegraphed you *verbatim* to-morrow. Meantime do not refer in press. We are confident of success. Johannesburg united and strong on our side. Dissensions [they] have been stop[ped]—except two or three Germans.—R. Harris.”

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 30, 1895.—Inform Chamberlain that I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cable like he sent to High Commissioner in South Africa to-day. The *crux* is I will win and South Africa will belong to England.—C. J. Rhodes. (Signature of sender, F. R. Harris, for C. J. Rhodes, Premier.)”

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 30, 1895.—Following letter was received by Dr. Jameson before he decided to go, but you must not use letter for press until we cable authority. It is signed by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg.—R. Harris.”

Here followed in uncoded form letter printed in the *Times*, January 1, 1896. Signature of sender, F. R. Harris, for C. J. Rhodes, Premier.

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 31, 1895.—Unless you can make Chamberlain instruct the High Commissioner to proceed at once to Johannesburg the whole position is lost. High Commissioner would receive splendid reception, and still turn position to England's advantage; but must be instructed by cable immediately. The instructions must be specific, as he is weak and will take no responsibility. C. J. Rhodes. (Signature of sender, J. A. Stevens.)”

“To Telamones, London. Cape Town, December 31, 1895.—You can publish letter. (Signature of sender, E. Seccull, for secretary.)”

Miss Shaw, having been recalled (July 2), said she believed the rendering of the telegrams to be practically accurate. There was a further message, of which the Eastern Telegraph Company had no record, which she despatched to Mr. Rhodes on January 1. It was a very short one, and stated, to the best of her recollection, that Mr. Chamberlain was “awfully angry.” With regard to the wording of the messages generally, she asked the committee to remember that their cost necessitated the utmost compression and that she wrote in the way she thought her correspondent would understand—not in the way in which she would have written a letter that was to be made public. As to the first message, what she would have liked to say was: “I will ask the permission of the manager to send instructions.” She thought it desirable that the correspondents of the *Times* in foreign capitals should have before them a short and lucid statement of the situation in South Africa, and such a summary she actually wrote and sent to some of them. The instructions would be “sealed,” to prevent the matter being discussed by everybody beforehand. She sent this telegram wholly on her own responsibility; the editor knew nothing of it until some weeks later. Asked with respect to the telegram beginning “Delay dangerous,” if she was expressing her own views, the witness replied that she wished to state explicitly that she never at any time gave the Colonial Office any information about the “plan,” and never received any information from the office re-

garding it. The words "Chamberlain sound," etc., embodied the impression she had derived from public utterances of the Colonial Secretary, who had dwelt on the necessity of keeping the British power paramount in South Africa, and declared that no foreign interference in that quarter would be tolerated. Some South Africans had appeared to consider Mr. Chamberlain a "Little Englander." Asked what reason she had for believing that Mr. Chamberlain "wished it done immediately," Miss Shaw said that about the middle of December she discussed the possibility of a rising with one of the under-secretaries—the possibility had been constantly discussed since 1892—and he said: "Well, if the Johannesburgers are going to rise, it is to be hoped they will do it soon." In reply to Sir William Harcourt, the witness said the under-secretary was Mr. Fairfield. Mr. Chamberlain (interposing): "I said in the House of Commons that everybody knew, even the man in the street, that there would be an insurrection in Johannesburg, but nobody knew of the invasion." The chairman asked the witness if she did not draw a distinction in her evidence between the "plan" and the "raid." Miss Shaw answered that she did, and begged the committee to keep that prominently in their minds. They had none of them any idea that there would be such a thing as the raid which actually took place. Dr. Jameson had been asked to have a force in the background in case it was wanted, but the gist of the "plan" was that the Johannesburgers should appeal from the local authority at Pretoria to the suzerain Power, and then leave their case in the hands of the Imperial Government. In answer to Sir William Harcourt, Miss Shaw said she had no doubt that when Mr. Rhodes spoke of telegrams from England supporting his policy he was referring to her telegrams. Had any information been conveyed by her to Dr. Harris which he could communicate as to the views of the Colonial Office? None whatever. At the conclusion of Miss Shaw's evidence, the chairman stated that the committee had summoned Dr. Rutherford Harris for this meeting, but had been unable to find his address. It appeared that he was abroad.

This feeble excuse found no acceptance with the general public, and, taken in conjunction with the refusal of the committee to deal summarily with Mr. Hawksley, weakened still more the value of their verdict. One of their number, Mr. Blake, declined to participate in the consideration of the report, on the ground that in the absence of the telegrams in Mr. Hawksley's possession, the inquiry was incomplete. He therefore withdrew from the committee, and Mr. Labouchere was left alone to submit a draft report, which found no other supporters, although it was generally admitted to be far more statesmanlike than the document which received the signatures of the remaining members, Liberals as well as Conservatives.

The keynote of Mr. Labouchere's report was that, owing to the reluctance of some of the witnesses to make a clean breast

of all they knew and to the refusal of Mr. Hawksley to produce the telegrams in his possession, the inquiry concerning the raid was incomplete. He admitted that the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders had a certain basis; but he contended that they were greatly exaggerated, and that the real object of the raid was to enable certain wealthy men to become more wealthy. In common with the majority of the committee, he found that there was no evidence that any persons connected either with the Imperial Government in South Africa or with the Government of the Cape Colony were cognisant of the plan, except Sir Graham Bower and Mr. Newton. These two public servants rendered it impossible that they could be retained in the service of the country, for their conduct in concealing from the High Commissioner the lawless designs of Mr. Rhodes, after they had become aware of them, was utterly at variance with all the honourable traditions of the Civil Service. That Mr. Rhodes should have used his great influence over them to induce them to act in so dishonourable a manner was as cruel as it was base. Mr. Labouchere held that Sir John Willoughby and the other officers of her Majesty's Army serving under him as commander of the Chartered Company's forces had been punished beyond their deserts, and he invited the committee to express the opinion that their commissions should be restored to them. "This," the report continued, "will be all the more proper if Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, who were the originators, the financiers, and the most active promoters of the Jameson plan, are to escape all criminal proceedings. Your committee, however, is of opinion that they merit severe punishment. . . . These two men, the one a British statesman, the other a financier of German nationality, disgraced the good name of England, which it ought to be the object of all Englishmen to maintain pure and undefiled. The raid was one of the most disgraceful episodes in our country's history, and your committee emphatically declares that it deserves the severest reprobation." In conclusion, Mr. Labouchere's report, whilst admitting that the evidence in no way showed that the Colonial Office, when ceding to the Chartered Company a strip of the Bechuanaland Protectorate abutting on the Transvaal frontier, and handing over to the company the police of the Bechuanaland Crown Colony on that colony being made over to the Cape Colony, was aware that Mr. Rhodes contemplated in any contingency using this strip and these police to invade the Transvaal, expressed regret that the alleged complicity of the Colonial Office had not been probed to the bottom, because the slightest appearance of any indisposition to do this by the committee "may lead some persons erroneously to suppose that there may be some truth in the statements of witnesses connected with the Jameson plan, that the secret aims of Mr. Rhodes were more or less clearly revealed to Mr. Chamberlain and to Mr. Fairfield, and that Mr. Pope, Q.C.,

when addressing the committee as counsel for Mr. Rhodes, was justified in suggesting that for State reasons either Mr. Rhodes had rightly kept back information in regard to this alleged complicity or the committee had rightly not wished to obtain it."

The report of the majority of the committee was so carefully worded and its censures so attenuated that it seemed difficult to understand the denunciation of Mr. Rhodes and his accomplices which had risen from the Opposition side of the House in the numerous debates that had taken place during the past two years. It was suggested by the apologists of the front Opposition bench, as represented on the committee, that Mr. Chamberlain having distinctly denied all knowledge of, or friendliness to, the raid, they regarded the slanderous rumours sedulously put about to have emanated from Mr. Rhodes, at whose suggestion copies of the telegrams were shown to the Colonial Office by Mr. Hawksley; the object being that Mr. Rhodes, wishing to relieve himself of absolute responsibility for the raid or the "plan," was desirous to fasten a share on the Colonial Secretary. Moreover the Opposition members of the committee were, or affected to be, convinced that the telegrams were not of vital consequence, being of the same character as those produced by Miss Shaw. The burden of the proof of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity, they thought, rested with Mr. Rhodes and his friends, and as they failed to sustain it, the discredit of failure rested with them. In order to meet the reproach of having allowed Mr. Hawksley to escape, it was said that it would have been contrary to good policy to make a martyr of a man whose interests in the matter were wholly professional, and could with some show of reason plead privilege. For the almost equally serious complaint that the committee, by spinning out the inquiry on one part, was deliberately intending to hush any investigation of the other subjects of reference, no plea of justification was attempted, but it was suggested that the public would feel the uselessness of reviving the question in another session.

It will be remembered that under the terms of reference the committee was directed "to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company, and to report thereon, and, further, to report what alterations are desirable in the government of the territories under the control of the company." The majority report, signed by all the members except Mr. Blake and Mr. Labouchere, began with an historical summary of the evidence produced. With regard to certain specific issues, the committee held that the evidence confirmed Mr. Rhodes' statement that Dr. Jameson "went in" at the time he did without his authority. When, however, the raid took place "Mr. Rhodes declined to take part in any measures to arrest it or to avert its consequences, except that, subsequently, on Wednesday,

January 1, Mr. Rhodes telegraphed to Colonel Spreckley, Bulawayo, on no account to move the Rhodesian Horse. As soon as the incursion of Dr. Jameson was known Mr. Rhodes was enjoined by the Secretary of State, through the High Commissioner, to co-operate in directing Dr. Jameson's immediate return, and to make a public disavowal of complicity with him. His colleagues in the Cape Government urged upon him the same course. This Mr. Rhodes refused to do, and when the High Commissioner resolved to issue his proclamation on December 31, Mr. Rhodes returned to Cape Town specially to urge the delay of the issue of this proclamation, at all events till next day, saying it would make Dr. Jameson an outlaw. So far from co-operating in order to counteract the invasion of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes telegraphed messages to Miss Shaw in London, on December 30 and 31, while Dr. Jameson was on the march, with the object of inducing the Secretary for the Colonies to support his action. These messages, however, were not communicated by Miss Shaw to the Colonial Secretary."

The directors of the British South Africa Company, with the exception of Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire, and with the further exception of Lord Grey, about whom the committee could form no opinion owing to his absence in South Africa, were exonerated from any complicity in the raid: "The ignorance, however, of the board, as a whole, does not exonerate them from their responsibility. The board were, under their charter, invested with very large authority over an extensive territory, and the duty devolved upon them to maintain a due supervision over its administration, not only in respect of the commercial interests of the South Africa Company, but also in regard to the imperial relations of the dominion under their control.

"The Duke of Abercorn, the president of the board, stated 'that Mr. Rhodes had received a power of attorney, giving him the fullest power to do precisely what he liked without consultation with the board, and the whole of the administration, and everything connected practically with Rhodesia, was carried on by Mr. Rhodes, he simply notifying to the board what was done.' Under these circumstances, the committee consider that the board, as at present constituted, does not fulfil the objects for which it was created, nor offer sufficient security against the misuse of the powers delegated to the Chartered Company by the Crown."

Touching Mr. Hawksley's refusal to produce the telegrams shown to Mr. Chamberlain, the committee observed that "the telegrams could not have been obtained without great delay. The person against whom proceedings should properly have been taken to compel their production was, in the opinion of your committee, not Mr. Hawksley, but Mr. Rhodes, by whose order they were withheld. Mr. Rhodes was in South

Africa, and to have delayed until his presence could have been procured would have involved such a loss of time as would have made it impossible to report upon the raid during the present session of Parliament, a matter which appeared to your committee, in the interests of South Africa, of such urgent and primary importance that all other considerations must yield to it." They therefore determined to close the evidence in order that they might report to the House on the raid before the end of the session. The same reason prevented them from delaying until Earl Grey could be summoned as a witness.

The charge brought against Mr. Beit, Mr. Lionel Phillips, and Dr. Rutherford Harris, of having embarked in the proceedings which led to the raid for stockjobbing purposes, was held by the committee to be unsupported by any evidence, and "entirely without foundation."

The committee summed up the results of their inquiry under the following heads:—

"I. Great discontent had, for some time previous to the incursion, existed in Johannesburg, arising from the grievances of the Uitlanders.

"II. Mr. Rhodes occupied a great position in South Africa; he was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and, beyond all other persons, should have been careful to abstain from such a course of action as that which he adopted. As managing director of the British South Africa Company, as director of the De Beers Consolidated Mines and the Gold Fields of South Africa, Mr. Rhodes controlled a great combination of interests; he used his position and those interests to promote and assist his policy.

"Whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none for the conduct of a person in Mr. Rhodes' position in subsidising, organising, and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Government of the South African Republic, and employing the forces and resources of the Chartered Company to support such a revolution. He seriously embarrassed both the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and his proceedings resulted in the invasion of the territory of a State which was in friendly relations with her Majesty, in breach of the obligation to respect the right to self-government of the South African Republic under the conventions between her Majesty and that State. Although Dr. Jameson 'went in' without Mr. Rhodes' authority, it was always part of the plan that these forces should be used in the Transvaal in support of an insurrection. Nothing could justify such a use of such a force, and Mr. Rhodes' heavy responsibility remains, although Dr. Jameson at the last moment invaded the Transvaal without his direct sanction.

"III. Such a policy once embarked upon inevitably involved Mr. Rhodes in grave breaches of duty to those to whom he

owed allegiance. He deceived the High Commissioner representing the Imperial Government, he concealed his views from his colleagues in the Colonial Ministry and from the board of the British South Africa Company, and led his subordinates to believe that his plans were approved by his superiors.

"IV. Your committee have heard the evidence of all the directors of the British South Africa Company, with the exception of Lord Grey. Of those who were examined, Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire alone had cognisance of Mr. Rhodes' plans. Mr. Beit played a prominent part in the negotiations with the Reform Union; he contributed large sums of money to the revolutionary movement, and must share full responsibility for the consequences.

"V. There is not the slightest evidence that the late High Commissioner in South Africa, Lord Rosmead, was made acquainted with Mr. Rhodes' plans. The evidence, on the contrary, shows that there was a conspiracy to keep all information on the subject from him. The committee must, however, express a strong opinion upon the conduct of Sir Graham Bower, who was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in not communicating to the High Commissioner the information which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Newton failed in his duty in a like manner.

"VI. Neither the Secretary of State for the Colonies nor any of the officials of the Colonial Office received any information which made them, or should have made them or any of them, aware of the plot during its development.

"VII. Finally, your committee desire to put on record an absolute and unqualified condemnation of the raid and of the plans which made it possible. The result caused for the time being grave injury to British influence in South Africa. Public confidence was shaken, race feeling embittered, and serious difficulties were created with neighbouring States."

The course of action subsequently taken by the Government increased the suspicions which were aroused by such an emasculated report. Two days after its publication (July 15), Mr. Balfour was asked to set apart a day for the formal discussion of so important a matter. To this request Mr. Balfour, with the tacit concurrence of the front Opposition bench, replied that he saw no useful purpose to be served by such a debate. The Forward Radicals, however, were not to be put aside in this way and plainly intimated that they would raise a discussion in some way. On the next day (July 16) Sir Wilfrid Lawson (*Cockermouth, Cumberland*) accordingly inquired if the Government meant to take any action on the report of the committee. Mr. Balfour cautiously confining himself to the words of the question replied that the Government were devoting their attention to the question of the future administration of the territories of the Chartered Company, and would immediately consult the directors of the company, Sir Alfred

Milner, and the authorities at the Cape. Thereupon, Mr. Labouchere interposed a question of privilege; he drew attention to the fact that the South Africa Committee had an offending witness—Mr. Hawksley—before them, and that that witness had refused to produce certain documents demanded of him by the committee. He wished to know whether, under the circumstances, it was open to any member to move that Mr. Hawksley be brought up at the bar. The Speaker, however, ruled that this was not a case of privilege, for there was no precedent for raising such a question except on a special report by the committee itself with a view to action being taken by the House. The committee made no such special report, and the incident occurred some time back, whereas matters of privilege must be dealt with at once. Mr. Courtney inquired, amid loud Opposition cheers, whether there was any precedent for a committee neglecting to make a special report under such circumstances, and whether the House lost its privilege by reason of such neglect; but the Speaker again replied that he knew of no precedent bearing upon the case, and that, as to the second point, he had already given his opinion.

For a time it seemed as if the Government would carry their point and bring the session to an end without a South Africa debate. An opportunity clearly offered itself on the discussion of the Colonial Office vote, which had not been taken. This it was attempted to bring on at the fag end of a long sitting (July 19), but it was too sharp practice even for some of the staunchest Unionists. Mr. Arnold Forster (*Belfast, W.*) protested against a vote which raised so many controversial topics being brought forward at so late an hour. In a long and carefully prepared speech he reviewed the conduct of Mr. Rhodes, who, he declared, lighted a brand in South Africa which it would take a hundred years to extinguish. He further insisted that the report of the committee was an inadequate and unsatisfactory document, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Chartered Company had not been inquired into; he ridiculed the idea that in elaborating a new departure the Government should seek the assistance of the directors of the company, the majority of whom confessed their ignorance of what was going on under their rule, while the others had notoriously broken the law. Mr. Balfour in his reply showed an amount of warmth almost approaching to acrimony, accusing Mr. Arnold Forster of having made a speech full of insinuations, innuendoes and accusations half sketched out and not fully developed. In the first place he indignantly repudiated the charge that the Government had entered into a "conspiracy of silence" extending through the whole session, for the purpose of burking all discussion on the affairs of South Africa. A day would certainly have been given by the Government for the purpose if a demand had been made by the front Opposition bench or by any large section of members of the House.

Another charge was that in regard to the future administration of the territories of the South Africa Company the directors of the company were to be consulted, but Mr. Arnold Forster had omitted to mention that Sir A. Milner and the Government of the Cape Colony were to be consulted also. With respect to the condemnation of Mr. Rhodes, he might observe that the committee had in the most explicit terms said that the raid was wholly unjustifiable, and in point of fact Mr. Rhodes himself had never attempted to justify it. He was unable to understand why, in these circumstances, Mr. Arnold Forster, in addition to attacks on her Majesty's Government, should have indulged in a long invective against Mr. Rhodes, whose fault no one had endeavoured to extenuate, but who nevertheless had rendered important services to South Africa in particular and to the empire as a whole.

Sir W. Harcourt, who at once saw that prolonged silence on his part might have disastrous results on the Radical party, took up the case of the "Forwards" and replied that Mr. Balfour need not have waited for his humble invitation before he granted time for a discussion. He thought the Government would still act wisely in appropriating a proper time for the discussion of this question.

Mr. Balfour thereupon climbed down without further demur, and said he would endeavour to find time for raising the question, though he could not promise to give a whole day. The question must, however, be raised on a specific resolution on which a division could be taken.

The "Forwards" were not long in framing a resolution which they hoped would enable them to bring their party into line so far as regarded the conduct of Mr. Hawksley. With this view Mr Philip Stanhope (*Burnley*) gave notice of his intention to move: "That this House regrets the inconclusive action and report of the Select Committee on British South Africa, and especially the failure of that committee to recommend specific steps with regard to Mr. Rhodes, and to immediately report to this House the refusal of Mr. Hawksley to obey the order of the committee to produce copies of certain telegrams which he admitted were in his possession, and which he had already submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his request in July, 1896; that Mr. Hawksley be ordered to attend at the bar of the House upon a day appointed for the purpose, and then and there produce the aforesaid telegrams."

The idea of the proposer and his friends was to separate the censure of the committee for its inconclusive action and report from the order to Mr. Hawksley to appear at the bar of the House to produce the cablegrams. It could not have been expected that Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who both had signed the report, would censure it, but they might be induced to insist upon Mr. Hawksley's appearance. The Speaker, however, on being

appealed to, ruled that unless the Government assented to the proposed change of procedure, or there was some point of parliamentary convenience to be gained, of which he had no knowledge, he should treat the resolution as a whole. Then commenced (July 26) one of the most remarkable debates which had ever taken place within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Stanhope naturally commenced by disclaiming any intention of sharp practice in his proposed division of his resolution. He contended that from the earliest stages of this controversy there had been in certain influential quarters a campaign in favour of burking inquiry and stifling discussion. Outside the House, however, there was a decided desire to sift the matter to the bottom. After describing the events connected with Dr. Jameson's raid, he sharply criticised the action of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He also complained that the select committee had entirely left out of consideration the question of the constitution of the Chartered Company and had left the Executive Government to deal with that important matter. It was, he urged, the duty of the Government to mark in some form their disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Rhodes, and he suggested that that gentleman's name should be erased from the list of members of the Privy Council. Finally, he commented on the non-production of the missing telegrams, and insisted that Mr. Hawksley should be summoned to the bar of the House to answer for his contumacy.

The state of the House, and especially of the two front benches, when Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) rose, gave some colour to his suggestion that there was a conspiracy of silence between the two front benches—for had he not risen the Speaker was about to put the question. Of course both Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain indignantly protested against this interpretation of their complete quiescence. Mr. Labouchere then went on to attack Mr. Rhodes in bitter terms, whom he accused of gross treachery to nearly everybody, who had clearly violated his oath as a Privy Councillor, and who ought to be deprived of his dignity. He condemned the committee for not having probed to the bottom the allegations respecting the relations between the Colonial Office and Mr. Rhodes and his associates. Specific charges against the department had been made by Dr. Harris, Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Rhodes, yet the Conservative members of the committee had done their best to prevent those questions being discussed. At the same time, he acquitted Mr. Chamberlain of knowing anything about the raid before it occurred. He complained, moreover, of the failure to report Mr. Hawksley for contumacy, and ended his speech by stating that he was not going to follow his leader (Sir William Harcourt) on this occasion, as such a course would lay down a new precedent that members of a select committee were bound to endorse the view of the "front bench Brahmins" who were appointed to act with them. This was sufficient to

rouse the anger of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks-Beach), who, in defending his own part on the committee, managed to say a good many severe things of Mr. Labouchere. He dwelt for a while on the singular motion supported by such singular speeches, and declared with some warmth that it was most unusual, if not wholly unprecedented, that the House should be asked to pass a vote of censure on a part of the report of its own select committee, who, after all, had conducted to the best of their ability a very laborious inquiry. Mr. Labouchere, he said, had made attacks on the Chartered Company, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Chamberlain, but these were matters which were not contained in the resolution. The committee made a report upon the origin and circumstances of the raid that went fully into the whole subject, and they arrived at a definite conclusion on every important point. Consequently their action in this matter could not be properly called "inconclusive." It was true, no doubt, that they did not recommend that specific steps should be taken against Mr. Rhodes, but he might remark that if they had expressed an opinion on this subject they would have been going beyond the terms of their reference. The removal of Mr. Rhodes' name from the list of the Privy Council was a matter for her Majesty's Government to consider. Still, in considering the position of Mr. Rhodes, they must regard not only the conduct of which he was reported by the committee to have been guilty, but also his services generally to the country. With regard to the refusal to produce certain telegrams, the committee were of opinion that proceedings ought to be taken against Mr. Rhodes and not against Mr. Hawksley, who was acting as his solicitor. It might be that no question of privilege arose in this case, but he thought the House could not be too careful, in matters of this kind, to proceed against the right man. In his judgment, it would not have been desirable to prolong the inquiry in order that the telegrams might be produced. Over and over again the most gigantic bubbles had been blown on the subject of the responsibility of the Colonial Office, and when they had got to their greatest size they had exploded and disappeared. All these "damaging rumours" were exploded by the committee as fast as they were produced, and yet the House was now asked to censure the committee because they made themselves parties to the further propagation of these malignant slanders. In the interest of peace in South Africa it was essential that the inquiry into the raid should come to an end in the present session. He believed ample evidence had been adduced to enable them to arrive at definite conclusions, and they submitted themselves unreservedly to the judgment of the House.

Sir William Harcourt promptly followed the lead thus given to him by his colleague on the committee, and at once showed a distinct intention of sacrificing Mr. Labouchere and the

“Forwards” to the interests of the Government. He thought it was rather unusual for an honourable gentleman who was in a minority of one on a committee to propose a vote of censure on all his fellow-members. He denied altogether that the report of the committee was “inconclusive”; on the contrary, it was conclusive on all the points having reference to the raid. With regard to dealing with Mr. Hawksley and the cablegrams, the committee took an exceptional course, because if they had proceeded in the ordinary way their production during the present session of a report on the circumstances of the raid would have been rendered improbable if not impossible, and the delay would have done infinite mischief in every quarter. The committee had sufficient evidence to confirm the conclusions at which they arrived, and they came deliberately to the conclusion that the Colonial Office knew nothing whatever beforehand about the raid. On this point they had the direct contradiction of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Selborne. He stated in the committee and emphatically repeated now that he firmly believed the statement of the Colonial Secretary. With regard to the second part of the resolution, he admitted that he should be perfectly willing to call upon Mr. Hawksley to give an account to the House of his contumacy towards the committee. But the main part of the resolution was a censure upon the committee, which might be described as an average sample of the House of Commons, and if the House were to accept the resolution they would be passing a judgment upon themselves.

It was reserved for Mr. Courtney alone among the Liberal Unionists to reproach the committee with having failed in their most manifest duty to free the Colonial Secretary of any knowledge of Mr. Rhodes’ designs.

The complete understanding between the front benches having thus been declared, the “Forwards” attempted to improve their position by offering to withdraw the vote of censure upon the committee, and to limit it to ordering the attendance at the bar of Mr. Hawksley. Mr. Balfour, however, was not to be cajoled, and insisted upon a verdict of the House being taken upon the resolution as originally framed. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman then resumed the debate, limiting himself chiefly to the question of the missing telegrams. He and the other members of the committee had not thought them of sufficient importance to delay on their account their condemnatory report, but he avoided meeting the dilemma which presented itself to every one—if the telegrams were of no importance, why were they kept? if they were important, why was not their production insisted upon? The House was naturally desirous to hear Mr. Chamberlain’s opinion of the action of the committee, which, in fact, had been sitting in judgment as much upon himself as upon Mr. Rhodes. He felt, he said, that if he were to remain silent his silence might be misconstrued, and he bore testimony to the loyalty with

which the members of the front Opposition bench had supported the decisions of the committee. When the committee was formed he did not desire to be a member of it, but in deference to the views of the Opposition he consented to serve. During the past eighteen months he had been embarrassed by rumours and by charges which had been repeated again and again. He rejoiced at the present discussion, and he hoped that from this time he might speak and deal with his work as a free man. His answer to his anonymous assailants was his action. It was ridiculous to attempt to persuade the public that some great secret was hidden in the so-called missing telegrams. He had perused them confidentially, and in returning them he took care to say that, as far as he was concerned, he had no objection to their production. He was convinced that, while the fault of Mr. Rhodes was about as great a fault as a politician or statesman could commit, there existed nothing which affected his personal character as a man of honour. In his opinion, Mr. Rhodes had been already punished for his fault. Her Majesty's Government did not intend to prosecute him, nor would they advise that his name should be expunged from the roll of the Privy Council. He admitted that if in future the Chartered Company was to continue there must be a more direct and efficient control on the part of her Majesty's Government. The Government, however, did not intend to abolish the charter, as the unanimous evidence showed that South Africa would not view with favour the establishment of imperial control over Rhodesia. Having been placed in the wrong by the raid, it was the duty of this country to be extremely patient, and while the Government had firmly asserted their rights, they had not deemed it prudent or desirable to press on the Transvaal Government representations which otherwise they might have thought it their duty to make. The result of this policy had been, in his opinion, eminently successful.

The astounding statement from the mouth of a Cabinet Minister that a man who had deceived his chief, his colleagues and his subordinates—as proved by his and their words—had done nothing which could affect his character as a man of honour, would, it might have been thought, have been warmly challenged in the House of Commons. When, however, Sir Elliot Lees (*Birkenhead*), a staunch supporter of the Government, rose to protest against such a doctrine, he was met by a tempest of cries and howls, and was unable to continue his speech. The House thereupon divided, and the resolution was defeated by 304 to 77, but the number of those who had been present during the debate and took no part in the division threw a somewhat ominous light upon the business, for it was an open secret that throughout the debate one member, unconnected with either front bench, sat with the famous telegrams in his pocket, and with them certain correspondence relating thereto which he had been

instructed to read in the event of Mr. Rhodes' character being aspersed.

Thus ended, so far as Parliament was concerned, the most abortive inquiry ever set on foot by a committee chosen with special regard to the competency and authority of its members. According to their report Mr. Rhodes had been guilty of every conceivable form of disloyalty; according to their speeches in the House of Commons he was a hero whose virtues were scarcely dimmed by the smallest speck. It was, therefore, not surprising that the self-complacency with which the committee viewed their own proceedings was met by the organs of public opinion of all shades of political complexion with dissatisfaction and bewilderment.

Not the least curious inconsistency on the part of the Government was their refusal to produce the report of their special agent sent out to inquire into the administration of the Chartered Company. The *Daily Chronicle*, however, succeeded in obtaining sight of it, and published (July 17) certain portions, which went to show that compulsory labour, differing only in name from slavery, was enforced by the company. Lord Grey had denied that any regulations on the subject had ever been promulgated, but on this Sir R. Martin reported: "This no doubt is correct, but that a system of compulsory labour did exist I have no doubt, and it is difficult to believe that it was put in practice as universally as it appears to have been throughout Matabeleland without the knowledge of the Government." The following were the principal conclusions arrived at by Sir Richard Martin: "(1) That compulsory labour did undoubtedly exist in Matabeleland if not in Mashonaland; (2) that labour was procured by the various native commissioners for the various requirements of the Government, mining companies, and private persons; (3) that the native commissioners in the first place endeavoured to obtain labour through the indunas, but failing in this they procured it by force." At a subsequent date Sir R. Martin's report was issued as an appendix to the South Africa Committee's report, and it was therein distinctly stated that the Matabele rebellion had arisen in great measure from the high-handed and often tyrannous action of the Chartered Company's officers, aggravated by the slaughter of native cattle on account of the rinderpest, and rendered feasible by the withdrawal of the police by Dr. Jameson.

The presence of the colonial Premiers in this country not only permitted Mr. Chamberlain to obtain accurate views of the attitude of the various colonies to the mother-country, but helped to make the representatives better acquainted with their respective aims, and to form the basis of a more general understanding. There was in some quarters a fear lest under the outburst of enthusiasm, or artificially created goodwill, some premature step in the direction of imperial federation might be taken by Mr. Chamberlain. More cautious political advisers,

on the other hand, urged that until more complete local federation had taken place among the colonial groups it was unwise to hurry on a movement which needed the hearty acquiescence of all affected to make it a success.

At the Royal Colonial Institute (July 2) Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, whilst looking forward to the day when Canadians would be sitting at Westminster, suggested meanwhile the adoption of a plan similar to that of the American constitution, under which territories were represented in Congress by members who could speak and advise but not vote.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, speaking at the meeting of the British Empire League (July 5), would have the word "colonies" banished from usage; he preferred to be referred to as "belonging to a distant part of the empire." Sentiment, he thought, must count for a great deal; and it was sentiment which had kept the British where they were and what they were, and the sentiment of loyalty must not be measured by the amount contributed for the defence of the empire. He was in favour of a consultative committee as the best political connection, but believed that in the future the colonials would be represented in the British Parliament.

Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, on the other hand, at a dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce (July 9), indicated some of the difficulties in the way. He was thoroughly loyal to the empire, but he pointed out in plain terms that the people of Australia were determined to retain the management of their own affairs in their own hands. "They gloried in their equality with the people of England, and any attempt to bring the colonies back to a relative position, which would make them insignificant, which would make them some indefinite minor quantity at Westminster, would never succeed in Australia."

Mr. Chamberlain found an occasion for replying in general terms to these somewhat conflicting views at a dinner given to the colonial guests (July 8), when he admitted that the ties which bound the colonies to the mother-country were very slender, and might be snapped in a moment of irritation. He looked forward, however, to seeing shortly the federation of the Australian colonies, to be followed by that of the South African colonies, and the Canadian Dominion having already led the way, this would be the first step towards the federation of the empire. "Meanwhile our business—the business of British statesmen—is to remove obstacles and to lay the foundations of closer relations; and it is for our colonies—for them alone—to decide when, in their opinion, the time has come that they shall take up their part in the noble heritage we have preserved for them as well as for ourselves; and if they desire at any time to share with us the glories and the privileges of empire—if they are willing to take on their shoulders their portion of the burden we have borne so long—they may rest assured

that their decision will be joyfully received, their overtures will be cordially welcomed by the motherland."

While these public speeches were being made from time to time, the Colonial Secretary was holding a series of conferences with the representatives of the various colonies, and was discussing a number of questions of importance without indicating the special views of the Imperial Government on any of them. These questions referred to closer trade relations, naval and military defence, postal and cable communications. While not desiring to even assume that the time was ripe for definitely arranging for the representation of the colonies in the imperial Legislature, he spoke at length on that topic, pointing out the several means suggested for giving them a voice in imperial affairs, and among others he mentioned the proposal to have colonial members of the House of Lords. As to the improvement in trade relations, he recounted the steps taken to ascertain the effect of foreign competition in colonial markets, and said that the Government would be delighted to consider any proposals the colonies might make for reciprocal trading on terms mutually advantageous. On the question of naval defence, he intimated that Mr. Goschen would, later on, attend the conference, and more fully explain the views of the Admiralty in reference to the agreement with the Australasian colonies for the auxiliary squadron; but, for himself, he expressed the hope that there would be no difficulty in securing its continuance in its present form, with a view ultimately to its extension. In reference to the improved mail and cable communication, he dwelt mainly upon the proposals for the Pacific cable, which had been referred to a commission representing Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia. That commission had reported favourably upon the scheme for laying an all-British cable from Vancouver, *via* Fanning Island, to Fiji, bifurcating thence to Australia and New Zealand. It would be a question for consideration whether the financial proposals were such as the several parties could agree to, the recommendation being that the Imperial Treasury should assume a third of the liability, the Canadian Government a third, and the Australasian Governments a third.

The Premiers then expressed severally their views upon the points raised. In reference to the question of closer political union, they felt that the time was not ripe for change, and Mr. Reid (N.S. Wales), Sir George Turner (Victoria) and Mr. Kingston (Queensland), particularly were said to have urged the fear that if it were attempted to draw the colonies into a political partnership at this stage, the effect might be disastrous to imperial unity. It would mean that the colonies would sooner or later have to submit to imperial taxation, if they were given imperial representation; and as they could not hope to be allowed to send a sufficiently large number of representatives to have any influence, the connection would become

irksome, and probably endanger the relations of the mother-country and her dependencies. They thought, and their colleagues for the most part agreed with them, that it would be well to leave the question of political union to time, believing that gradually the several countries would come more closely together, until at last a bond was established on terms agreeable and suitable to all.

The debate on the question of closer trade relations resolved itself into the consideration of the position of Canada in respect of her preferential tariff; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, supported by every other Premier, strongly urged Mr. Chamberlain to denounce the treaties with Belgium and Germany, which were said to stand in the way of preference being given by Canada to Great Britain.

On the general question of reciprocal trading as it affected other dependencies than Canada, Mr. Chamberlain was unable to derive any definite advantage from the conference. Mr. Reid held that the best way for the colonies to help the mother-country was to follow the lead of his colony; but his colleagues pointed out that that would not be much help in the peculiar circumstances, because, under free trade, a port that was free to England would also be free to her competitors. Other Premiers remarked that they would be prepared to recommend that a preference be given to England if they could be assured of a *quid pro quo*; while it is understood that Sir George Turner was not unwilling, so far as Victoria is concerned, to propose that, while the tariff of that colony should remain as at present against British goods, it should be increased against the goods of foreigners.

The First Lord of the Admiralty joined the conference on the last day of sitting. From semi-official speeches the Australian Premiers were led to believe that the Admiralty would seek to obtain a larger contribution to the Navy than was now paid by the colonies—namely, 125,000*l.* a year—but would endeavour to make it a more direct contribution by inducing them to repeal the covenant in the agreement limiting the fleet to Australasian waters in the event of war. Mr. Goschen himself had but quite recently urged that the admiral on the station should have a free hand to send his ships wherever he thought proper. The Premiers, on the other hand, had in their speeches clearly indicated that the struggling colonies, which had to incur immense expenditure in developing their territories, could not afford at the present time to contribute more largely to the Navy. When Mr. Goschen met them in conference it was to say that the Admiralty desired nothing more than that the agreement should be continued in its present form, and he did not press for a free hand for the admiral. The Premiers gladly indicated their willingness to propose to their Parliaments that the compact should run as at present, and in that way what at one time promised to be a formidable difficulty was found to be no difficulty at all.

It was therefore an additional pleasure to the First Lord of the Admiralty to be able to announce publicly that Sir Gordon Spriggs had come to him and told him that the Cape Colony was prepared to place an ironclad of the first class at the disposal of the empire, hampered by no conditions or restrictions.

The proceedings in Parliament during the closing weeks of the session were marked by few debates of importance—although from time to time there were explosions of personal or class feeling, which relieved them of absolute dullness. The old standing quarrel between Church and State as to their relative duties suddenly blazed out in the debates in the House of Lords on the Voluntary Schools Bill (July 12) when Lord Wantage declaimed against the intended capture of the associations of voluntary schools under the act by the bishops, who insisted upon diocesan rather than county associations. Lords Spencer, Kimberley and Heneage were agreed that the ultimate aim of the bishops was to oust from the management of the schools the non-clerical element. The Archbishop of Canterbury, supported by the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, retorted with considerable acrimony that if they were acting as alleged, they were only doing so in the interests of religious education. The discussion was closed by the Lord President, the Duke of Devonshire, who showed that Lord Wantage's forebodings were unfounded, for it was impossible, for the schools could only be captured if they so wished, and if they did there was no power to prevent them. The Education Department asked each school to what kind of association it wished to attach itself. If enough answered, "A diocesan association," a diocesan association was formed, but if at the same time and in what was virtually the same area a number of schools wished to form a county association of Church and Nonconformist schools, a county association would be formed. The association would have no control over the education given in its schools, and isolated schools would be dealt with separately.

The next storm arose over a scheme under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act (July 16) for the management of the Denbigh share of Howell's Charity for Girls School, in Wales. Since 1860 the charity had been worked as a Church school, but admitted Nonconformists with a conscience clause, and no complaints had been made by Nonconformists. Under the new scheme the school would practically be placed in the hands of the Joint Committee of the County of Denbigh, and thus its religious character would be imperilled. The Duke of Devonshire, representing the Education Department, complained of the muddle and want of principle under which schemes carefully devised by the Education Department in accordance with Acts of Parliament were liable to be set aside by motions either in the Lords or Commons. "Their lordships were perfectly entitled to reject the scheme, but he could not help thinking that if they did reject it they would act in contravention of a

policy deliberately adopted by Parliament upon more than one occasion." After a rather scolding speech from Lord Herschell, Lord Salisbury made it clear that the Government did not mean to stand by the scheme. He was alive to the danger of "theological piracy" springing up under the guise of educational reform, and he therefore thought it would be wise to send the scheme back to the Charity Commissioners. On the House dividing, 72 peers voted for rejection, and only 33 against,—majority for rejection, 39.

It was of course at once said that Lord Salisbury had not hesitated to throw over his Liberal Unionist colleagues in order to placate the Conservatives, whose submission to the existing dual control of the party had caused them many searchings of heart. Even had this been the case, it was very clear that the Duke of Devonshire did not take the matter in that sense; and he had a much more pleasant revenge, when it appeared from correspondence in the newspapers that the bishops had been altogether misled as to the real facts of the case, for with a majority of Dissenters on the board the religious teaching of the school had been wholly unsectarian.

The scene of the squabble then shifted to the House of Commons, where a supplementary vote for 710,855*l.* for public elementary education in England and Wales was proposed in order to give effect to the legislation of the session—namely, 619,475*l.* to voluntary schools and 91,410*l.* to the necessitous School Boards. Sir William Harcourt, without reopening the controversy as to the distinction drawn between the two classes of schools, asked for some information regarding the principles on which this money would be administered by the Education Department. The rule appeared to be laid down that the rate for town schools should be 5*s.* 9*d.* per scholar, and for country schools only 3*s.* 3*d.* per scholar, although it had always been understood that the latter schools were most backward in regard to education, and were, consequently, most in need of assistance. With respect to the associations of schools, the fears of the Opposition that those bodies would be ecclesiastical organisations for the purpose of promoting sectarian objects had been realised. It was clear that they were to be Church of England diocesan associations instead of county associations including all the voluntary schools to whatever denomination they might belong. Parochialism was to be got rid of, and the parish school was to be put under the ecclesiastical episcopal domination, which was to conduct the education of the country and to bring its influence to bear upon the Education Department. The old-fashioned clergymen who still believed in the Protestantism of the Church of England would fare very badly under the voluntary associations, which were to be manipulated by this dominant high priesthood. They had learned now that the control of the education of the country was vested principally in the Bench of Bishops, supported by a very powerful

and able family triumvirate, consisting of the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the member for Rochester (Lord Cranborne).

Mr. Balfour replied that there was no justification for the charge that the associations were to be sectarian. The assumption that all the associations belonged to the Church of England and excluded schools of other denominations was quite erroneous. In point of fact the great majority of those associations, which consisted mainly of Church of England schools, were open to schools of all denominations, though he admitted there were a few exceptions to the rule. His great hope and expectation was that the associations, whether they were predominantly Church of England, Wesleyan or Roman Catholic, would exercise a wholesome and most beneficent influence in connection with education in their respective districts.

The Vice-President of the Council, Sir John Gorst, followed the line laid down by his chief, and said that the Education Department had nothing whatever to do with the manner in which the associations were formed. The Church of England, speaking by the mouth of the Archbishop of Canterbury, had preferred denominational to undenominational associations, and other religious bodies had done the same. As to the Education Department, it was ready to accept either diocesan or county associations according as the managers of schools desired. The power of the department to refuse a grant to schools which did not join associations would be exercised with great caution. With regard to the higher rate of grant to town as compared with rural schools, he might observe that it was based upon the greater cost of education in towns. He added that the present allocation was only a temporary one for the current year.

The Foreign Office vote gave the Opposition and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett the opportunity of discussing (July 19) the Eastern policy of the Government in accordance with their oft-repeated demand, but when it came to the point Sir Wm. Harcourt was content to limit himself to asking questions as to Armenia, Crete, and the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece—in fact the outcome of the government of Europe by the concert. He was anxious also to know what was the condition of the town of Canea, and whether Turkish troops had been murdering and pillaging its Christian inhabitants. Sir Charles Dilke saw no evidence of “the splendid effect of the strong and resolute will of Lord Salisbury on foreign affairs” of which one of his followers had recently spoken. He complained of the slowness of the concert, praised Greece and her King, who had been plunged into war not by the famous telegram of the hundred members, but by the action of Russia and Germany in refusing to allow the Sultan and the King of Greece to make terms on their own initiative. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett thought the Government ought to be very cautious

in adopting a policy of hostility towards Turkey, the magnanimity of whose soldiers and the good intentions of the Sultan he extolled. The Under Secretary, Mr. G. Curzon, then replied at length to the various points which had been raised by previous speakers. He said a treaty had been concluded between her Majesty's Government and the Emperor Menelek, and though he could not make any public statement about it at the present time he hoped that in due course the document would be laid upon the table. With regard to Korea her Majesty's Government would take care that its independence should be maintained, that the country should not be territorially or administratively absorbed in the empires around it, and that the territory should not be used for the purpose of giving any other Power control over the Eastern seas. As to Armenia he did not know that he could describe the situation as satisfactory, but still there had been some improvement, and the newly appointed officials were exerting themselves, in co-operation with the consuls of the European Powers, to bring about a more tranquil state of affairs. The forced conversions cruelly imposed on the Armenians had entirely ceased, and since the lamentable incident at Tokat, although there might have been isolated cases of murder, there had been no organised attack upon the Christians on a large scale. With regard to the reforms demanded by the Powers a year before they had been put into operation in some parts of Asia Minor, but the experiment had not been altogether successful. Turning to the question of Crete, he said he did not think there ought to be any difficulty in finding a common basis of agreement on which the bulk of honourable members could unite. He went on to describe the condition of the island, and said, with reference to the incidents of disorder reported in the *Times* of the previous day, that so far the Foreign Office knew nothing of them, although a telegram of the same date had been received from our consul at Canea. As regards Candia, however, he confessed that the situation was fraught with some danger, and was likely to continue so for some time to come. With reference to the larger question of the future government of the island Mr. Curzon said the Powers had not receded from any of the declarations and engagements which they had publicly made in that respect. If it were objected that the autonomy proposed had not yet been set up, the simple answer was that for the moment the representatives of the Powers were engaged on a task of more immediate and urgent importance, and were endeavouring to arrange the conditions of a permanent peace between Turkey and Greece. He should not, however, like the House to be under the impression that the Powers had in the meantime forgotten this question of autonomy in Crete. They had, in fact, agreed on the appointment of a European governor. One name had been mentioned in the newspapers—that of M. Droz—but he did not know whether that gentleman would

accept the post. There were differences of opinion on details, but there was a substantial agreement among the Powers respecting the scheme. It would be futile and might be dangerous to remove the Turkish troops before there was something to be put in their place. For the moment undoubtedly the Turkish troops in Crete were an element of order and not of disorder. In the negotiations proceeding at Constantinople for settling the terms of peace some very definite progress had been made. It was true that the progress could not be described as rapid, but all the difficulties and delays had only tended to emphasise and cement the agreement between the great Powers.

Mr. Curzon's predecessor at the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, closed the discussion by a short speech in which he expressed his regret that the scheme of reforms for the protection of the Armenians had not taken effect; but, with regard to Crete, he gladly admitted that the statement of the Under Secretary was much more favourable than he had expected, although it must not be assumed that the Opposition considered the position to be altogether satisfactory. Public opinion at large entertained a feeling of disappointment that the action of the concert of Europe had been so feeble and slow.

The Under Secretary's statement was supplemented a few days later (Aug. 2) by Lord Salisbury's, who on the eve of prorogation was requested to give some information on the situation in Eastern Europe. The Prime Minister replied that the peace negotiations had not exactly been the ordinary arrangement between conqueror and conquered, because Thessaly was assigned to Greece by international arrangement, and therefore the other Powers had something to say as to the future destiny of the territory, and this had caused some delay. The Powers agreed that Thessaly was not again to be ceded to Turkey; but it was urged on the other side that Turkey had a right to have some security against the recurrence of the incidents which had provoked the war, and the Powers had been trying to reconcile those two aims. The point now arrived at was that the Ottoman Government had accepted the definite line of frontier drawn up by the military experts, and had consented to relinquish Thessaly to Greece. But other points arose in connection with the indemnity to be paid by Greece, and Turkey urged that, apart from the permanent territorial arrangement to be embodied in the terms of peace, there should be a reservation of specific points to be held by Turkey until the indemnity was paid. What the determination of the Powers would be he could not say. The negotiations as to the indemnity had not advanced very far, but he believed they were within sight of a satisfactory solution. As to Crete, it was the general feeling of the Powers that it was of little use to make definite arrangements until the more important controversy had arrived at a

settlement. It was the earnest object of the Powers to set up autonomy, and to take care that it was just to both sections of the people. They would do their best to secure peace in the island before they turned their backs on it.

The remaining Army and Navy Estimates gave the parliamentary representatives of those two services the opportunity of explaining somewhat more fully the intentions of the Government. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, stated (July 27) that the additional 500,000*l.* voted as an answer to the German programme would be devoted to starting the construction of four armoured cruisers of the first class, which in the end would cost 700,000*l.* a piece, and four more torpedo destroyers costing 60,000*l.* A further sum of 50,000*l.* would be spent in accelerating the completion of the battle-ship *Vengeance* and 170,000*l.* kept to accelerate work in the dockyards in view of the labour troubles threatening the private contractors.

The Army Estimates enabled Sir A. Acland Hood (*Wellington, Somerset*) to make one more appeal on behalf of the Guards (July 23) under orders for Gibraltar, but Mr. Brodrick maintained that it would add to the efficiency of the Army to have nine Guards battalions, of which six were always ready for any emergency. General Russell (*Cheltenham*) called attention to the grave national danger which arose from the inadequacy of our military forces. Mr. Brodrick made a spirited, and theoretically sound, defence of the short service system, which at any rate gave us 213,000 men with the colours, and 80,000 in the Reserve. Under long service we found it impossible to keep up an army of 150,000 men. He admitted with regard to the artillery that there was a deficiency, but he undertook to have the question thoroughly considered by the Secretary of State.

The Irish landlords had on several occasions attempted to ventilate their grievances, but had always failed to stir public sympathy; and they determined at length to obtain if possible that the royal commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Acts should extend its scope and take cognisance of the results of these acts upon landlords. The Duke of Abercorn declared (July 24) that a large body of worthy people who owned land were being gradually squeezed out of existence by the working of these acts, and argued that the ruin of the landlords was by no means an unqualified blessing to the tenants. After numerous Irish peers had expressed their views in support of the appeal, Lord Salisbury replied that the Government had granted the inquiry originally asked for—that into the way in which the Land Acts were being carried out—and a competent commission had been appointed for the purpose, consisting of experts conversant with the working of the land laws. The much wider inquiry now proposed dealt with a very different matter, and would require entirely different capabilities in the commissioners. He could not remember a single case in which, after the Crown had issued a commission,

it had been asked to alter the terms of reference, and if the present proposal were agreed to, an entirely new commission would have to be appointed, for the inquiry would no longer be a technical one, but would become an agricultural inquiry. To make such a change would be a very thriftless way of conducting a public investigation, and it was not the way to bring about any useful result. Moreover, the inquiry would be interminable and most difficult. While he agreed that it would be both curious and interesting to ascertain what had been the result of the bold defiance of the laws of political economy which had been made sixteen years ago, and regarded the legislation then passed as entirely disastrous and unjust, at all events in the three southern provinces of Ireland, and would indeed be glad to have such an inquiry, he insisted that it must be made under two preliminary conditions. It must first be made clear to the Irish tenant that the act of 1881 was not to be upset; for, though he disapproved of the act, he had always said from the moment it was passed that it was irrevocable, and that it was impossible to undo the great error which had been committed, or all confidence in the chief industry of Ireland would be destroyed. The other condition was that it must be made clear that no one expected compensation in the shape of pounds, shillings, and pence from the national Exchequer, for not only would such compensation not be given, but the mere demand would have the effect of closing the ears of Parliament to any other claim which Ireland might make. It was for the landlords, who knew where the shoe pinched, to say how the pressure could be relieved and what were the remedies they suggested. To carry out the suggestion now made would simply be to "wreck" the commission which had been appointed. The Earl of Kimberley expressed the opinion that the Irish landlords did not take sufficiently into account the fact that not only in Ireland but all over Europe agricultural land had fallen upon disastrous times, and he showed great satisfaction at hearing the Prime Minister's declaration that he would not be a party to any attempt to upset the act of 1881. After some observations from the Marquess of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn asked whether it was to be understood that there would be a new inquiry on the lines suggested by the Prime Minister, and Lord Salisbury, without giving any definite pledge, declared that the Government would not shrink from such a step if they thought the position of those who had been so much injured could be at all improved. With this vague promise the Irish peers had to be content, and the motion was withdrawn.

The English landowners were not discouraged by the attitude taken up by the Government towards their Irish colleagues, and decided to make a stand upon the Workmen's Compensation Bill. Already on the second reading there had been symptoms of revolt on the part of some Tory peers, and the committee stage (July 26) gave them an opportunity of carrying their

threats into execution. On clause 1 (liability of employers) Lord Rathmore (who, as a director of the London and North-Western Railway, was accepted as the railway companies' champion of the principle of "contracting out") moved an amendment to the effect that the employer should not be held responsible for the consequences of accidents caused by the acts of strangers with whom he had no privity, and over whom he had no control. Lord Belper replied that the principle of the bill being to give fair and reasonable compensation to the workman in every case—irrespective of the causing of the accident—the Government could not accept the amendment. He expressed moreover that, if adopted, it would open the door to litigation, and in many cases deprive the workman of his compensation. This view prevailed, and the railway interest was defeated by 140 to 43 votes. The Marquess of Londonderry then on behalf of the coal-owners attempted to reduce their liability in respect of slight injuries, on the ground that the proposed two weeks' disablement was a premium on "ma-lingering." Lord Belper opposed the change, which would strike off 40 per cent. of those who would otherwise receive compensation under the bill. The coal-owners and their friends were able to muster 68 votes against 143; so the amendment was rejected. On clause 3 (contracting out) Lord Portsmouth moved to leave out the following subsection, which in the House of Commons had been attacked by the Opposition, and defended by the Government: "(4) If the funds under any such scheme are not sufficient to meet the compensation payable under the scheme the employer shall be liable to make good the amount of compensation which would be payable under this act." In the interval the Government had changed their minds—and the Opposition their tactics—for both Lord Kimberley and Lord Herschell deprecated interfering with the decision of the majority of the other House, although the minority was composed of their own colleagues and supporters. It had, however, been brought home to the Government that under the clause as it stood the workmen might spend the money of their voluntary association as they chose, and that when financial disaster came the employer, who had no voice in the management of the funds, should meet all claims upon the association. "On such conditions," said Lord Salisbury, "no employer in his senses would join a scheme at all. . . . If you depart from that simple rule, and if you determine that the employer out of his purse, which for this purpose would seem to be bottomless, shall make good whatever expenditure the workmen may resolve on, one thing you may be certain of, that the business will be conducted on the most free and easy principles, that every indulgence will be shown to every claim, and that any employer who is foolish enough to enter into any such arrangement will certainly in the end be ruined. I earnestly hope that this subsection will not be left in the bill. I am bound to say

that our attention was a little called to the real effect of this clause by the observations of Mr. Asquith in another place, who told us that in assenting to this clause he was, I think, applying the torch to the funeral pyre of contracting out. Well, he was, it was perfectly true. We had no notion how near the truth he was speaking, and in view of his own kind warning given us in time we propose to abandon the subsection which called forth such a very judicious observation."

Ultimately the subsection was struck out by 118 to 19 votes. A fresh clause 4 (subcontracting) was also substituted for that in the bill as sent up from the Commons, and various verbal alterations and slight extensions of the original draft were adopted before the bill was reported.

On the third reading of the bill (July 30) the Earl of Wemyss moved its rejection, and reviewed many of the arguments he had helped to make familiar to everybody in connection with other questions as to the sacredness of the rights of property and of freedom of contract, and the impropriety and injustice of upsetting them, especially when the upsetting was done by a Unionist Government. He found the germs of such evil legislation in Mr. Gladstone's original Irish Land Act, with its disturbance clauses, and he complained energetically that such interference between employer and employed and owner and tenant or with freedom of contract should be permitted, simply in order to win votes at elections. He maintained that the Conservative party had been "annexed" by Mr. Chamberlain, and insisted that if a bill like this had been brought in by the Liberals it would at once have been "kicked out" by the Unionists. The Marquess of Londonderry taunted the Prime Minister with having described Mr. Chamberlain as "the spokesman of the Unionist party," after having described him in very different language on previous occasions, and he went on to complain that no such drastic bill as the one before the House had ever been asked for, and that the workmen would have been contented with very much less. The Marquess of Salisbury repeated and amplified what he had said on the second reading of the measure. He admitted that there was great danger of Socialism in the air, but he denied that the bill was socialistic, it was the very reverse, throwing back the burden of responsibility from society to the individual. No doubt, where property alone was concerned, all attempts to destroy it should be resisted, but when they passed from property to life the claims of mere liberty were not allowed to endanger the lives of the citizens in any well-governed State. Even sailors were not allowed to go to sea in any crazy ship they chose—they were only allowed to sail in ships that were fit for service. The Earl of Kimberley denied that the bill was one for the protection of life or limb; it was not a security against accident, but against the consequences of accident, and he did not think it would add anything to the inducements to em-

ployers to guard against accidents. He approved of the bill, but declared that it was distinctly socialistic in its character, like the poor law, and he once more hinted at what he thought would be the ultimate outcome, that the burden would have to be thrown not on the individual employer, but on the public purse, which would distribute it not only over all employers, but over the workmen themselves. The bill was then read a third time by 69 votes against 6.

On the following day (July 30) the Commons considered the Lords' amendments, and although the discussion was enlivened by some smart speaking the practical results were not serious. The Lords' amendment to clause 1 limiting the liability where injury was attributable to the misconduct of the workman was agreed to by 155 to 79 votes, Mr. Chamberlain expressing his opinion that none of the alterations made by the Lords would injure the principle of the bill so far as the workmen were concerned. On the amendment omitting the section under which if the voluntary insurance fund was insufficient to meet the compensation under the scheme the employer should make good the compensation payable under the bill, Mr. Asquith gave expression to his astonishment that the Government had made no statement with regard to this most important amendment. Three weeks ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies described the subsection, which the House of Lords had now expunged, as a fair and reasonable proposal. Yet in the House of Peers the Prime Minister declared that the subsection was so unreasonable that he could not understand how it found its way into the bill. No justification had been offered for this remarkable change of front, and he hoped the House would not accept the amendment.

Mr. Chamberlain reminded the House that, in the course of the debate on the third reading of the bill, he indicated very clearly that in another place the Government would not hesitate to throw over the subsection, which, as they had then discovered, was open to an interpretation contrary to what was intended. It had been pointed out that its effect would be to throw difficulties in the way of making agreements which the Government wished to encourage. When Mr. Asquith expressed his belief that the subsection would absolutely destroy the system of contracting out, the Government came to the conclusion that it was no longer worth while to support it. Having stated that one of the great results of the bill would, in their opinion, be the formation of private arrangements between employers and employed, the Government were desirous that nothing should be done to discourage efforts in that direction.

On a division the Lords' amendment was agreed to by 115 to 66 votes.

The other Lords' amendments were, after some discussion, disposed of, nearly all of them being agreed to; and a com-

mittee was appointed to draw up the reasons for the Commons disagreeing with some of the amendments.

The Lords upon receiving back the bill a second time were not disposed to make any great stand, but they insisted upon certain slight variations of the Commons' amendments, and ultimately on the last day of the session the bill was finally passed and received royal assent.

The Indian Budget, which under existing circumstances might have given rise to an important debate, was postponed until the very last day of the session (Aug. 5), when few members were left in town and those few worn out by one of the longest sessions. The conditions of India were critical in many ways: a famine, which luckily had been foreseen, had severely tried the resources of the Central Provinces and had been badly felt in other districts; a plague more fatal than even the cholera had decimated the native population of Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and the surrounding country, and finally there was unrest and veiled revolt evident among both Hindoos and Mussulmans. On the north-west frontier, a mad mullah had succeeded in rousing the Swatis and other border tribes against our small local garrisons, and in a few days it was reported that several thousand men were in arms. On these and other points of vital interest the Indian Secretary, Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), preserved almost complete silence, and but for Sir Henry Fowler's (*Wolverhampton, W.*) admirable reply the debate would have been altogether uninteresting. The main facts of the financial situation were intended to put as cheerful a face as possible upon a very serious state of affairs. The original Budget of 1896-7 had showed a surplus of Rx.463,100. The revised estimate, however, showed a deficit of Rx.1,986,000—a change entirely due to the famine, in consequence of which the loss of revenue had been Rx.3,029,500 and the increase of expenditure Rx.3,045,600. To meet this, and also a loss on the opium revenue, there were, however, certain improvements. There was a benefit derived from the improvement in exchange amounting to Rx.1,728,600. There was also a reduction of ordinary expenditure of Rx.1,143,500, and there was an increase of ordinary revenue of Rx.1,498,200. Since these figures were compiled some further information had been received by telegraph which would make the total deficit work out at Rx.1,593,500. Taking the last two years and the coming year together Lord G. Hamilton anticipated the following net result. We had a surplus in the first of Rx.1,534,000, a deficit in the second of Rx.1,593,000, and an estimated deficit in the third of Rx.2,164,000, making a total excess of expenditure over income for the three years of Rx.2,223,000. Probably the charges for the coming year would be increased by an extra expenditure on famine and war of Rx.1,460,000, but against this must be put the good harvest and the rise in exchange, and it was to be hoped, therefore,

that the Budget estimate would not be exceeded. Never had so many troubles, said Lord George Hamilton in conclusion, been packed together in so short a time; but Lord Elgin was equal to the task and had achieved an unbroken success.

Some of the Irish Nationalists desired to censure the recent action of the Indian Government against seditious natives for their speeches and publications, but they were unable to muster more than 17 on a division.

On the Appropriation Bill, the denunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium was discussed, and although admitted to be inevitable, in view of the policy of Canada, which might be followed by other colonies, Mr. Courtney only expressed the fears of many free traders that foreign nations might suppose that the step was but the first towards an abandonment of free trade principles. With regard to the other legislation of the session, the Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill—which excited far more interest than it deserved—was passed, after having occupied much unnecessary time in the discussion of its very doubtful benefits. The Land Transfer Bill, which had been carried for the second time through the House of Lords, was left in a doubtful position, and the same may be said of the Companies Bill; the former being ultimately saved, after it had undergone considerable amendment. The London Water Bill referred to in the Queen's Speech was not introduced because ministers had come to the conclusion that further inquiry ought to precede comprehensive legislation, and they had accordingly resolved to appoint a royal commission on the subject. In the meanwhile a provisional measure giving the consumer a speedier remedy in the case of inadequate supply was brought in and proceeded with, and the Government also announced their intention to go on with the Scotch Congested Districts Bill and the Scotch Public Health Bill. All of these measures were added to the statute book before the end of the session. Up to this time nothing had been heard of two measures the Duke of Devonshire had promised to bring in, the London University Commission Bill and the Secondary Education Bill. The former of these, which was the outcome of prolonged negotiations between the advocates of the Cowper scheme, the representatives of the convocation of the present university, and the champions of other interests, was read a second time in the House of Lords at the end of July. It had the characteristic defects of a compromise, but its withdrawal in deference to the resistance of a few unbending defenders of the existing system of examinations and the consequent postponement of the establishment of a teaching university in the capital were generally regretted. The Secondary Education Bill was not produced.

In the course of the session it was admitted that Mr. Balfour had re-established his position as leader of the House, and if some saw that Mr. Chamberlain was each session more accu-

rately defining his position as leader of a section of the Unionists, nothing occurred to suggest any failing cordiality between them and the Conservatives. Each side had loyally supported the other upon questions like the Voluntary Schools Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill; and although the ties which bound them had on more than one occasion been severely tried, they had not snapped. On the Opposition side Sir William Harcourt, now the recognised leader of the party, had shown his accustomed force and adroitness on more than one occasion; and the dissatisfaction his leadership gave to the "Forward Radicals" was perhaps the best tribute to its substantial merit. Of the other occupants of the front Opposition bench, Mr. Asquith alone showed very prominently in the business of the session, but his attitude on the Employers' Liability Bill was scarcely less surprising than that of the Government. Whether the position of the Ministry as a whole was stronger at the end than at the beginning of the session it would be difficult to say, as the Opposition showed no signs of being able to agree upon a line of attack. Several bye-elections had certainly shown that the high wave of popularity which had brought the Unionists to power was not maintained, but this was partially due to the fact that Home Rule no longer appeared as the watch-cry of the Opposition. The retirement of Lord Rosebery had not healed the wounds of the Liberal party, which needed something more than a change of leader to restore to it its former power in the country. For the present divided counsels as to the expediency of this or that party cry had reduced the Liberals in Parliament to the *rôle* of mere waiters upon Providence, and thus the weight of their words among the constituencies was scarcely greater than that of their votes in Parliament.

CHAPTER IV.

Echoes of the Jubilee—Conference of Colonial Premiers at the Colonial Office—Fighting on the North-west Frontier of India—Engineers' Strike—East Denbighshire Bye-election—Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith in Scotland—The Charge of Breach of Faith against the Indian Government—Sir Edward Grey on Foreign Affairs—The Weakness of the Army—Lord Rosebery at Stirling—Irish Distress—Lord Londonderry and Mr. Chamberlain—Barnsley Bye-election—The Currency—More about the "Breach of Faith"—Moderating Counsels—Lord Rosebery on Free Trade—Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow—Mr. Balfour at Norwich—The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Army—More Bye-elections—Party Acerbities—Guildhall Banquet—The "Breach of Faith" Disappears—Lord Salisbury at the Albert Hall—Sir William Harcourt in Scotland—The National Liberal Federation—Programme-making—Political Speeches—The Army.

IF the Opposition had rightly estimated the feeling of the country in regard to the work of the session the recess should have ushered in a time of Liberal agitation. But there was no sign of any such thing. The contest for the late Mr. Mundella's seat at Brightside showed no reaction against the

Government. Indeed such change of political feeling as the poll revealed (Aug. 6) was entirely in favour of the Government, for the Liberal majority was reduced from 1,277 to 183. The recess really proved to be one of more than ordinary dullness. Home politics were quietly ignored, and though the peace negotiations at Constantinople were still unconcluded, while the operations on the Indian frontier grew more serious as they proceeded, the country was in no mood to be unduly anxious about these things. There were labour troubles of some gravity, for the strike and lock-out in the engineering trade, originating in the men's demand for an eight-hours' day in London, spread rapidly over the country. On the other hand, the incipient strike of telegraphists and Post Office employees collapsed; and the Penrhyn quarrymen agreed to return to work (Aug. 21), on terms which had practically been open for their acceptance throughout the strike, after having been idle for eleven months.

The echoes of the jubilee lingered for a long time. One of the last of the Colonial Premiers to quit the mother country was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made a great impression by his statesmanlike addresses on several occasions. The Cobden Club presented its gold medal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his services in the cause of free trade (Aug. 16). Lord Farrer, in making the presentation, said that the club recognised the wish of Canada to proceed as far in the direction of free trade as the circumstances would permit. In his reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that they were obliged in Canada to deal gradually with protection, but he declared his belief that, freedom of trade having now been adopted by the Dominion, all the countries of English origin would one after another follow the Canadian example. From what he had seen in Europe he was convinced that England could lose nothing by pursuing a free trade policy, even if it were "one-sided free trade." On the same day (Aug. 16) Sir Louis Davies, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, alluded to the feeling in favour of annexation to the United States which once existed in Canada. Every vestige of that feeling had now, he said, passed away. "He would venture the statement, speaking as a Canadian who had lived all his life in the country, that there was no public man of any standing who would affix his name to a statement in favour of annexation to the United States."

An important reminiscence of the jubilee was contained in a parliamentary paper issued from the Colonial Office (Aug. 25). It was a memorandum on the "proceedings of a conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premiers of the self-governing colonies, at the Colonial Office, June and July, 1897." With the view of giving a definite direction to the conference, the Secretary of State set forth the subjects which he considered might usefully be discussed. But from first to last Mr. Chamberlain offered the initiative to the colonies.

England, he said, would be glad of closer union, but there was no wish to force it. On the other hand, any proposals of the colonies would be met half way by the mother country. "I feel," he said, "that there is a real necessity for some better machinery of consultation between the self-governing colonies and the mother country, and it has sometimes struck me—I offer it now merely as a personal suggestion—that it might be feasible to create a great council of the empire to which the colonies would send representative plenipotentiaries—not mere delegates who were unable to speak in their name without further reference to their respective Governments, but persons who, by their position in the colonies, by their representative character and by their close touch with colonial feeling, would be able, upon all subjects submitted to them, to give really effective and valuable advice. If such a council were to be created it would at once assume an immense importance, and it is perfectly evident that it might develop into something still greater. It might slowly grow to that Federal Council to which we must always look forward as our ultimate ideal. And to a council of this kind would be committed, in the first instance, the discussion of all minor subjects of common interest, and their opinion would be taken and would weigh most materially in the balance before any decision were come to either by this country or by the Legislatures of the several colonies in regard to such matters. There is only one point in reference to this which it is absolutely necessary that we all should bear in mind. It may be that the time has come, and if not I believe it will come, when the colonies will desire to substitute for the slight relationship which at present exists a true partnership, and in that case they will want their share in the management of the empire which we like to think is as much theirs as it is ours. But of course with the privilege of management and of control will also come the obligation and the responsibility. There will come some form of contribution towards the expense for objects which we shall have in common. That, I say, is self-evident, but it is to be borne in mind even in these early stages of the consideration of the subject."

After referring to the small advance already made in the directions indicated, by the appointment of distinguished colonial jurists to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Chamberlain touched briefly on the question of imperial defence. He asked the Premiers to give earnest attention to a proposal for the "interchangeability" of military duties, which he thus explained: "To put it into plain English it means this: that, for instance, a Canadian regiment should come to this country, take up its quarters for a period of time, at least twelve months, with the British army, and form during the whole time that it is in this country a part of the British army, and that, in return, a similar regiment of British troops, or a brigade of artillery or cavalry, should go to Canada and should reside and exercise

with the Canadian army, and form a part of that army. The idea is that this should be chiefly for the purpose of drill and instruction, and I cannot doubt that it will be of enormous advantage to the Canadian troops and to the troops of the colonies to measure themselves against the regular army, and to learn the discipline and the manœuvres which are practised on a large scale in this country."

In reference to the commercial relations of the mother country and the colonies the Secretary of State intimated that the Government would be prepared to denounce treaties which stood in the way of closer fiscal union, if they were assured that the colonies really wished them to do so. He pointed out, however, that the trade of the United Kingdom with Belgium and Germany—the only countries concerned—was larger than its trade with all the colonies combined. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to deal with the questions of a Pacific cable, an imperial penny postage, an imperial commercial code, alien immigration, and other matters.

The conference discussed the matters arising on the opening statement of the Secretary of State, and in reference to the commercial relations of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. That the Premiers of the self-governing colonies unanimously and earnestly recommend the denunciation, at the earliest convenient time, of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

"2. That in the hope of improving the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies, the Premiers present undertake to confer with their colleagues with a view to seeing whether such a result can be properly secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom."

To the first of these resolutions effect was promptly given at the conclusion of the conference. On the question of political relations, the resolutions adopted were as follows:—

"1. The Prime Ministers here assembled are of opinion that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things.

"2. They are also of opinion that it is desirable, whenever and wherever practicable, to group together under a federal union those colonies which are geographically united.

"3. Meanwhile, the Premiers are of opinion that it would be desirable to hold periodical conferences of representatives of the colonies and Great Britain for the discussion of matters of common interest."

At the discussion on imperial defence, Mr. Goschen explained that the Imperial Government were content to abide

by the existing arrangement with the Australasian colonies in regard to naval matters ; but he urged that, from a strategical point of view, it was important that the Admiralty should have a free hand in the disposal of colonial as well as of imperial war vessels. After hearing Mr. Goschen, the conference resolved :—

“That the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the Australian squadron is most satisfactory, and the Premiers of Australasia favour the continuance of the Australian squadron under the terms of the existing agreement.”

The suggestion of the Secretary of State for an occasional interchange of military units between the mother country and the colonies was generally recognised as one likely to prove useful in increasing the efficiency of the colonial forces. The Premiers of those colonies which possess permanent forces of a purely military character undertook to ascertain on their return what legislative or other measures might be necessary in order to give effect to the suggestion as opportunity offered.

No definite agreement was arrived at on the question of alien immigration. With regard to postal communication within the empire, it appeared that in the present financial circumstances of the colonies an imperial penny post was impracticable, though the Prime Ministers of Cape Colony and Natal declared themselves in favour of such a step. At the last meeting of the conference a resolution was unanimously passed by those of the Premiers who were still present to the following effect : “Those assembled are of opinion that the time has arrived when all restriction which prevents investment of trust funds in colonial stock should be removed.” A final resolution recorded the Premiers’ appreciation of the many courtesies they had received at the hands of Mr. Chamberlain personally, and of the kind treatment which had been extended to them by the Government and people of the United Kingdom.

Before the rejoicings of the jubilee were over a serious situation was revealed on the north-west frontier of India. The first of a series of frontier troubles occurred as early as June 10, when Mr. Gee, Political Officer in the Tochi Valley, was attacked by Waziri tribesmen while on his way with an escort to Sherani. Several members of the party were killed, and the whole number would have shared the same fate or been captured but for the timely arrival of reinforcements. Another frontier outbreak occurred in the Swat Valley (July 26), where a fanatical mullah led the tribesmen in an attack on the camp at Malakand. The attack was repulsed, but it was renewed in stronger force on the following day, and reinforcements were hurried up to relieve the garrison. No sooner, however, was this rising quelled than still another broke out, the leader now being a mullah of Hadda, who had much influence in Afghanistan and on the border. He collected a large force of

Mohmands and other tribesmen, including many who were subjects of the Ameer, and attacked Shabkadr fort, ten miles north of Peshawur (Aug. 8), but was repulsed with heavy loss. These and other hostile gatherings were dispersed, and punitive measures brought about the submission of the tribesmen who had been engaged in them.

But the apparent complicity of the Ameer in the movements led by the Hadda mullah was a grave matter, and the Government of India addressed a remonstrance to him. Abdur Rahrman, according to an official statement issued at Simla (Aug. 23), declared that no soldiers of the Afghan Army had joined the mullah, and solemnly undertook not to engage in or permit any hostilities against the Indian Government. Meanwhile the Afridis, whose loyalty had been counted upon, joined the insurrection after the defeat of the Mohmands, and what up to this time had been a troublesome but not alarming situation now gave cause for anxiety. The Afridis assembled in the Khyber district on August 21, marched upon the pass on the following day, and on the next day attacked the fort at Ali Musjid, where they drove out the garrison and captured Fort Maude. Their next performance (Aug. 24) was to take and destroy Lundi Kotal. These exploits satisfied them for the time being, and the Orakzais, who held the hills to the south of the Khyber Pass, now came to the front.

From this time the struggle, on the side of the frontier tribes, was mainly kept up by the Afridis and Orakzais, who had the advantage of an almost impassable country, familiar to themselves and unknown to the British troops. Not less than 40,000 troops were concentrated on the frontier, under the command of Sir William Lockhart, who had succeeded Sir George White as commander-in-chief in India. The campaign organised by Sir William Lockhart contemplated the scouring of this difficult country, which comprised the Tirah Valley, and the routes and passes bearing from it in northerly and easterly directions to the Khyber. The work was a protracted one, and as the fighting necessarily consisted of guerilla warfare, the British troops were unable to strike any conclusive blow upon the enemy. The latter, however, gained no victory, and though the British losses—mainly from “snipe” shots, and attacks on rear-guards and stray detachments—were severe, the losses of the enemy were far more considerable. The campaign had its brilliant incidents, and chief among them was the action fought at Dargai (Oct. 21), where a difficult height was scaled and captured under a deadly fire, all the advantage being on the side of the tribesmen, and all the success on that of the British troops. The Gordon Highlanders specially distinguished themselves in this action. It was the end of the year before the campaign closed. With the concentration of the first division of the Tirah force in the Khyber (Dec. 28), the work of the expedition was completed.

Every Afridi and Orakzais valley had then been visited, and the defences of such tribesmen as refused to submit were razed to the ground. The complete submission of the Orakzais had been accomplished, and though the Afridis still held out, their prestige had been broken, and it seemed probable that they would sue for peace before the spring made further operations practicable.

The engineers' strike, which began in July, continued throughout the year. Several attempts were made to bring about a settlement. The President of the Board of Trade was asked by representatives of the men to intervene, and he suggested that the employers (who were organised in an "Employers' Federation") and the men should meet in conference. The employers, in their reply, declined to consider the demand for an eight-hours' day, but consented to a conference on other questions, provided each side had its own chairman. The men held out for an independent chairman. A conference eventually met (Nov. 24) on the lines proposed by the employers, and discussed a basis of settlement drawn up by Mr. Ritchie. The sittings of this conference were adjourned or suspended from time to time, and at one point it seemed as though an agreement would be arrived at. But when a ballot of the men (the second of two ballots) was taken on the hours' question, and on certain terms in reference to business management to which the men's delegates had previously assented, there was a large majority against a settlement, and the strike went on.

A contest for the seat for East Denbighshire, rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Osborne Morgan, introduced into the recess almost the first breath of political excitement. The Radical candidate was Mr. Samuel Moss, a local barrister, the Unionist candidate being Mr. G. T. Kenyon, who represented Denbigh District in the Parliament of 1892. It seemed to be expected that the miners in the constituency would be influenced in favour of the Unionist candidate by the Workmen's Compensation Act, but neither the considerate provisions of that act nor the excellent local repute of Mr. Kenyon gained him any support. On the contrary, the miners treated him to rough usage, and at Coedpoeth they stoned and wrecked the carriage in which he was driving. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the Radical majority, which in 1895 had been 1,784, would be substantially reduced, and general surprise was felt when Mr. Moss was returned (Sept. 28) with a majority of 2,327.

A campaign of Opposition speeches in Scotland was opened by Mr. John Morley, continued by Mr. Asquith, and reinforced at a later period by Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Morley delivered the first of a series of addresses to his constituents at Arbroath (Sept. 28). He did not pretend that he was ready with some patent prescription for turning the Liberal minority into a majority in twenty-four hours. The circumstances which led to their disastrous repulse were too various and complex, he

said, to be dealt with by such a means. He was content to devote an unusually long speech to a criticism of the policy and acts of the Government, chiefly in regard to foreign affairs, the frontier operations in India, and the matters considered by the South African Committee. In reference to what had happened in the East, he was quite willing to allow that the Prime Minister had had to deal with circumstances of very great difficulty. But the test of a powerful and energetic mind in a British Foreign Minister was that he should get over difficulties, and turn them to the great purpose of widening the sphere of free and just government in Europe. Alluding to Lord Salisbury's remark in the House of Lords, that if Prince Bismarck had now been in the chair, as he was at the Berlin Congress, the result of the Eastern complications would have been different, Mr. Morley said he could not see why Lord Salisbury did not take the vacant chair. Had he done this, and insisted on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Turkish troops—and had he told the Turks that this was what he had done—there would have been no war. After a passing reference to Armenia and the 100,000 lives sacrificed there, Mr. Morley pictured Greece as lying "crushed and ruined on the ground." He apparently felt that the more effusive friends of Greece were in some measure responsible for her fate, for he went on to declare that he had had no part in encouraging her "to fling herself into war with the Turk." He held that this encouragement should not have been given unless we were prepared to fight by the side of the Greeks.

Summing up the supposed failures of British diplomacy in the East, Mr. Morley said: "I take these two facts alone—the state of Armenia and the condition in which Greece is now left. These are facts which stare us in the face and are beyond all dispute, and that is the result, that is at all events the outcome, of the appearance of Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office; and explain as you will and make what allowances you will—and nobody is more willing to make allowances than I am for the difficulties—it is one of the most unfortunate and deplorable chapters in the whole history of British diplomacy."

From Crete and Greece Mr. Morley passed on to the subject of India, and contended that the reversal of the Chitral policy of the late Government was one of the causes of the trouble on the frontier. Inviting serious attention to the proclamation of the Viceroy, made when the Chitral Relief Expedition set out, he said that the non-fulfilment of our promises not to interfere with the tribes, or permanently to occupy their country, had "had a powerful effect in stirring up the frontier tribes against us." He described the "forward" operations as a Rake's Progress, and estimated the cost of them at 5,000,000*l.* If it was a far cry, as Mr. Morley said, from Arbroath to Calcutta, it was an equally far cry from Calcutta to South Africa, the affairs of which he discussed at great

length. He agreed with the findings of the South African Committee, but he thought that Mr. Rhodes ought to have been removed from the Privy Council. He did not want to impute motives, and he would not say of Mr. Rhodes himself that his imperialism was "a mere veil for stock operations and company operations," but he would say that "he was surrounded by men with whom imperialism is and cannot be anything else than a name for operations of that ignoble kind."

On the following day (Sept. 29) Mr. Morley spoke at Bervie, chiefly on home affairs. Yet he declined to "talk about the state of the Liberal party," and even ignored the large increase in the Radical majority in East Denbighshire, the figures of which had been announced during the day. The huge Government majority in the House of Commons was far more present to his mind. He did not think that the time had come for advancing a programme, but he had no doubt that Scottish opinion was in favour of Disestablishment. They were told that the Local Veto Bill had been deliberately rejected by the country. "Well, be it so. What is the next chapter?" Instead of defending the liquor legislation of his own party, Mr. Morley thought it enough to suggest that the Government would also burn their fingers when they took the temperance question in hand. On Irish local government and Home Rule he spoke more definitely: "Be quite sure that this measure proposed for extending local and popular government in the counties of Ireland—that this or any other measure that opens new or enlarged channels for the expression of Irish feeling, will make the demand for self-government in that larger form in which you and I advocated it for ten or eleven years—the demand for Home Rule—more audible, and will strengthen the forces at the back of that demand."

At Forfar (Oct. 4) Mr. Morley dealt again with the question of the Indian frontier troubles, and insisted on the accuracy of his previous contention, that there had been a breach of faith towards the frontier tribes. He condemned the "forward" policy both in India and in the Egyptian Soudan, and declared that if it were further pursued there would be good ground for vigorous and even passionate remonstrances. If, however, Lord Salisbury lowered his words to the diminutive proportion of his acts, he would be a non-interventionist after Cobden's own heart. In regard to domestic questions, Mr. Morley supposed that no thinking man believed that the principle of a purely hereditary branch of the Legislature could much longer stand, and he anticipated that something would be done to modify that principle during the present Parliament. But this modification would mean a reform of the House of Lords, and reform would strengthen that House, a result which would not be satisfactory to those who were calling for its abolition.

Abolition, on the other hand, was impossible without a revolution. Without expressly suggesting that it would be better neither to reform nor to attempt to abolish, Mr. Morley argued persuasively that the powers of the House of Lords are, after all, limited. "It is just worth observing," he said, "that the present Upper House has only got a suspensory power. It is excluded from two of the most important areas of parliamentary power. First of all, the House of Lords cannot touch a tax bill or a money bill; and, second, it is absolutely unable to affect in any way the choice of the Executive Government. Therefore in those two important particulars of parliamentary power the House of Commons is absolute and uncontrolled." If, however, there was still a desire to do something with the House of Lords, Mr. Morley pointed out that there was the alternative he had suggested ten years before, of allowing peers to make their choice between the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Exception was taken to these views by some of the organs of Liberal opinion, and Mr. Morley's frankness on a subject of obvious difficulty only added to the perplexities of his party. On another subject, that of the engineers' dispute, it almost seemed that Mr. Morley was prepared to take a popular view at the sacrifice of consistency. "If this battle is prolonged," he said, "as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun the demand for eight hours by law will acquire a strength which it has never had before, and which it may not be found very easy to withstand." This seemed to imply that the demand for an eight-hours' working day must in any case prevail, and if the masters would not concede that shortened day voluntarily, it must be forced from them. Seeing that Mr. Morley had always strenuously held out for freedom of choice in this matter, his present declaration surprised both his friends and his political opponents.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank in East Fife (Sept. 30), appeared to emulate Mr. Morley in the scope and weight of his condemnation of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. As to the domestic policy of the Government, he remarked that the Education Bills for England and Scotland had this redeeming merit, that they could at any moment be abrogated by the simple expedient of some future House of Commons refusing to vote money for their purposes. He ventured, therefore, to warn the promoters of what were falsely called voluntary schools, that they had better not build their future plans and expectations on any confident assurance that the money granted under the bills of the present year would for all time to come be part of their educational patrimony. The only other measure of the session of first-class importance was, in Mr. Asquith's opinion, the Workmen's Compensation Bill, the principle of which was accepted by the Liberal party. But whereas the Liberal party, in its Employers' Liability Bill,

sought to benefit the whole working population, the benefits of this measure would only reach about 40 per cent. Mr. Asquith claimed that the Liberal party was a trustee of great causes, and nobody must suppose that it had lost faith in them—in Home Rule, Disestablishment, franchise reform, the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords, for example—because Liberals happened, for the time being, to be in a minority in the House of Commons.

Turning to the frontier risings in India, Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Morley, attributed them to the determination of the Government to retain Chitral. He was more precise than Mr. Morley in regard to the charge of a breach of faith, which he repeated and accentuated thus: "Can you wonder that when it was gradually brought home to the minds of the tribes concerned that there had been what they considered, and what I certainly for myself consider, this gross breach of faith upon the part of the Indian Government, and that, further, as had been predicted to us, and as the event has proved with the most perfect accuracy, they drew from the establishment of these positions the inference that their independence was threatened, and that annexation to India was with them only a question of time—can you wonder that feelings of resentment and of unsettlement were aroused which, after they had fermented for a time, have at last found their expression in the rising with which you are now confronted?"

This serious charge formed the matter of further discussion, under which it bore a very different complexion, during the rest of the year. Meanwhile Mr. Asquith proceeded with his round of speeches to his constituents. At Kilmarnock (Oct. 5) he criticised the policy of the Government on the Eastern question. His charge was not that its aim was vicious, but that in execution it had been feeble, misjudged and ineffectual. It was incontrovertible that the European concert, which it was understood was now about to take a holiday, had not achieved one of the objects which it professed to have in view. The nearest analogy he could find for the position of Great Britain in the European concert—he was afraid Lord Salisbury would not like it—was that of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. It was always in a minority, and it was always in a state of unavailing protest. There was a moment about a year ago, in which Lord Salisbury summoned up his courage, put down his foot, and declined to assent to the proposal made by Austria for a blockade of the shores of Crete. The rest of the Powers followed suit, and that ill-advised and most unnecessary measure never took place. But, so far as their information went, that was the only instance in which the authority of Great Britain had been plainly and effectively exercised to control the proceedings of the Powers. In a speech at Wormit (Oct. 12) Mr. Asquith—differing from Mr. Morley as well as from Sir William Harcourt, who was a member of the South African

Committee—said that the action of the House of Commons in refusing to insist on the production of the missing documents relating to the Jameson raid was ill-advised.

It is convenient to place in close juxtaposition to the strictures of Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith on the Eastern policy of the Government criticisms of a more moderate character by Sir Edward Grey, who was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the late Liberal Administration. Speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Oct. 20), Sir Edward Grey said that he was not one of those who thought that Lord Salisbury ought to have left the concert of Europe. He did not think the isolation of England by withdrawal from the concert would have made things any better. At the time when people were anxious that Lord Salisbury should withdraw from the concert, they had a mistaken idea of what the course of affairs between Greece and Turkey might be. If the concert of Europe had done nothing, if it had withdrawn entirely, if instead of hampering Greece it had left her a free hand, events had shown that Greece could not have settled the Cretan question, and that was his reason for maintaining that England should remain in the concert and take a hand in affairs. If Greece had annexed Crete, he believed Turkey would have annexed Athens; therefore he thought Lord Salisbury was right to remain inside the concert. The concert had not been a power to do much, but it had had a tremendous power to prevent anything from being done. The concert had failed in some things, and had not yet succeeded in others. Considering the enormous power behind the concert, he thought the results had been most disappointing and unsatisfactory hitherto. They were told it had prevented a European war. That simply meant that it was preserving itself, and, considering the strength the concert had behind it, self-preservation was not a very great result. The fact was the concert had failed because its strength was so great, but its union was not equal to its strength. It had not been able to have a clear mind of its own, and it had not had the courage of its opinions because it had not had definite enough opinions of its own. The result was that circumstances had been too strong for it all along. Personally, he thought both the autonomy of Crete and the evacuation of Thessaly would be attained by the concert in time, provided it had the good luck not to have its attention diverted by a new crisis. If that was the result of the policy of the concert, how were they to judge Lord Salisbury's policy? They could only judge it by the line taken inside the concert itself. If Lord Salisbury had taken the line of upholding the Turkish rule at the expense of subject and weaker races, then no condemnation and no language whatever would have been too strong to use. But they had had enough told them to make it clear that Lord Salisbury's intention was not to uphold Turkish rule, but was to help the weaker and the Christian races. Some of his despatches were excellent,

but what Liberals complained of was that the results of the despatches did not seem to have been proportionate with the intentions. When it was asked whether Lord Salisbury could have done more, it became a matter of personal confidence in the Foreign Secretary. The results had certainly not been adequate to their hopes. As to whether they could have been made more so they could but judge Lord Salisbury's attitude by his speeches, and though he had continually made excellent speeches, yet there had been other speeches when things were not going so well which conveyed to his mind the impression that there was something in Lord Salisbury which induced him too easily to reconcile himself to a pessimistic view of the situation, and to give it up as hopeless. All the same, he thought they would have to go behind Lord Salisbury before they could place the blame of the events which had happened. They ought to go back to that time when it was the policy of the British Government to uphold Turkish rule at the expense of subject and weaker races—to the time of Lord Beaconsfield—because it was from what was done at that time that all these miserable events had come in recent years.

A subject to which serious attention was very properly given in the autumn, with a view to parliamentary action in the coming session, was the insufficient strength of the Army. Lord Wolseley made special reference to it at Glasgow, on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of that city (Sept. 23). He said that in his opinion Britain was a few years ago in a perilous position. While we had extended our empire in all directions, we allowed both the Army and the Navy to become altogether too weak to protect our great and increasing interests. Within the last few years, however, the Navy had been restored to its ancient proud pre-eminence. But no navy, however strong, could alone defend the empire, which was scattered throughout the world, requiring numerous garrisons for its coaling stations, and armies to overawe the many warlike races with which we were brought in contact. There could be no question as to the need for maintaining our supremacy on the ocean; but we also required an Army of moderate size and perfect in quality to defend these islands and to hold our positions and territories beyond the sea. It was a curious fact that, although we were the most peace-loving nation in the world, our Army was almost always at war somewhere or other. Year after year the necessities of our empire and the aggressions of frontier tribes who loved war and hated peace forced us to fight, and it was therefore essential that we should always be ready for such attacks. Every year added to the duties and responsibilities of our Army abroad, while no corresponding addition was made to its establishments at home. Since the present number of battalions was fixed by Lord Cardwell, twenty-five years ago, only one battalion had been added. Yet in the same space of time we had been obliged

to send abroad many additional battalions which we still keep in India, in South Africa, and in the Mediterranean, and we have occupied Egypt. The consequence was that our Army was overstrained and out of gear. If a machine which had to manufacture a certain amount of stuff annually had some 30 per cent. extra work forced upon it, that machine would sooner or later break down, and this was what Great Britain was risking with her Army.

The question was dealt with in greater detail by Mr. Brodrick, the Under Secretary for War, in a speech at Guildford (Oct. 13). Mr. Brodrick pointed out that the calls on the Army were incessant. We had 50,000 men belonging to our Indian Army concentrated on the north-west frontier. Since the Estimates of 1897 had been framed two battalions had been sent to Crete, two additional battalions with a force of artillery had been stationed in South Africa, and the operations which Sir Herbert Kitchener was conducting with such success in the Soudan had necessarily the support of the British troops in Egypt. It might be remembered also that, had the Government taken the advice tendered to them from some quarters, they would now have an army in Armenia to coerce the Turks, and probably another in Thessaly to protect the Greeks. Nor could it be said that all these incidents were of a fortuitous or temporary character. Lord Rosebery a year ago called attention to the immense additions which had been made to our empire in the last twelve years, and placed the increase at 2,600,000 square miles of territory, an area twenty-two times as large as the British Isles. Speaking also with the responsibility of an ex-Foreign Minister, Lord Rosebery gave the comforting assurance that these annexations had excited, not the active benevolence, but the active malevolence of foreign nations. Some additions had no doubt been made to the strength of the Army during this period, but could they be regarded as sufficient to compensate it for the stupendous increase of territory which it was called upon to defend? The present Government had already shown themselves alive to the position. An increase in the present year of five battalions had been sanctioned, and with artillery a total addition of 8,000 men would be made as recruits were obtained. But, as Lord Wolseley recently observed, this was the first year in which a single battalion had been added to the Army since 1871. The system on which the Army was worked—to which every great soldier of the day stood sponsor as being the cheapest and the best—was to maintain at home a number of battalions proportionate to those in India and the colonies, which were kept at fighting strength by drafts from the home battalions, who would in their turn, if war broke out, be brought up to full strength from the Army Reserve, which had reached 80,000 men. But the demands abroad were now so large that we were not able to maintain within the present establishment

a proportionate number at home. To take the infantry alone, there were in 1872, when the scheme was first laid down, 59,600 men at home and 61,000 abroad. The force at home had now sunk to 56,000 and the force abroad which they had to feed had risen beyond 78,000. Lord Wolseley had declared that we were working the machine to the extent of 30 per cent. beyond its proper power. As a temporary measure this was defensible, but as a permanent arrangement it sent men to the colonies much too young and was far too great a strain on the home regiments.

Mr. Brodrick went on to say that the reception given to Army measures in the last session of Parliament appeared to show that the English people were prepared to make sacrifices if they were convinced they were getting value for their money. He did not complain of the reservation ; on the contrary, the closer the scrutiny, the greater the help to the War Department to economise the public funds. He wished the House of Commons always realised that we could not be generous on all the items without increasing the total. But, whatever economies they might make, a volunteer army could not be run on the same terms as a conscript army. The 140,000 men below the rank of officer at home cost us for every expense 55*l.* a head, or nearly 8,000,000*l.* a year, while foreign soldiers could not live without assistance from their relatives. Our Reserve cost 700,000*l.* a year ; the German Reserve cost nothing ; our auxiliary forces cost us 3,100,000*l.*, an expense unknown abroad. Thus two-thirds of the expenditure went on items which left very little opening for economy. For all supplies we had to cope with higher labour rates and higher rents. But he was glad to say they had no reason to shrink from a close inspection of their contracts. The days of War Office abuses and profligate expenditure had, he hoped, passed away.

The presentation of the freedom of Stirling to Lord Rosebery (Oct. 9), when he was also enrolled as a member of the guildry, was not a political event. But referring, in the course of a graceful speech, to the fact that Joseph Hume was in his time a member of the guildry, Lord Rosebery said : " We should be none the worse for a few more Joseph Humes now-a-days. We are raising an imperial taxation in a time of peace—or in a time of as much peace as our world-wide empire is ever permitted to enjoy—of 112,000,000*l.* within the year, without a voice, so far as I know, being raised in or out of Parliament on behalf of economy, or to check the great, growing, and apparently illimitable expenditure to which Parliament pledges you and me."

At about this time a memorial from sixty-four Nationalist members of the House of Commons was presented to Mr. Balfour requesting him to summon a special meeting of Parliament to devise means to meet the distress likely to prevail in the

West of Ireland in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. In his reply, Mr. Balfour said that the partial failure of the potato crop had been observed by the Government with deep concern, but did not appear to them to justify any departure from ordinary parliamentary practice. If the apprehensions expressed by the memorialists were realised, it was in the power of the Government to adopt, in anticipation of parliamentary sanction, any measures which might seem necessary, without beginning the session at an unusual and inconvenient date. Mr. Balfour also said, in reference to another clause of the memorial, that the Government had no intention of occupying any part of the next session with Irish land legislation.

The annual conference of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations, held at Berwick (Oct. 15), acquired some importance from the objections taken by Lord Londonderry, the president of the union, to the Workmen's Compensation Act. These objections were stated in a letter from Lord Londonderry to the executive committee of the union, replying to the request that he would consent to be re-elected as president. In this letter Lord Londonderry expressed the opinion that by the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act Conservative principles had been cast to the winds. "I believe," he continued, "in the old adage of not crying over spilt milk, but I believe equally implicitly in the importance of immediately impressing firmly upon our leaders the necessity of not spilling any more by further legislation of an unjust character, such as I have described. No Government of modern days has undertaken the administration of affairs under more favourable circumstances than did the present Government in 1895; and yet, within a short two years, we see disaffection of a very serious character amongst a certain section of the Conservative party (than whom no leader ever boasted more devoted followers), due, I am convinced, to the subordination of Conservative principles to the dominating will of the Colonial Secretary, whose Radical views on home politics we have always regarded with disapproval, however much we may admire him as an Imperialist. Under these circumstances you will understand my reluctance to continue the president of a union, nominally Conservative, but which, unless it put some check on the action of its leaders in allowing Mr. Chamberlain so free a hand in home legislation, is virtually an organisation for the promotion of Radical measures."

In addressing the conference Lord Londonderry further emphasised his views; but on a unanimous request being made to him to retain the position of president, he consented to do so. By a curious coincidence there appeared, contemporaneously with Lord Londonderry's letter and the report of the proceedings of the conference, a defence by Mr. Chamberlain of the measure attacked by Lord Londonderry. It was contained in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Blyth, the Unionist

candidate for the Barnsley division, where a bye-election was in progress. "As regards the Workmen's Compensation Bill," Mr. Chamberlain said, "it must be remembered that the question is one of two alternative methods of reform. No one attempted to defend the anomalies of the present law, and the choice lay between Mr. Asquith's bill and the proposals of the present Government. I do not hesitate to say that, whether you regard the question from the employers' or from the workmen's point of view, the course adopted by the Government was by far the best Under Mr. Asquith's bill any workman who was injured by any accident alleged to be due to the negligence of the employer or a foreman or any fellow-workman, might sue the employer for an unlimited amount of compensation at any time, and without any notice having been given of the accident. The result would have been that an employer would have been unable to calculate or to provide for his liabilities, whilst he would have been exposed to constant and harassing litigation with his workpeople. Having myself had considerable experience in trade, and having near relations engaged in both mining and manufacturing undertakings, I am convinced that the result would have been more costly to the employer than the present act, whilst the money expended by him would have gone to lawyers instead of going to benefit the injured workmen." Mr. Chamberlain went on to show why, in his opinion, the measure was better calculated to benefit workers than Mr. Asquith's bill.

The poll in the Barnsley division showed a considerable increase in the Liberal majority, notwithstanding that 1,091 votes were recorded for an Independent Labour candidate.

Some alarm was caused in banking and mercantile circles by proposals from the United States Government to the British Cabinet in favour of bimetallism. A memorial reported to have been signed by a large majority of the leading bankers and mercantile firms in the city of London was presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Oct. 15), urging that no change affecting the currency should be made till after full discussion in Parliament, and that "under no circumstances whatever should the pledges of successive Governments as to the British pound sterling and the single gold standard of this country be set aside, either directly or indirectly." The Cabinet considered the memorial on the following day, and it was allowed to be known that ministers decided against taking any action in conformity with the United States proposals.

The charge of breach of faith brought against the Indian Government by Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith was discussed by Lord Northbrook in a letter to the *Times* newspaper (Oct. 14). Lord Northbrook said that he thought Lord Rosebery and his colleagues were right in deciding to evacuate Chitral, and he was not surprised that the troubles on the north-west

frontier should in whole or in part be attributed to the reversal of that policy. But Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith had gone much further than that. Mr. Asquith had charged the Government of India with "a gross breach of faith," and Mr. Morley had made the same accusation in milder language. He (Lord Northbrook) had no hesitation in expressing his conviction that the charge of breach of faith was unfounded. The reason advanced in support of it was that in a proclamation addressed in March, 1895, to the tribes whose territory the expedition for the relief of Chitral was to traverse, they were assured that "the Government of India have no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which Umra Khan's misconduct may now force them to pass, or of interfering with the independence of the tribes"; and it was alleged that the arrangements afterwards made for opening out and protecting a road from Chitral to the frontier of British India involved a violation of the assurances given in that proclamation.

Lord Northbrook pointed out that these assurances did not preclude the conclusion of friendly arrangements with the tribes through whose territory the road passed for opening out and protecting it. Indeed, Sir Henry Fowler said in the House of Commons in September, 1895, "The Indian Government believe—I do not agree with them—that peaceful arrangements can be made for the construction of this road. If they are made, of course there will be no violation of the terms of the proclamation." "It remains, then, to be seen"—Lord Northbrook went on to say—"whether peaceful arrangements were actually made with the tribes, and whether those arrangements were entered into voluntarily by them. Any one who will lay out the trifling sum of 3*d.* upon a paper presented to Parliament in 1896, entitled 'Correspondence Relating to the Occupation of Chitral,' may easily satisfy himself upon this subject. In that paper an account of the negotiations with the tribes is given in ample detail. The instructions to the officers charged with the duty leave nothing to be desired in respect to the determination of Lord Elgin scrupulously to adhere to the terms of the proclamation, and also to secure that any arrangement with the tribes should be freely entered into by them and 'not forced upon them against their will.' Although two of them urgently petitioned to be annexed to British India they were told that 'Government in their proclamation informed all tribes that they had no desire to interfere with their independence, and there was no hope of a departure from that policy.' The tribes freely undertook to protect the road. The levies entrusted with the duty were not placed under British officers, lest there should be any misconception of the intentions of the Government. An arrangement was entered into whereby the tribes agreed not to levy transit duties on the road in return for certain allowances; and it was at the desire of the tribes themselves, expressed in peti-

tions which will be found in the paper, that a force of imperial troops was temporarily stationed at the Malakand Pass."

Mr. Morley replied to Lord Northbrook in the *Times* of October 19. He contended that the making of peaceable and voluntary arrangements with the tribes did not meet the point at issue: "The breach of faith, as we have argued from the first, took place when the new Government at home, following the advice of the Government of India, announced in July, 1895, that it was about to establish and maintain, if necessary by force, a permanent right of way through the territories of tribes whose independence and integrity we had promised to preserve. The late Cabinet said, among other objections, that this was to break faith, and refused to sanction it, and agreed that the Secretary of State should tell Lord Elgin so, and should inform him of the grounds of our refusal. It is surely idle to talk to-day of our bringing charges and accusations against the Indian Government simply because we uphold the validity of an objection to a certain decision, which objection we took while that decision was still open, and which we consider that events have strengthened and justified."

This matter, as has been said, reappeared in most of the political speeches during the remainder of the year, but it was not until quite the end of the year that full light was thrown upon it. Lord James of Hereford referred to it in a speech at Ramsbottom (Oct. 25), and twitted Mr. Morley with making charges that inculpated Lord Elgin, a Viceroy appointed by Mr. Gladstone, though he was careful not to direct his accusations against Lord Elgin. In regard to the general foreign policy of the Government, Lord James claimed to speak as an old Liberal. It had ever been the creed of that party that a peaceful policy should be the policy of the country, and politics were now so conducted that the leader of the Conservative and Unionist parties was carrying into effect unostentatiously, yet with the greatest ability, the principles that were ever the principles of men who had never been allied with the Conservative party before. On the same day, at Stirling, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, in reference to the answer to the charge of breach of faith, that it was not enough to say that we were technically right; we should avoid the very appearance of evil. Turning to other subjects, Sir Henry remarked that he had been astonished to see in the newspapers that the irrepressible Colonial Secretary had promised to the colonial Premiers when they were in this country, in the Queen's name—no, by the Queen's authority; he possibly used his own name, which he generally preferred to her Majesty's—but at all events he seemed to have promised that detachments of the Queen's troops should in future be stationed in the colonies to cultivate imperial solidarity.

The effect of Sir Edward Grey's moderating counsels—and doubtless also of the published despatches—was apparent in

the altered tone taken by Mr. Asquith at Carnarvon (Oct. 30). Blame which in earlier speeches he had visited upon Lord Salisbury, he now laid upon the concert of Europe, whose nine months' diplomatic effort had resulted in nothing but futility. Great Britain had been almost throughout in a minority, reluctantly assenting to proposals which her own judgment condemned, and yet liable, owing to the strength of her Navy, to contribute a disproportionate part of the forces called into requisition.

Lord Rosebery's comparative retirement from party politics left him more free for the occasional treatment of political topics of a non-party character. His speech at Manchester in connection with the centenary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (Nov. 1) was concerned with such a topic. It was a review of the triumphs of free trade. In the course of the speech he contended that the position of farmers and labourers had greatly improved since the repeal of the corn laws, and urged that, though landlords had suffered, agriculture generally was not worse off in this country than in those countries in which bounties and protective duties prevailed. He also argued that free trade had counted for much in the maintenance and consolidation of the British Empire. Proceeding, Lord Rosebery entered upon more debatable ground.

"I believe," he said, "that anything in the direction of an imperial commercial league would weaken this empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world. . . . The aggrandisement of nations is something like the aggrandisement of individuals. If you see a person who was very poor suddenly blossom out with a prodigious fortune, you are apt to envy him, and, further, to believe that that fortune may not have been too honestly acquired. I suspect something of the same sensation comes over foreign nations when they look at the chart of the world and see how largely the British Empire appears in it. It may be the reason—I know no other, and certainly no better—for a fact which you must regard as one of the most salient facts in our imperial policy and in our policy with regard to other nations—I mean the envy and suspicion with which we are regarded abroad. . . . Suppose, in face of this suspicion, it was proposed to establish an Imperial Customs Union. I believe that to be impossible, understand; but suppose it were possible, it would place all nations of the world in direct antagonism to it. It is something which, if possible, they would all combine to destroy. My belief on this point is confirmed by something that happened this year. You will remember that this year we denounced our commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium—an innocent step, a simple step, and rendered a necessary step under the happy impulse of Canada. But throughout Europe, in every newspaper, in every country, there was a note of alarm at what we thought was simply an ordinary proceed-

ing. If that was the case with regard to the denunciation of two commercial treaties, I ask you what would the mistrust and suspicion have been had we put forward instead an Imperial Customs Union? Remember that in these later days every swamp, every desert, is the object of eager annexation and competition, and what, in that state of circumstances, would have been the feeling created by the development of a new empire, if under these new commercial conditions—and they would have been new, not like those of Russia, local though vast, but world-wide—a Customs Union had been established, a challenge to every nation, a distinct defiance to the world? On the other hand, what is the state of circumstances as we have them now? Our empire has peace, it makes peace, it means peace, it aims at peace. The motto of our empire is that old one of the volunteers—‘Defence, not defiance.’ A scattered empire like ours, founded upon commerce and cemented by commerce, an empire also well defended so as not to invite wanton aggression, can and will make for nothing but peace. That is a fact that all nations know in their hearts. It is a fact that no wise statesman can hope to disregard. But an empire spread all over the world, with a uniform barrier of a Customs Union presented everywhere in the face of every traveller, would be, I will not say an empire of war, but a perpetual menace, a perpetual incentive and irritation to war.”

Another speech belonging to the domain of high politics, and even more completely of a non-party character than Lord Rosebery’s Manchester speech on free trade, was Mr. Chamberlain’s address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University (Nov. 3). Its theme was “Patriotism.” Neither that word nor the word “patriot,” Mr. Chamberlain observed, was to be found in Shakespeare. It was not till Dryden’s time that a “patriot” necessarily implied a good citizen and a true lover of his country. This gradual evolution of meaning suggested the probability that the sentiment itself had undergone transformations, and that, though love of country was as old as the history of nations, yet the particular form of that universal feeling which we now associated with the name of patriotism was really a manifestation of the spirit of the age. Tracing the history of the sentiment in England, he quoted the words in which Bolingbroke laid down the lines of such an imperial policy as the nation then already demanded: “To give ease and encouragement to manufactory at home, to assist and protect trade abroad, to improve and keep in heart the national colonies like so many farms of the mother country, will be the principal and constant parts of the attention of a patriot prince.” If these aspirations, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, had at times been silent, discouraged by official indifference, they had never wholly died in the popular imagination. He claimed that patriotism had been a beneficent influence for the human race at large.

In conclusion he said: "I have faith in our race and our nation. I believe that, with all the force and enthusiasm of which democracy alone is capable, they will complete and maintain that splendid edifice of our greatness which, commenced under aristocratic auspices, has received in these later times its greatest extension; and that the fixity of purpose and strength of will which are necessary to this end will be supplied by that national patriotism which sustains the most strenuous efforts, and makes possible the greatest sacrifices."

Thus far, with a few unimportant exceptions, the party speeches of the recess had come from members of the Opposition, and chiefly from Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith. There was now to be a counterblast in great force from leading members of the Government. Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach all spoke on the same evening (Nov. 4), and their speeches together dealt exhaustively with the whole political situation. Mr. Balfour, who spoke at Norwich, discussed the education policy of the Government, the action of the Government in regard to foreign affairs, the Indian frontier questions, and the question of the commercial federation of the empire, as raised by the observations of Lord Rosebery at Manchester. In reference to the Voluntary Schools Act, Mr. Balfour said that the act was, of course, not a complete solution of the educational problems of the country. But it aimed at rendering possible that co-operation of board schools with voluntary schools which was part of the original arrangement of 1870. There were anomalies in that arrangement, some pressing upon Churchmen and some upon Nonconformists, but if he might do so without offence, he would warn Nonconformists, who professed to dislike the act of 1897 and to adhere to that of 1870, that he did not see how, if the act of last session failed, the arrangement was to subsist. Whoever might be losers by the destruction of the present system of voluntary schools, he did not think Nonconformists would in the long run be gainers.

Turning to foreign affairs, Mr. Balfour said that a heavy responsibility lay with those who had urged Greece into war with Turkey. Hampered by military and financial disaster, Greece would probably find herself incapable of playing that part in the slow evolution of the autonomous races in the East of Europe which her best friends most ardently desired for her. The evil consequences of the war did not, however, end in Europe. If the information which reached him was to be relied upon, the chief cause that had brought into line various tribes on the north-west of India, not hitherto joined together in any general policy, was fanaticism; and that fanaticism had, he believed, been powerfully fanned by the stories current in every Indian bazaar of the Mussulman triumph over a Christian State.

Proceeding to discuss the charge of breach of faith urged

by Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith in respect of the making of the road to Chitral, Mr. Balfour said: "In the first place, let me remind you that the offence we are supposed to have committed, the people we are supposed to have deceived, the pledges we are supposed to have broken, are all with reference to certain tribes between Peshawur and Chitral. Now not one of these tribes up to this moment has ever been the victim of broken promises. Neither directly nor indirectly have the Indian Government received a hint from these tribes that they regard themselves as victims of a breach of political honour; but I go much farther, and say that Mr. John Morley and Mr. Asquith were themselves, so far as I am aware or know—there are no indications to the contrary—totally unaware when they overruled the Indian Government that the question of honour was in the slightest degree involved. You may ask what proof I have of that. I admit I was not in their Cabinet, I admit I do not know what conversations may have taken place between themselves, but I do know what communications passed between the Government at home, the Government of which Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith were members, and Lord Elgin and the Government in India, and I say that in not one of these communications, though they were fully cognisant of this proclamation to the tribes, and fully cognisant of everything, is there the slightest indication that the honour of the nation and the faith of the Government were involved."

After vigorously defending Lord Elgin against a charge necessarily pointed at him, Mr. Balfour disclaimed for the Government any wish to pursue a "forward" policy. He went on to say: "But there is one policy which has been suggested which I think we may put aside as absolutely impossible. It has been proposed that we should retire—beyond the Indus, I think, has been suggested—but, at all events, away from the present frontier, leaving these tribes to fight it out among themselves. That is a policy to which I, at all events, can never agree. We have responsibilities to the country we have already taken within the limits of the empire, and it is impossible for us ever, if it were otherwise expedient, to abandon those districts which under our rule have become law-abiding and peaceable. But apart from that I am a believer in that much-maligned political phrase—I believe in prestige. I certainly would not consent to a step which in every part of the East, inside and outside our Indian dominions, would be taken as proof positive that we felt the burden of empire too heavy for our shoulders, that we were a Power which had reached its zenith and was on the decline, and that we had not any longer the strength and vigour which would enable us to grapple with the great problems of our Eastern dominions. No doubt in Mr. Morley's ears the word retreat always rings pleasantly and agreeably. He has a natural and ineradicable aversion to empire. He makes no secret of the fact that he is

what in the cant phrase of modern politics is called a 'Little Englander.' He sees the burden of empire; he sees the sordid part of empire, and a sordid part there will be so long as men are men in any great multitude. He sees the sordid side, but he is blind to the heroism, blind to the self-abnegation, blind to the sacrifices made in obscure corners of the empire by countless unknown Englishmen for the best interests and honour of the nation and the progress of civilisation."

In concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour expressed his disagreement with Lord Rosebery's contention at Manchester, that a commercial federation of the empire was inexpedient because foreign nations would object to it, and might even try to prevent it by force of arms. "That," said Mr. Balfour, "was not an argument that should ever have been heard from the mouth of a British statesman, to whatever party he belonged." He went on to say: "I admit that the difficulties in the way of commercial federation are great, I admit that perfectly legitimate arguments may be brought forward against the advisability of such a federation, I admit that there is in this, as in many other cases, a balancing of argument, and that all the reasons are not to be found either on one side or the other in this great controversy. But Lord Rosebery has pinned his faith to the one argument which should not be allowed for an instant to come into court. If the commercial federation of the British Empire has a justification at all, that justification is to be found in the fact that it will draw closer together the various distant and far-separated members of this great community. If it does that, I say it is no affair of any foreign nation what we do in the matter. They do not consult our convenience in the formation of their tariffs. I am not aware of any reason why we should consult their convenience in the formation of our tariff. These are matters which we should think it gross impertinence to interfere with in others, and which I think it would be gross impertinence for others to interfere with in us."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at a dinner given in his honour by the Glasgow University Conservative Club. The occasion was one which admitted of a good fighting speech, and the more so as Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith had been delivering fighting speeches on Scottish ground. Vigorously, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain rallied the Opposition on their lack of a policy. He pointed out that at all other periods in the history of the country the people had had two policies to choose from—they had known what would follow if the Opposition took the place of the Government. But now there was no Opposition policy. There were leaders enough of the Opposition, but very few followers. "The fact is, each leader of the Opposition goes out by himself and preaches in the wilderness, and is followed only by his own shadow; but he is so much afraid of his own shadow that he dare not enunciate any definite policy."

Scotland, he went on to say, had been particularly favoured by these "wandering minstrels, these politicians in search of a cry." Mr. Morley had described the chapter in our history which had just closed as "the most deplorable and humiliating;" Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "going one better," had said that "the year 1897 was a record of nothing but humiliation and disgrace." They were "the Uriah Heaps of politics." The worst of it was that there were ignorant followers who took them seriously. But he (Mr. Chamberlain) wanted to know what they thought the Government should have done to prevent them from despairing of their country:—

"Will they put their finger upon a time when they would have done something which Lord Salisbury did not do, which they believe would have secured a greater and more satisfactory result? Would these gentlemen have gone to war? They talk about the massacres in Armenia. Would they have fought for Armenia with the certainty that they would have had no assistance from any other Power, and that they would probably have had the active hostility of some of the great Powers? Would they have entered upon a war which could only have been carried out with an enormous army, when at the present time we have an Army which is confessedly inadequate, even for times of peace, and an Army which these gentlemen are the first to say that in no conceivable circumstances will they consent to increase? But then would they have retired from the concert? That was a possible course to take. Will they say that this is the course they would have taken? in which case it is perfectly clear, even to the least intelligent minds, that Crete and Thessaly would have been abandoned, would have once more returned to the domination of the Turk."

Still pressing for some account of what the Opposition would do if they were the Government, Mr. Chamberlain added:—

"If I belonged to the other party I feel convinced that I should sympathise with Sir Charles Dilke, who the other day called for a definite expression of policy from any one who pretended to be a leader of the Liberal party. What answer does he get? Mr. Asquith tells him that the Liberal party are the trustees of great causes. Mr. Morley says the vitality of the Liberal party depends upon their adherence to fixed principles. I am bound to say for myself, as far as I know, there is not one single principle or cause which belonged to the Liberal party before 1885 to which these gentlemen now give allegiance, and that the principles and causes which they do accept as their own are all principles and causes which were absolutely unknown as Liberal doctrines before that year."

The most important part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech—delivered at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield—had reference to the Army. He said that, after making

every allowance which a comparison with foreign armies required, the British Army still remained, in proportion to its numbers, the most expensive army in the world. He did not wish to look at the matter from a departmental point of view, but he thought many people would ask whether greater efficiency and economy could not be secured by military reforms. He wondered whether the commander-in-chief himself and his great military coadjutors would really tell the country that they obtained at the present moment an adequate return for the 18,000,000*l.* a year they spend on the Army. He wondered whether they would say that there was no red tape, no circumlocution, no over-centralisation at the War Office, at the Horse Guards, which in the past had done so much to destroy the efficiency of our military service, and which might still be capable of mischief. He wondered if they would say there was no unnecessary friction between the civil and military elements. He wondered if they would say that the quality and the size of our recruits at the present moment were such as they could desire, and that they really believed that, if more money were given them, they could get more recruits of a satisfactory type. He wondered whether they would say that there was nothing to be done in improving the organisation of the men whom we already had, aye, and whether in our service we had not an excessive number of separate military commands entailing expensive staffs, as compared with the number of soldiers under them, and as compared with similar things in foreign armies. Last of all he should like to know whether they thought the present system, under which what he might call idle pensions were given to officers who were compulsorily retired from the regular Army, in perfect health and in the prime of life, with nothing to do but to worry their friends and relations for some kind of employment, might not be amended by coupling those pensions with service in the Reserve forces, having regard to the number of vacant commissions in our Militia, and to the weak spot admitted by Lord Wolseley himself in our Volunteer service for the want of efficient officers. It might be, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach admitted, that the numbers of our soldiers ought to be increased, and it would be well, now that the sky was clear, to do for the sister service what had been done for the Navy, but he was not convinced that the mere increase of men and expenditure was all that was required, or all that should be put before the country for its consideration.

The Opposition gained a seat—the fifth since the general election—in the Middleton Division of Lancashire, where a vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. T. Fielden. As the political complexion of the constituency had changed from election to election since 1885, the Liberal party, whose turn it was to hold the seat, made a sharp fight for its recovery. Their candidate, Mr. Alderman Duckworth, succeeded in turning the

Conservative majority of 865 into a Liberal one of 300, and his triumph was hailed the more eagerly because bye-elections were pending in the Exchange Division at Liverpool and at Deptford, in both of which places the seats at stake had been vacated by Unionist lawyers raised to the judicial bench.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the election in a short speech at the Imperial Union Club, Glasgow (Nov. 5). He said that though he was sorry for the loss of the seat, it did not surprise him. On the whole he thought they might congratulate themselves on having gone through two stormy sessions with so small a loss as they had suffered. He went on to say:—

“I am not surprised because of the circumstances of the last general election. Immediately after that election was declared, I think I took occasion to point out to my constituents that the victory was not altogether to be attributed to our merits, but that it was much more to be attributed to the defects and faults of the other side—that, in fact, it was to a large extent a penal operation, and was intended to mark the disgust of the country at the ridiculous proceedings of the previous three years, more than intense admiration for the party which was then placed in power. I confidently anticipated, therefore, that, the punishment having been inflicted, the criminals would probably be once more taken into favour by some of those who had been present and assisting in their execution. That has been the case, and no doubt in all these elections we must expect that a certain number of Liberals who expressed at the last election their dislike to the policy which their leaders had pursued will now be inclined to give them another chance. My own conviction is that they will again be disappointed, and that we shall be witnesses again, if we live for a few years longer, of another execution of a similar character.”

Sir William Harcourt made a fierce reply to this attack in a letter of congratulation to Mr. Alderman Duckworth on his election for the Middleton Division (Nov. 6). The world, he said, had hardly ceased to laugh at the ludicrous *contretemps* of the Middleton bomb exploding in the midst of the threefold discourse of the Cabinet Ministers at Norwich, Sheffield, and Glasgow; but the after-piece was still more entertaining. “I do not know,” he continued, “when I have experienced more amusement and delight than I have derived this afternoon from the speech of Mr. Chamberlain to the Unionist Club at Glasgow upon the news of the Middleton election. The Secretary for the Colonies is what card-players call ‘a bad loser.’ When the odd trick and the honours are marked against him he loses his temper as well as the game. This ebullition must properly be headed ‘The morrow of Middleton.’ At his best good breeding and courtesy towards his opponents are not the strong points of Mr. Chamberlain’s rhetoric. He tells us that at the last general election ‘the Unionists’ victory was not altogether to be attributed to their own merits, but much more to the defects and

faults of the other side; that, in fact, it was to a large extent a penal operation, and was intended to mark the disgust of the country at the ridiculous proceedings of the previous three years, more than intense admiration for the party which was then placed in power, and he anticipated that the criminals would once more be taken into favour by some of those who had been present and assisting at the execution.' What an agreeable and graceful style of political criticism. Its venom is that of a serpent gnawing the file. But is Mr. Chamberlain so devoid of humour as not to perceive the 'boomerang' character of this effusion of bile? Can he not discern that elections such as Denbighshire, Barnsley, and Middleton may likewise be designated as 'penal operations intended to mark the disgust of the country at the ridiculous proceedings of the previous two years,' let us say the Education Bill of 1896, the Agricultural Rating Bill, the concert of Europe, the Chitral business, their judicial patronage, and, chiefest of all, Mr. Chamberlain's splendid social legislation? He frankly tells us that the country never had an intense admiration for them, and these unadmired 'criminals' are now receiving their punishment. Was there ever an engineer so hoist by his own petard? The old game of 'dishing the Whigs' has broken down, and he bids fair to turn out a Disraeli *manqué*. He has tempted the Tories to sell their souls for votes. They have not got their votes and their souls are sold. Mr. Chamberlain perishing by his own virtue is a spectacle for men and angels. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless democracy, the last refuge of patriotism."

If this letter was a good specimen of Sir William Harcourt's more aggressive style, Mr. Chamberlain's rejoinder, published in the newspapers of November 11, was equally characteristic of the writer. Writing on November 10 Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"It is probable that many of those who read Sir William Harcourt's violent outburst in to-day's papers will not have thought it worth while to peruse the speech which I was unexpectedly called upon to make in the Glasgow Imperial Union Club, and in which I alluded to the recent defeat of the Unionist candidate at Middleton. Those, however, who have done both will share my astonishment that so modest an estimate of the causes of our misfortune should have provoked such an outburst of vituperative rhetoric. *Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ!* It would almost seem that Sir William Harcourt has employed his leisure in the pleasant retreat of the New Forest in composing a new English dictionary of political invective. In the course of a few lines he describes me as 'a bad loser,' lacking in good breeding and courtesy, 'a serpent gnawing a file,' 'devoid of humour,' and 'a Disraeli *manqué*.' He adds that I have tempted the Tories to sell their souls for votes and that they have sold them. What exquisite humour! What

delicate innuendo! What sweet reasonableness! It has been sometimes said that Sir W. Harcourt at one time in his varied career considered Mr. Disraeli as a model to be imitated, but in his present mood I can only compare him to a statesman of an earlier date of whom Mr. Lecky has written: 'Lord Thurlow, though he had a strong natural bias towards harsh and despotic measures, seems to have taken his politics much as he took his briefs, and he had that air of cynical, brutal, and almost reckless candour which is sometimes the best veil of a time-serving and highly calculating nature.'

The Prime Minister's speech at the Guildhall banquet to her Majesty's ministers was awaited with more than ordinary interest, for the outlook abroad was still a troubled one, and Lord Salisbury had not spoken on foreign affairs since the rising of Parliament. In particular, concern was felt about the situation in West Africa, where the rivalries of France and England had reached a dangerous stage. French troops had entered territory over which England had treaty rights, and British troops were also on the spot, while officers and reinforcements were being rapidly sent out from England in view of possible emergencies. Meanwhile the labours of a delimitation commission at Paris, composed of French and English delegates, were in abeyance, pending the settlement of the political question involved.

In the opening sentences of his speech (Nov. 9) Lord Salisbury said that since he had entered the room he had received a telegram from the Queen, asking him to express on her behalf "the deep and abiding sense which she continues to feel of the marvellous display of affection and loyalty which took place in June last." He proceeded to say: "I have yet another message from the Queen, and that is a wish that I would take this opportunity of expressing on her behalf the intensity of the feeling with which she has heard of the gallant deeds of her Army in India, and, above all, of the affectionate and devoted support which her throne, her cause, and her empire have received from the native princes and peoples of that dependency."

After a brief reference to the gallant achievements of the troops engaged in India—Sikhs and Gurkhas as well as British troops—and to the brilliant feats accomplished in Egypt, the last of them being the taking of Abu Hamed and the occupation of Berber, Lord Salisbury continued:—

"I am afraid that Berber is the only part of Africa to which I dare refer much on the present occasion. Africa was created to be the plague of Foreign Offices. We have at present negotiations more or less animated, more or less continuous, but always friendly, with France, with Germany, with Portugal, with Italy, and with several non-Christian Powers besides. And I find that there would be considerable difficulty in entering upon the negotiations in your presence, for this reason—that there is

now such an active communication between various parts of the world that all that I say to you is equally said to a number of very different audiences in very different parts of the world; and it is quite possible that I might not achieve that general conciliatory process which I desire if I went frankly into all these questions. Therefore I had, perhaps, better not go far into negotiations of this kind. You are aware that a great quantity of territory, within the last twenty years, say, has been cast loose in Africa, or has been put up as an object for the desire and acquisition of several enterprising Governments. Where those negotiations have been going on for a long time—and I think it is possible that they may continue for a long time further—I should not venture to give you any account of our stewardship in these matters, except to say that we desire to be governed by strict principles of right and by a due and constant regard for the prosperity and the interests of the empire of the Queen. We do not desire any unjust or illegitimate achievements. We do not wish to take territory simply because it may look well to paint it red upon the map. The objects which we have in our view are strictly business objects. We wish to extend the commerce, the trade, the industry, and the civilisation of mankind. We wish to throw open as many markets as possible, to bring as many consumers and producers into contact as possible; to throw open the great natural highways, the great waterways of this great continent. We wish that trade should pursue its unchecked and unhindered course upon the Niger, the Nile, and the Zambesi. And in doing these things, while we wish to behave in a neighbourly manner and to show due consideration to the feelings and claims of others, yet we are obliged to say that, while we have shown that consideration in past transactions, there is a limit to the exercise of that particular set of qualities and that we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden.”

Of scarcely less interest or importance were the observations which Lord Salisbury went on to make on the proceedings of the concert of Europe:—

“The concert, or, as I prefer to call it, the inchoate federation of Europe, is a body which acts only when it is unanimous. But the difficulty of procuring unanimity is often great; and the consequence is that you can visit upon no one Government the responsibility for what the concert of Europe fails to do. Undoubtedly, you can visit upon every Government responsibility for what the concert actually does; but for what it fails to do the responsibility is with its construction and nature, and not with any individual Government which belongs to it. Now, the history of the past year is that we have failed to prevent Greece from going to war; but, with that unlucky exception, we have succeeded in preserving the peace of Europe. The peace of Europe is enormously important; and if the concert of Europe had not existed, that

peace was exposed to great danger. Every statesman in Europe looked forward to the reopening of the Eastern question with dread, as something which might light the flames of war in Europe. It is to the great praise of the achievements of the concert of Europe that it has prevented that terrible calamity. It has not prevented the Greeks from going to war. But it did all that exhortation—and perhaps that exhortation was sometimes of a robust and vigorous kind—could do to prevent the Greeks from committing suicide. But there is one thing which it could not do. If you have a friend who wishes to commit suicide you can do everything to prevent him, except this one thing—you must not kill him. And matters were in that position, that the only restraint which the European fleets could exercise over Greece was by action and language which, carried to their possible result, might have ended in firing upon the Grecian fleet. But under those circumstances I do not think that history or any careful observer will blame the European Powers because they did not put forward all their force to prevent Greece from going to war. It might well have ended in this, that upon them would have rested the responsibility of erasing Greece from the Powers of Europe on the pretext of the imagined necessity of preventing Greece from rushing into danger at all. That is the history of the past year. If you consider how much danger there was that the small Slavonic States would have rushed in and joined in the war, if you notice how correctly they behaved, you may appreciate what the agreement, the co-operation of the great Powers of Europe has done for the peace of Europe during the past year.”

The task of the Powers, Lord Salisbury said, was not ended. They had still to deal with the question of Crete, and if they took long about it they must not be too much blamed:—

“The concert of Europe has great power, but it has no speed. But if you wish the problems to be solved, which must be solved somehow, you will follow its action with kindness, or, at all events, with consideration; and I wish all critics of its action to consider this one thing—if the concert had not existed, there was no other power which could have done any better. If any one European Power had tried, in the teeth of all the others, to settle by itself the problem which the concert undertook, the only result could have been a bloody and desolating European war.”

This speech had a reassuring effect on British opinion. It was a counterweight to the dissatisfaction produced by concessions to France in regard to Tunis, and if Lord Salisbury had meant to invite support for a strong policy on the Niger his purpose was accomplished. On all hands it was held that the “plain rights” of the country in that part of Africa must not be “overridden.”

The elections at Liverpool (Exchange Division) and Dept-

ford went in favour of the Unionist party. At the former place, Mr. McArthur was returned (Nov. 10), though the majority fell from 254 to 54; at the latter Mr. Morton's majority was 324, as compared with 1,229 (Nov. 15). The Liberal party of course claimed the marked reductions in the Unionist majorities as a moral victory, but it should be said that in each case local issues had much to do with the result. At Deptford it was believed that the engineers' dispute told heavily against the Unionist candidate, though why it should have done so there was nothing in the facts to explain.

It has been said that the question of the frontier operations in India, especially in regard to the Opposition charge of a breach of faith, assumed a different form at the end of the year. Lord George Hamilton dealt very fully with the subject in a speech at Acton (Nov. 10). He said that the essence of the accusation was that the construction and maintenance of a road between Peshawur and Chitral was a direct infringement of the proclamation which the Government of India addressed to the tribes dwelling in the locality through which the road passed. Yet from first to last, in their correspondence with the Government of India, the late Cabinet had dealt with the question at issue simply as one of expediency. Great therefore was the astonishment of the present Cabinet when, after a change of policy had been announced, their predecessors said that their real objection to making the road was one which they had never stated or never communicated to the Indian Government. "Before they can even formulate the charge against us," Lord George Hamilton held, "they are compelled to admit that on this question of national honour they had befooled and trifled with the Indian Government, by keeping back from them their real objection and only placing before them reasons of secondary importance."

Touching the controversy on the respective merits of the forward and the stationary frontier policies, Lord George observed that for all practical purposes the stationary policy was dead. It was Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon who killed it, by the agreement they made with the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1881, guaranteeing his territory against external aggression:—

"From that day till now the main consideration of the Indian Government in dealing with frontier questions has been how best and most effectively they can carry out the obligation they had thus taken upon themselves. As a necessary consequence of this guarantee we had to delimit what we had guaranteed, and India's frontier on the north is now conterminous with that of Russia. By what is known as the Durand agreement we demarcated the sphere of influence of Afghanistan on the east and south, and thus all the tribes inhabiting the debatable land between Afghanistan and ourselves have been brought under the influence of either the one or the other

Government. These developments of our frontier policy are not the work of any one particular Government or of any particular party. . . . They are part of the common imperial policy which all responsible Governments have been compelled to adopt whether they liked it or not, for there was no practical alternative course."

As to the next step to be taken, Lord George Hamilton held that we ought to concentrate our strength and attention only on those positions which were essential to the fulfilment of our obligations, and that elsewhere we should be satisfied with the general submission of the tribes, interfering with them as little as possible. Every means should be taken to check and curtail the traffic in arms, and on the other hand every legitimate opportunity should be utilised for opening up communications. We might then trust the automatic forces of civilisation in our wake to work their way and win the tribes from the murderous and predatory instincts of the past.

Lord Salisbury briefly touched upon this Indian frontier question in his speech at the Albert Hall, to which fuller reference has yet to be made (Nov. 16). Claiming to speak with impartiality of Lord Elgin, who was of the same political faith as the men who brought a grave charge against him, he warmly vindicated Lord Elgin's honour and acts, and declared that it was "hard to measure the condemnation which is due to those who, in the hurry-scurry of party warfare, are not ashamed to cast this slight upon their country and upon the Queen's officer, or to set up this subject of difference between the races whom it is our highest privilege and desire to keep together."

At last Sir Henry Fowler, the Secretary of State for India in the late Government, devoted to this subject alone a long address to his constituents (Nov. 20). Much of the speech was occupied with a recapitulation and defence of the Chitral policy of the late Government, to which it is unnecessary to make any further reference here. Alluding to Mr. Balfour's statement that the late Government never told Lord Elgin that they thought the making of the road between Peshawur and Chitral would be a breach of faith, Sir Henry said: "Without disclosing what was confidential I am bound to say that immediately on receipt of the despatch of May 8 [in which the making of the road was advocated by the Indian Government] I personally communicated with Lord Elgin on this question. I frankly admit that Lord Elgin did not consider that the policy proposed was a breach of the proclamation, and he gave me his reasons for holding that opinion." After describing the action taken by the late Government in pursuance of the policy they had decided upon, Sir Henry Fowler reviewed the early action of the present Government in the circumstances as they then stood. It was both fair to do this and necessary, for the present Government guarded themselves at the outset against an infringement of the proclamation. Indeed Sir Henry quoted

from Lord George Hamilton's telegraphed instructions, reversing the decision of the late Government, the words: "Do nothing in any way to infringe the terms of the proclamation." He also quoted the confirmation of this instruction from Lord George's subsequent despatch, and recalled the debate on the subject in the House of Commons: "A fortnight later a long debate took place in the House of Commons, and I then explained and defended the action of the late Government. Lord George Hamilton, in his speech, attacked what he called my indictment of the Indian Government with respect to the proclamation. In my reply, I stated that, in my belief, Lord Elgin and his colleagues had no intention of violating the terms of the proclamation, that they believed that peaceable arrangements could be made for the construction of the road, and, although I did not agree with them in this opinion, I admitted that if these arrangements could be made there would be no violation of the proclamation. I added that this was a question of argument, and not one of imputation upon Lord Elgin, for whom I had profound respect."

This frank and straightforward explanation, consistent with itself and with the facts, appeared to dispose of the charge of breach of faith made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley, though more information had yet to be obtained in reference to the personal communications which passed between Sir Henry Fowler and Lord Elgin immediately on the receipt of the despatch of May 8. On the general question of the Chitral policy Sir Henry Fowler remained of opinion that his own Government took the right view. He did not believe that the frontier rising was due to fanaticism. When he was considering the case for the retention of Chitral, he was officially informed that there was a certain freemasonry among the tribes on the north-west which bound them together in a jealous desire to maintain the complete independence of that region. He held that persistence in the forward policy would entail financial burdens which India could not and Great Britain would not undertake. The frontier policy which Liberals believed to-day to be the wisest and the safest was accurately defined by the Duke of Devonshire when, as Secretary of State for India—in opposition to the Indian Government of that day—he ordered the evacuation of Candahar. The duke then said:—

"We do not intend to trust to a scientific frontier. We do not intend to look only to mountain passes and strongholds, and we think that some attention should be paid to the fact that these mountain passes and strongholds are held by men, and are inhabited by men, of whom the strongest characteristic is their deep attachment to their independence. We will try to teach them once more that we ourselves respect that independence, and that in our own interests, and for the protection of our own frontier, we will assist them to maintain that in-

dependence against any comer from whatever quarter he may come."

In a letter to the *Times* of November 25, Mr. Balfour pointed out that Sir Henry Fowler, in his speech at Wolverhampton, did not deny the "remarkable omission from all his despatches and telegrams of any reference to what obviously should have been the principal consideration governing the policy of his Government; but he suggests that though there were no *official* communications there were *private* communications on the subject between him and the Viceroy. This, however, is no explanation at all. In their despatches to the Viceroy the Home Government used many arguments. How was it that among them no reference is to be traced to one more powerful than any founded upon mere financial or political considerations?"

After a reference to dates the letter continued:—

"The appearance of the 'point of honour' argument at so late a stage, and only in a private telegram sent by Sir Henry Fowler to Lord Elgin, is sufficiently singular; its immediate disappearance is more singular still. A fortnight seems to have elapsed before the next official communication between Lord Rosebery's Government and the Viceroy took place. The records of the India Office show that during the whole of this period nothing was said on the 'point of honour,' and when at last, on June 13, the final decision of the then Government to abandon Chitral was communicated in a long telegram to India, no allusion was made to this cardinal point. The Secretary of State contented himself with saying that her Majesty's Government 'fully appreciated' the Viceroy's point of view—certainly a mild way of commenting upon a policy which, it now appears, they regard as a violation of national faith. It appears, therefore, that through all this discussion between the Government at home and the Government of India, lasting from March 30 to June 13, nothing official was said about the 'point of honour' at all; the only reference to the subject being hidden away in private telegrams. These telegrams were, of course, not before the present Government when the decision to reverse the policy of their predecessors and to retain Chitral was arrived at; but, since it has pleased no less than three important members of the late Administration to make the subject of these private communications the basis of an attack on the Government, it is, I think, time that they were produced. We should like to know whether they contained an explicit statement that the late Government thought the proclamation of March 14 was inconsistent with the construction and maintenance of a military road; we should like to know how Lord Elgin replied; and we should, above all, like to know whether, and in what terms, Sir Henry Fowler expressed to Lord Elgin his dissent and that of his colleagues from the reasons which Lord Elgin had urged against the view that he and the Indian Government were deliberately advocating the breach of a national engagement."

Replying to Mr. Balfour's letter, in the *Times* of November 27, Sir Henry Fowler admitted that though, as Mr. Balfour had said, he had used many arguments in his despatches to India, he had made no reference to any argument founded on the violation of the proclamation. He added:—

“This is correct, but the answer is obvious. Until I received (at the end of May) the despatch from the Indian Government of May 8 I was not in a position to appreciate their proposals or the conditions on which they depended, and, therefore, could not express either concurrence or dissent.”

Sir Henry referred in some detail to despatches and communications not directly bearing upon the point at issue, and met Mr. Balfour's call for the production of the private telegrams which had passed between himself and Lord Elgin by the remark: “I cannot believe that Mr. Balfour will deliberately assert that confidential Cabinet communications are to be handed to the press!”

In a rejoinder to this letter, published in the *Times* of December 1, Mr. Balfour contended that Sir Henry Fowler was bound to produce the documents to which he had himself appealed in a public speech.

At the wish of Lord Elgin Sir Henry Fowler published in the *Times* of December 11 his private telegram to Lord Elgin, and Lord Elgin's private reply, these being the confidential documents to which reference was made in Sir Henry Fowler's speech and Mr. Balfour's letters. They were as follows:—

“*From Secretary of State to the Viceroy, May 30, 1895.*

“Private. Chitral. No doubt you have considered probable charge of inconsistency between terms of your proclamation to tribes and policy advocated in your despatch of May 8.

“As strong feeling on this subject exists here, I should be glad if you would telegraph privately any observations or explanations which occur to you.”

“*From Viceroy to the Secretary of State, May 31, 1895.*

“Private. Yours of 30th. Chitral. I anticipated charge, but think that it is met by consideration of circumstances:—

“First. Proclamation declared intention of providing against future invasion of Chitral as well as ending present. This covers the means necessary for maintenance of garrison.

“Second. We promised peaceful retirement, inviting co-operation of tribes. Their opposition altered the conditions.

“Third. We do not propose annexation of any territory or any interference with local independence, but to provide for opening of a road through territories outside British India. This principle not uncommon on frontier, *e.g.*, routes like Gomal, and, perhaps, strongest case, Peshawur to Kohat, through Afridi country. It was also accepted by China in case of Nam Khan Road.

“Fourth. Above all things, we propose to proceed by negotiation with the tribes. Best route reported to pass through Swat and Dir only. Khan of Dir will almost certainly consent, for if we withdraw he will very probably be driven out. Swatis reported to expect and wish us to remain.

“Fifth. I agree that at first troops will be required for protection of road, but example of Hunza levies encourages belief that large part of work may eventually be done by levies and allowances to tribes.”

It will be noticed that what Mr. Morley spoke of in the first instance as a “breach of faith,” and Mr. Asquith as a “gross breach of faith,” while Sir Henry Fowler variously alluded to it as a “breach,” a “violation,” and an “infringement” of the “proclamation,” was here treated as an “inconsistency.” Meanwhile, at Kirkcaldy (Nov. 26), Sir William Harcourt contended that the question of a breach of faith had been too much discussed with reference to this or that document; while at Glasgow (Dec. 6), Mr. Asquith sought to explain away the original charge by stating that it was never meant to have any personal application. Mr. Morley returned to the subject in a speech at Bristol (Dec. 9), when he estimated that the cost of the frontier operations would be 10,000,000*l.* On the following night, at the same place, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the amount would probably not exceed 2,500,000*l.*

Lord Salisbury addressed a mass meeting at the Albert Hall in connection with the annual conference of Conservative and constitutional associations (Nov. 16), and dealt chiefly with Indian and foreign questions, and the question of London municipal government. Reference has already been made to Lord Salisbury’s observations on India. Replying to Mr. Bryce, who in a speech at Aberdeen (Nov. 15) had criticised the new treaty with France in regard to Tunis as an undue concession, he defended the treaty as an advantageous arrangement in the circumstances. If there were a system of life insurance for States Tunis would be deemed “an uncommonly bad life, and no decent office would undertake it.” In having a treaty with France that would last as long as France, instead of a treaty with Tunis that would only last as long as Tunis, the cotton trade of the country, at all events for the next fifteen years, would be much the better off. Replying next to Mr. Asquith, who had said at Rochdale (Nov. 10) that in Madagascar, Siam, and elsewhere, the part of England during the last two years had been “to scold, to protest, and to give way,” Lord Salisbury went into some detail. He said it was true that Siam had been deprived of some of its territory. The French Government had been allowed by the English Government—he did not say that the English Government ought to have prevented it—to despoil Siam of all its territory on the other side of the

Mekong, of twenty miles of territory on this side, and of the so-called temporary occupation of valuable provinces. But the English Government which acquiesced in all this was that of Mr. Gladstone. There was a small territory far in the hills, and almost destitute of population, which was claimed by both England and France, in respect of native pledges of allegiance which had been given to both alike. What was to be done? The Government had first thought of arbitration, but the place was so unhealthy that no arbiter would go there, and it would have been too costly to bring the people over to London or Paris. In the circumstances the French Ambassador and he (Lord Salisbury) had resorted to a vulgar plan known in commerce—they had split the difference. A great river happened to pass through this territory, dividing it into approximately equal shares, and England took the western share and France the eastern. The charge of giving way to France in regard to Madagascar was, Lord Salisbury said, the cruellest thing of all. Both of the French expeditions to Madagascar—that which established a protectorate and that which annexed the country—were anterior to the coming into office of the present Government. Mr. Gladstone was in office when the first expedition did its work, and Lord Rosebery was Prime Minister when the second went out.

In the course of a brief reference to affairs in South-Eastern Europe, Lord Salisbury said that her Majesty's Government was a British Government and had to look to British interests. They had the highest respect for those who had enthusiasms on the Greek or Turkish side, but they could not allow the motives of such persons to weigh with them. If they did so, they would be "exactly in the position of trustees, full of philanthropic zeal, who paid all the money of those who entrusted it to them to a hospital, instead of spending it on the persons to whom the trust belonged."

Passing on to speak of the government of London, the Prime Minister said there were statesmen who had fallen victims to the complaint known as "megalomania," the passion for big things simply because they were big. While he revered the London County Council for the amount of time and labour they bestowed fruitlessly upon the public good, he thought we should have obtained more efficient machines if we had been content to look upon London as what it was—not one great municipality, but an aggregate of municipalities. The question would not be solved unless they gave a large portion of the duties at present performed by the London County Council to a number of smaller municipalities, elected within narrower areas; and he had little doubt that some legislation on the subject would be proposed by the Government in the ensuing session.

Sir William Harcourt's first appearance on a platform during the recess was made at Dundee (Nov. 25). The Op-

position campaign had mainly, up to this time, consisted of the speeches of Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith in the Montrose Burghs and East Fife, and it was regarded as singular that the campaign should be continued by Sir William Harcourt in the same region. Scotland, moreover, was roughly considered to be Lord Rosebery's ground, and its invasion by Lord Rosebery's rival gave occasion for speculations that were entertaining and personal but were hardly based on any more tangible foundation. Addressing a public meeting in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee—after having during the day received the freedom of the city—Sir William entered at once upon a characteristic attack on the Unionist position. "To hear some people talk one would suppose," he said, "there was a Unionist Columbus who had discovered the British Empire, and sailed in a *Mayflower* of his own to the British Colonies." But the colonial empire of England—the greatness of that empire—was due to the influence of self-government, and self-government was given to the colonies by the Liberal party. That party had been challenged to say what principles once held by them they had abandoned, and he accepted the challenge. They had abandoned nothing. They had not gone over to the enemy. They had not to apologise for having joined the Tories. "Have we, who have given the great gift of self-government to the colonies, . . . have we any cause to despair of self-government for Ireland?" The Government had appointed a commission to tell them what to do about the drink question: "They have rejected our measure, but what is theirs? For my part, I ask why we should abandon the belief in the democratic principle that in some form or other the cure of this, as of all social evils, ought to be found in the voice of the people." It was in Scotland that the Duke of Devonshire declared that the question of Disestablishment ought to be determined by the opinion of the majority of the Scottish people. "And since when, I ask, has the Liberal party become ashamed of the doctrine which is its vital breath—civil and religious equality before the law, and the denial of the right to any special creed of preference by the state?" Proceeding, Sir William Harcourt reaffirmed the demand of the Liberal party for electoral reform, land reform, and the popular control of schools subsidised from public money.

But there was one question, he went on to say, that governed the rest—the question of the House of Lords. He quoted strictures on the House of Lords from speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and Lord James of Hereford, and added: "Now that is the Liberal creed on the subject of the House of Lords. They ask us which of our principles we have abandoned. Do they adhere to theirs? No; but we continue to hold that it is intolerable, that it is dangerous, that the House of Lords should possess and exercise the power to delay, to neutralise, to mutilate, to reject legislation decreed by the

representatives of the people. By that we stand, by that we shall stand till this wrong is redressed." It was said that they aimed at too much. He was not ashamed of that. It was a great deal better than aiming at too little. "You are not to judge a great party by the accidents of to-day or by the fortunes of a single election." No great causes were ever carried all at once. "Sometimes measures are carried by their legitimate authors; not seldom after years of inveterate opposition they are adopted as the price of political existence by their natural enemies. . . . But let us take care that we get the genuine article. When the shopman deserts the old firm and sets up in business for himself you scrutinise the goods he supplies. Take care you do not get margarine Liberalism."

Sir William Harcourt claimed that the late Government had effected far more in the way of useful legislation and in far less favourable circumstances, than the present Government. With respect to foreign affairs the Opposition had been blamed for not moving a vote of censure on ministers for their Greek policy, which was indeed humiliating for England. The truth was that they were refused all knowledge of what the British Government were doing at any given time. When they asked they were referred to the French Prime Minister for information. They gave notice of a motion to declare that the forces of the Crown should not be used against Greece, autonomy in Crete not being established. It then appeared that Lord Salisbury had himself laid down this principle, so that the reason for the motion was gone. Afterwards Lord Salisbury abandoned the position he had taken up, but of that the Opposition knew nothing until too late.

Speaking on the following day at Kirkcaldy (Nov. 26), Sir William Harcourt discussed the Chitral question, Little Englandism, bimetallism, and the expenditure on the Army. To his observations on the last-mentioned subject reference will be made in a subsequent part of the present chapter. It has already been said that he thought the question of a breach of faith in India had been too much discussed with reference to particular documents. In his view the incompatibility of the present state of things with the proclamation rested on broad facts. It was in reference to a remark on the frontier operations that he said: "You will be told that this is Little Englandism, and we hear that this and many other foolish enterprises are called extensions of the empire." He was as willing as anybody that there should be reasonable extensions of the empire, but he liked to see some advantages from the process. It was uniformly said in Asia and Africa that extensions were necessary to our trade, but he believed that a great deal more trade was to be got, in spite of tariffs, out of civilised nations than would ever be got from wildernesses of savages.

The National Liberal Federation, warned by divisions of opinion at its previous meetings, sought in advance of the meet-

ing announced to be held in December to learn the views of the party as to the programme which should be adopted. With this object circulars inviting expressions of opinion were issued to the Liberal associations of the country. In the result, the majority of opinion was found to be in favour of registration reform as a main item of policy, and of certain other reforms as subordinate items. Various associations were in favour of extreme proposals identified rather with the Radical than with the more moderate section of the party, but the support given to these proposals did not in the view of the Federation Executive justify their being incorporated in the party programme. Accordingly, at Derby (Dec. 7), the Federation Executive met the delegates with registration reform as the leading item on the agenda. In the train of registration reform, and embodied in the same resolution, was a declaration for the payment of members; while another clause of the resolution reiterated the opinion of the federation that the House of Commons ought no longer to be subjected to the veto of an hereditary, unrepresentative and irresponsible House of Peers. The chairman remarked on the desirability of attempting those reforms only on which the associations were united, but the delegates were resolved upon taking their own course. They rejected the elaborate proposal for registration reform in favour of manhood suffrage, and another amendment in favour of giving the suffrage to women was also carried. The meeting also declared, against the wishes of the Executive, for the extension of the hours of polling.

The Political Committee of the National Liberal Club also issued a circular to the Liberal and Radical associations, inviting expressions of opinion on the lines of policy which the party should be advised to pursue, and the tenor of the replies was made known on the eve of the meeting of the National Liberal Federation. The committee stated that there was "a general consensus of opinion that no real progress can be anticipated until Parliament is itself democratised, and, consequently, that this reform should have precedence of all others." The democratisation of Parliament appeared to include, besides the abolition of the House of Lords, "such a delegation of legislative powers as would enable each component nationality of the United Kingdom to manage its own affairs, due regard being paid to the exceptional position of Ireland, and to a loyal fulfilment of the pledges of the Liberal party to Irishmen." In announcing the purport of the replies the committee said that if the reform of Parliament was to be effected, all parliamentary candidates must be pledged to it as a condition of Radical support, adding: "There must also be a clear understanding that no Liberal Government will assume office unless it receive the assurance of having powers to create, if necessary, a number of peers sufficient to break down any resistance on the part of the Upper House to the limitation of its legislative powers."

These indications of extreme opinion, especially as coming, in the case of the National Liberal Federation, from an authentic party organisation, were not a little disturbing to the counsels and inner conclaves of the party. The absence from the proposals of the National Liberal Federation of any reference to the party objects hitherto put in the front rank—Home Rule, Disestablishment, Local Veto—was especially remarked upon, and Mr. Dillon, speaking at a meeting of the Irish National Federation at Dublin (Dec. 15), said that with such a programme as that indicated in the Derby resolution there could be no alliance whatever between the Liberal party and the Irish Nationalist party.

Two days after the meeting of the National Liberal Federation Mr. Morley addressed a Liberal meeting at Bristol (Dec. 9), and had the courage—unless it was to be called the weakness—to ignore the Federation and its resolution altogether. But he said that he had been counselled by political friends to drop various pieces of Liberal policy—and he indicated Home Rule, the Local Veto, and Disestablishment—because they had contributed to the Liberal defeat. “Anything for a quiet life!” he exclaimed. But he found that if he put away all the things he was advised to drop he should be left in a condition of political nakedness, and he did not think it was a good plan to enter on an arduous campaign by hauling down all your flags. For his own part, and speaking only for himself, he was not prepared to haul down a single flag. After reaffirming the obligation upon the party to proceed with their Home Rule and Local Veto proposals, he dealt at some length with the question of the House of Lords. He held, as he had done before, that a general attack upon the privileges of the peers, whether with reference to past abuse of those privileges or on the abstract ground of the indefensibility of the hereditary principle, would inevitably miscarry. They must have an occasion. The House of Lords must resist the popular will upon some measure. That would be their opportunity. He also held that they must aim, not at changing the composition and constitution of the Upper House, but at limiting its powers.

On another subject, that of foreign affairs, Mr. Morley spoke with equal frankness. He said :—

“You have seen references made to the conduct of the Government in the matter of Tunis and Siam and Madagascar, and indeed I rather think that at the Colston Banquet here a Liberal friend of mine used language rather critical of the concessions which the Government had made in these three cases. I cannot persuade myself that it is our business as Liberals to imitate the temper and echo the strident clamour of Lord Salisbury’s jingo supporters. It seems to me that we ought to encourage him in his resistance to those jingoes, and I confess I cannot consent—however much capital we might make out of the applause of the wrong people—I cannot consent to

put any one of these pacific compromises under the party microscope."

At High Wycombe, where he laid the foundation stone of a new Conservative club (Dec. 10), Mr. Balfour remarked on the discrepancy between Mr. Morley's utterances at Bristol in regard to the House of Lords and some other official Liberal pronouncements. From a tactical point of view Mr. Morley had no doubt given his party the best advice, though if they deferred their attack on the peers till the peers rejected a measure evidently desired by an enthusiastic and united people, they would have to wait a very long time indeed.

It is only necessary to record two other speeches on general political topics. In one of them, at Stockton (Dec. 15), Mr. Asquith said that there were only two possible solutions of the House of Lords question. One was to make the veto of that House suspensory and not definitive—either limited in point of time or inoperative as against a second or third declaration of the will of the House of Commons. The second solution was to enable either House, when there was an irreconcilable difference between them, to refer the pacific issue to the judgment of the nation. As between those two ways he did not pronounce an opinion, but he thought that the Liberal party should seriously consider them.

The other speech was one in which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Edinburgh (Dec. 20), with evident reference to the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation and the National Liberal Club, deprecated what he called programme-mongering. It was open, he said, to three objections. The first might be stated as a broad proposition. He did not think it was good tactics in any case to do precisely the thing that the other side wanted them to do. In the second place, he should have thought it was not very wise in any warfare, sham or real, to give the earliest possible information to the enemy of their intentions and objects. To exercise a little reticence might be unkind, and might even be considered discourteous, but it tended to success. There was a third and stronger reason. There was a Scotch proverb that "burnt bairns dread the fire." Liberals were not without their experience of an unauthorised programme, and they had found that this amateur work might cause mischief.

The Army was a subject of much discussion as the year wore on, and the doubts and criticisms suggested from the point of view of a layman by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Cutlers' Feast were freely urged in newspaper articles and otherwise. There were expert criticisms and recommendations in plenty on Army organisation, and a valuable series of papers dealing with the whole subject was contributed to the *Times* by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster. Sir Charles Dilke, an able expert on questions of defence, speaking at a meeting of the Young Men's Radical Association at Bath (Nov. 18), said that there was

no more important Radical reform than Army reform. The national expenditure involved was gigantic. Unfortunately, however, there was reason to suppose that the War Office, instead of proposing a reform, had asked only for eight battalions, which, on the present system of recruiting and enlistment, they would not obtain. He had committed himself to his own remedy. The difficulty was India; and he had shown how, with short enlistment for home service, and voluntary enlistment for long service of men who had served for a couple of years in the home Army, the needs of India could be met without jeopardising our home reserves. There were some who thought that all that was necessary was to provide for the fleet, and he agreed that the stronger our Navy the less probability of war. When, however, those who had seen the Jubilee Naval Review and had welcomed during the jubilee the representatives of the colonies seemed to think that nothing more was needed, he must point out that the practical power of the empire, at a moment's notice, was represented only by the fleet, which cost far less than was spent upon the land forces of the empire, and which itself was not provided either with an adequate supply or with a sufficient virtual reserve of men.

A few days later, in a speech at Birmingham (Nov. 29), Mr. Chamberlain gave prominence to the question of the Army, and broadly indicated what the plans of the Government were. They had no intention, he said, of rivalling the armies of the continent, or of imitating the continental policy of conscription or compulsion. "We intend," he continued, "to bring our small Army—for it always will and must be small—we intend to bring it up to the increasing needs of the empire; but we intend, above all, that it shall be so organised and equipped that not only shall it be sufficient for the purposes of a great colonial empire, which, as you will see, is daily making calls upon it, but that it shall also be sufficient to meet an emergency which, although it may be improbable, is still, according to the best authorities, not impossible in these days of rapid steam communication—that even the largest and most vigilant Navy might be unable to prevent a catastrophe if it were not sufficiently supported. That is our policy and intentions. Coupled with that is the earnest desire on our part that in the changes which we have to propose we may be able to make the position of the ordinary soldier most honoured and most desirable."

In his speech at Kirkcaldy (Nov. 26) Sir William Harcourt contended, with apparent force, that the money spent on the Army ought to provide a sufficient strength of troops; but he argued with less force against an increase of numbers, on Lord Wolseley's statement that 70,000 men could be collected at the ports of embarkation before the ships could be provided to take them abroad. After quoting the opinions of Conservative military critics who had "talked of the old fossils of the War Office," and had said that "the only thing was to do away with the

War Office," and the view of the *Times* newspaper that "the War Office will never solve the problem. The War Office has lost the confidence of the country. The condition of the Army is deplorable, and its cost is enormous," Sir William continued:—

"Its cost is enormous, it is true, but are you going to make that cost more enormous if the War Office has lost the confidence of the country and has put the Army into a deplorable condition? They will devote more millions, we are told, as soon as Parliament meets for this purpose. For my part I will be no party to voting those millions until I am satisfied that those millions are required. We are not going to vote millions for old fossils. We are not going to vote millions for a War Office which the *Times* describes as having lost the confidence of the country. The Liberal party have never been wanting in their desire and determination to place the defences of this country upon a proper footing, whether in the Navy or in the Army. They do demand to know that the money of the people and the taxes of the people are voted for proper purposes and administered by the proper men."

The last word was spoken on the subject by Lord Lansdowne, in an exhaustive speech at Edinburgh (Dec. 9). He claimed that the military system of the country was sound in theory and better in practice than was popularly supposed. The battalions abroad contained quite as large a proportion of men of good fighting age as they ever had done. Even our home battalions, though they contained more young men than they did, contained on an average as many men over twenty years of age as in the time of long service. Moreover, on November 1 last there was only one home battalion that could not be raised to war strength and rendered fit for active service by replacing the men of less than twenty with its own reservists. So far from the Reserve being a bogus force, as was alleged, it was to be remembered that on the three occasions on which the men, or a part of them, had been called out for active service, over 90 per cent. presented themselves, the absence of most of the remainder being satisfactorily accounted for. The absences from periodical drill were microscopically small. It was also said that reservists failed to obtain civil employment and that our workhouses were full of them. That was, to say the least of it, a great exaggeration. That a certain number of ex-soldiers were to be found in the tramp wards he did not doubt; that many were Army reservists he entirely refused to believe. During the last twenty years more than 600,000 recruits had passed into the regular Army, not counting 500,000 or so who had entered the militia. Could they be surprised that among these there should be a certain number of failures and bad characters? Every year we turned out of the Army for misconduct about 1,600 men, besides a large number of invalids. Those were the failures of the profession; they accumulated, and we could

scarcely be surprised to find them forming a part of the vagrant population of the country. Weak points in our system there certainly were. We wanted not only more men, but an improved organisation.

"I am not satisfied," Lord Lansdowne continued, "that the present organisation of the infantry in groups of two battalions each, one of which is supposed to be always abroad and the other always at home, is an ideal organisation. It seems to me to be wanting in elasticity and to be too easily disorganised whenever the exigencies of the service require the simultaneous absence of both battalions. If you suddenly send out of the country the battalion which should be at home you place both battalions in the position of being without a support at home. I hope, if the country gives the battalions which we require, to take the opportunity of organising a part, at all events, of the infantry on a basis of groups consisting not of two, but of four battalions."

Then there was the question of employing the reservists, whom we could not now touch except in the case of an invasion or a great war, for the purpose of meeting lesser emergencies:—

"We are in this dilemma with regard to our reservists, that if we do not employ them in this manner they do not help us to meet the kind of emergency with which we are most frequently confronted. On the other hand, if we render them liable to be called up on such occasions, we are told, and not without some show of reason, that we spoil their chance of civil employment. We see our way to a reasonable compromise, and we propose to take power to make a special contract with a small number of our reservists, under which they shall, during the first year of their reserve service, and in consideration of an extra payment, agree to rejoin the colours if we require them, not, of course, for prolonged service out of the country, but for actual warlike operations, although those operations may not be on a scale sufficient to justify us in calling out the whole Reserve." As to the quality of recruits, about 50 per cent. enlisted at the nominal age of eighteen, which often meant that they were really younger. The standard of height—5 ft. 3½ in.—was now lower than it had been for years, and we enlisted about 30 per cent. below it, these being men who bid fair to reach the standard in reasonable time. Possibly a little too much was made of the question of height. The Gurkhas, who were among the finest troops in our Indian Army, were of very short stature. Lord Roberts had told him that our present requirements as to the physical development of officers would have excluded him. To raise the standard of age was impracticable, because all the evidence went to show that we must take our recruits young, or we should not get them at all. What we must do was not to cease taking young recruits, but to take them with our eyes open, upon the understanding

that till they reached a certain age they would be returned as boys, paid as boys, and not included in the effective strength of our battalions. That was, in principle, what was done in the Navy, and with satisfactory results.

Then the Government desired generally to make the soldier's condition a better and more hopeful one. They would earnestly invite the co-operation of municipalities and of great employers of labour in securing him civil employment after his years of service, and they hoped the military authorities might be able to help in two ways—first, by making sure that when the soldier was an applicant for civil work they should be in a position to furnish his intending employer with full and trustworthy information regarding his antecedents and character; secondly, by endeavouring to give the soldier while serving with the colours the chance of learning some trade which would make it easier for him to find work when his term of service expired. It was further proposed, if possible, to increase the pay of efficient soldiers up to a clear shilling a day, partly by abolishing the grocery stoppage, which at present reduced the nominal shilling to ninepence, partly by adding to his daily pay a portion of the "deferred pay," which, as matters stood, constituted a bribe to the soldier to quit the colours. They wished also to try the experiment of enlisting recruits in the first place for three years, with the option of longer service later on, so that a man might try a soldier's career before committing himself to it. Of course, such an experiment would have to be made with great caution. Other points on which the Government set special store were the strengthening of our field artillery and the establishment of a closer connection between the militia and the line—which would include the grant of a larger number of commissions in the regular forces to militia officers, and more frequent service of regular officers in the militia. Towards the close of his speech Lord Lansdowne adverted to the difficulties in the way of reducing the cost of the Army. The great bulk of our military expenditure came under two categories—expenditure which you could not touch even if you wished, and expenditure which you ought not to touch even if you could.

This is necessarily a brief account of Lord Lansdowne's speech, the report of which filled nearly five columns of the *Times* newspaper. That journal described it as "the most hopeful pronouncement upon military affairs by a Secretary of State that the country has listened to for a long time."

It is not unfitting that this record of the year should end with a warlike note, for such a note was certainly in the air. The fight between labour and capital was still going on at home; there was war on the Indian frontier; the embers of insurrectionary war smouldered in Crete; and in the far East a critical situation had been brought about by the seizure of a Chinese port by Germany, and the apparently aggressive intentions of

Russia at Port Arthur. On the other hand, the political situation at home was an undisturbed one. The Government had perhaps lost ground, but the Opposition had not gained it. Trade was good, notwithstanding the transfer of engineering orders to foreign firms; consols were high and steady; and the outlook on the whole was not a gloomy one.

CHAPTER V.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I. SCOTLAND.

THE ardour with which the cry for the substitution of the term British for acts of which the credit fell equally on the dwellers north and south of the Tweed, bore witness to the fact of how completely English and Scotch were mingled in advancing the history of Great Britain. There was, therefore, something intelligible, if not wholly reasonable, in the demand that everything concerning the joint interests of the two kingdoms should not be attributed to the English alone. The affront, however, which some of the more extreme Scotch Home Rulers attempted to foster on this ground, was little more than visionary, for at best the grievance was a sentimental one, and the confusion of two nations under the title of the more numerous deceived no one who was at all interested in the matter. It was more probable that the importance attached to this so-called English exclusiveness arose from the absence of any more substantial grievance, and it was eagerly pounced upon by a section of the advanced Radicals who were prepared to put back the government of their country to the form existing on the accession of Queen Anne.

More general interest was aroused by an attempt on the part of the butchers in the West of Scotland to prevent the co-operative stores retailing meat at a lower standard of prices than that adopted by the retail trade generally. Pressure was at first put by the butchers on the auctioneers to suspend the weekly sales of stock, but as the co-operators speedily found means of supplying their stores in other ways the only sufferers were the auctioneers.

More serious, however, was the engineering strike which promptly spread from the Thames to the Clyde. Much difficulty was found in keeping the strike from extending to other trades, but although work, especially in the ship-building trade, was in a degree retarded by the want of engineers, the actual harm done to the large firms was scarcely appreciable. It was not expected that the tonnage built on the Clyde in 1896 could be maintained, but the falling-off was far less than had been anticipated.

Scotland had no cause to consider herself neglected by politicians, Liberal or Conservative, for the leaders of all parties seem to have vied with each other in addressing Scotch constituencies. Sir William Harcourt, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith and Mr. John Morley in turn explained the Liberal position and policy, while the Ministry was ably defended by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Balfour. Lord Rosebery made at least half a dozen speeches, from which all trace of partisanship was excluded, and although appeals, loud and frequent, were made to him to resume a *rôle* in political life, he showed no disposition to accede to the half-veiled invitations of his friends.

So far as might be judged from parliamentary contests there was no marked change in the opinions of the Scotch electors. At Forfarshire, the seat held by Mr. White of Balruddery, which he had wrested from the Unionists at the general election, became vacant, and Captain Sinclair, who had before sat for a Scotch constituency, came forward to champion the Radical cause. The Unionists again put forward Hon. C. M. Ramsay, who had gained the seat at a bye-election when the Radicals were still in office. His efforts on this occasion, however, were not successful, and Captain Sinclair retained the seat for his party by an increased majority. In the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow there was also an election, occasioned by Sir George Trevelyan's withdrawal from political life. Here the Radicals put forward Sir Charles Cameron, who had lost his seat in another division at the general election, and he was returned, although with a decreased majority, against the Solicitor-General for Scotland.

If politics were dull and wanting in lively incidents, in ecclesiastical matters some excitement was infused into the proceedings of the General Assembly of the National Church, which was called upon to pronounce upon the orthodoxy of the views of the minister of Kilmun, Argyllshire. He had been suspended for a year in the hope that he would at least explain away certain opinions expressed in a volume entitled "The Saviour in the Newer Light," which it was believed were held by a very considerable section of the ministers of the Established Church. In the General Assembly, however, the more orthodox or High Church party held the majority, and the case was remitted to the Presbytery of Dunoon to deal with. This body promptly deposed the author of the incriminated volume, who was thus left without any power of appeal. His sympathisers, who formed the minority in the General Assembly, subsequently formed themselves into a National Church Union, whose avowed object was to press the subject of "creed relaxation" upon the attention of clergy and laity. The orthodox party, represented by the Scottish Church Society, found the occasion propitious to urge a revival of ecclesiastical discipline, although its leader, Dr. John

Macleod, minister of Govan, declared that it had no sympathy with "sacerdotalism." This society held a meeting at Aberdeen towards the close of the year, and proposals were made to revive catechetical instruction and to stem the increase of rationalism.

The movement for union between the United Presbyterians and the members of the Free Church was reported to be going on satisfactorily during the year, although no opportunity of testing its reality was afforded. At the same time the rival pilgrimages to Iona by Presbyterians and Roman Catholics to celebrate the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Columba, showed that the old hatred of the older Church and its practices had died away.

The re-establishment of the union formerly existing between the University of St. Andrews and University College, Dundee, was not completed during the year, the validity of the ordinance, approved by the Queen in Council, having been challenged and the intervention of the law invoked. Meanwhile the decreasing popularity of the Scotch universities was obvious, but the falling-off in the number of pupils at the universities, and especially in the medical schools, was probably in some degree due to the increased stringency of the preliminary examinations.

II. IRELAND.

The calm which had settled over Ireland during the previous year, and was claimed as the result of Mr. John Morley's sympathetic administration, continued unbroken during the year, when, so far as could be gathered from public utterances, the memory of his name had altogether faded. Possibly Mr. Gerald Balfour might have followed unwittingly in his predecessor's footsteps, but considering the attacks made in Parliament upon the latter's policy, this identity of means towards the same end could not be seriously asserted.

The question of the "taxable capacity" of Ireland in relation to the taxable capacity of Great Britain had been started in the autumn of 1896, and the unanimity with which this grievance had been voiced by all sections of Irishmen showed how strongly it had taken hold of the popular imagination. The Act of Union undoubtedly contained provisions for the separate financial treatment of the two countries, but in 1817 the separate Exchequers were united; in 1819 the Tobacco Duties were assimilated, to be followed in 1842 by a similar treatment of the Stamp Duties, in 1853 of the Income Tax and in 1858 of the Spirit Duties. The financial system of Ireland was therefore practically identical with that of Great Britain, and it seemed at first sight not only unwise but unjust to limit Ireland's share of remission under the Agricultural Rating Act, 1896, as the Government proposed. Ireland being almost wholly an agricultural country was clearly entitled to as much

consideration as the richer partner, and a real or at least a patent grievance was created by its preferential treatment, apart from the more intricate questions as to the fair and true basis of taxation. With the opening of the session further discussion of the matter was relegated to Westminster, but the speakers in favour of a more liberal treatment of Ireland were supported by the unanimous feeling of all classes of Irishmen in their own country.

For the moment it seemed that the desire of the Irish Catholics to have a Catholic university of their own would be the first subject for consideration. On the eve of the session Dr. O'Dwyer, the Catholic Bishop of Limerick, expressed in weighty language the strong claims of those who wished to see a Catholic university equal in regard to endowments, library, and teaching power to Trinity College, Dublin. Nearly a quarter of a century had passed since Mr. Gladstone had made his first effort to obtain for Irish Roman Catholics this measure of justice; but after his failure no one seemed disposed to touch the question. As the debate in Parliament showed, there was practically a concurrence of Irish opinion on this subject, a few extreme Orangemen alone entering a formal protest, the Irish hierarchy and laity working cordially together. The subject, however, was not calculated to arouse so much popular sympathy as a general remission of taxes, and consequently the discussion was carried on in more restricted circles, but popular opinion was sufficiently strongly expressed to obtain the promise of speedy action by the Government.

The schisms in the Irish parliamentary party have been referred to elsewhere and need not be rehearsed, but it was evident that the need of an appeal to the Irish people was felt by the leaders of the struggle in Committee Room No. 15. Mr. Redmond was the first to take the field, and during the Easter recess called a meeting of the Parnellites at the Dublin Mansion House. He explained his desire to form an "Association of Independent Nationalists," with the following objects: (1) national self-government; (2) full civil and religious liberty; (3) independence of all British parties; (4) manhood suffrage; (5) redress of Irish financial grievances; (6) amnesty; (7) land-law reform and the development of Irish resources. His object was to include in this wide-spreading net all those who stood aloof from the National League. Mr. Redmond was careful to impress upon his hearers that the policy of the anti-Parnellites (Dillonites and Healyites alike) had brought the cause of national independence to its lowest point. A fresh effort therefore was necessary to obtain protection from "the shameless and admitted robbery" of Ireland by England. The Act of Union having been obtained by illegal methods, Ireland must not be content with the compromise of 1893, but must demand repeal. His first step towards the achievement of his aim would be to oppose every vote of money proposed in the House

of Commons as a protest against the unfair share of the burden imposed thereby upon Ireland. The practical application of this policy, as related elsewhere, ended in the suspension of Mr. J. Redmond and his immediate followers for protesting against the ruling of the Chairman of Committees. In some way, however, the Independent Nationalists aroused a feeling that the country's cause could not prosper until there was more harmony among the political leaders. Tentative suggestions—for the most part unauthorised—were put forward on all sides, and the good results arising from a general understanding were insisted upon. Possibly among the rank and file a real desire for the co-operation of all sections of the National party existed, but the personal ambition of the leaders prevented its realisation. When inaugurating the Cork Branch of the Independence League Mr. Redmond declared that he had not been approached by Mr. Dillon, nor by any one in Mr. Dillon's name, to discuss the situation, and to agree upon a course of united action. Probably neither Mr. Redmond nor Mr. Dillon nor Mr. Healy saw that any practical purpose could be served by merging their special differences in a combined policy. The position of parties in the House of Commons was such that neither united nor divided could the Irish members exert any influence in an important division, and consequently there was no reason why they should abandon their several lines of policy. When, therefore, Mr. Redmond announced his intention of accepting Mr. Balfour's scheme of local self-government, promised for the ensuing session, his primary object seemed to be that he would thus have the means at hand to hold up to scorn the Dillonites and the Healyites if they stood in the way of any pecuniary benefits arising out of the Local Government Bill.

The three sections had, however, an opportunity of showing the bond of their union when the address to her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee was carried in the House of Commons. They were also almost in harmony in their refusal to accept seats on the stands provided for members to view the procession, and the representative organs of the three parties showed even more unwonted unanimity in their efforts to depreciate the jubilee celebrations throughout Great Britain. It must be supposed that these papers faithfully represented a large section of Irish opinion, for except in Ulster jubilee day was marked only by a town and gown row in Dublin, by "funeral processions in Limerick," etc., and by appeals to shopkeepers to close their places of business. The partial success which attended these appeals was the more noteworthy, for the Irish people had hitherto always entertained cordial feelings towards the sovereign and the royal family, however strongly they may have resented the methods of government carried out in the King's or Queen's name, and so late as 1887 the Queen's jubilee had been observed almost universally throughout the country.

The often mooted project of a tunnel connecting Ireland and Great Britain was brought forward in a more practical shape in the course of the year by Mr. Arnold Forster and others, who wished the Treasury to grant a sum not exceeding 200,000*l.* to make the necessary preliminary surveys. The spot selected was the strip of sea between Stranraer and Larne; but the obvious fact that Belfast and Glasgow would be almost exclusively benefited, at least at the outset, gave the Treasury an excuse for not acceding to the request. The Nationalists as a body stood aloof, but they showed no hostility to the idea, so long as it was unrealised. On the other hand, Lord Charles Beresford's plea for a royal residence in Ireland excited considerable discussion, which on the whole was favourable to the idea. It was not suggested that the presence of a royal Prince in Ireland would at once make the people loyal and contented, but it was felt by many that much material prosperity would ensue if Ireland were treated in the matter of royal favour as liberally as Scotland had been during the Queen's reign. By others it was argued that the establishment of a royal Prince at Dublin would put an end to the viceroyalty, a constant symbol of separation between the two kingdoms, and that an outward and visible sign of absolute union, such as a royal Prince, might do much towards weakening the power of the Separatists. The reception of the Duke and Duchess of York on their visit to Ireland gave some colour to the views of those who believed in the efficacy of princes in politics. At Dublin where cold civility was recommended by the Nationalist leaders the welcome by the people was distinctly warm, and throughout their journey, which extended to the extreme south-west and ended at Belfast, the attitude of all classes, especially of the agricultural class in the south, showed that with a very little effort the personal tie between the people and the royal family could be reckoned upon. The tone of the Nationalist press proved that in this matter it was not an accurate exponent of popular sentiment. The rumour of a possible failure of the potato crop was seized upon by the writers of this shade of opinion to revive the memories of 1848—excluding, of course, all reference to the efforts made by England at that time to alleviate the appalling distress. Happily the exaggerated fears which found ready expression in certain newspapers, were allayed by the prompt action of the Government. There was doubtless a considerable falling-off in the harvest, of which great hopes had been entertained early in the summer, and in some districts, especially in the west, the potato crop had suffered irretrievably from the prolonged rain, but in no part was the damage done so great as to make relief impossible; and without committing itself to the demoralising expedient of relief works, the Government took every precaution to meet emergencies as they arose. Sixty-four Nationalist members, however, thought it advisable to memorialise Mr. Balfour, praying him to call Parliament

together for an autumn session in order to discuss means of relief, urging at the same time the necessity for reducing still further existing judicial rents and to establish relief works. Mr. Balfour declined to accede to the suggestion, on the ground that Irish questions would occupy a great portion of the regular session.

Towards the close of September the royal commission, appointed in deference to the wishes of the Irish landlords, as expressed in the House of Lords, was opened by Sir Edward Fry, an ex-Lord Justice of Appeal, as president. He explained that their business was not only to report facts as they found them, but also their opinion of the facts, and at the same time to act judicially. He appealed therefore for the maximum of light and the minimum of heat. He said that the subjects of inquiry were—fair rents as ascertained by the Land Commissioners and the Civil Bill Courts; the true value to be paid for a tenant's holding by a landlord exercising the right of pre-emption; and purchase under the Land Purchase Acts. He proceeded to point out the limitations of the inquiry, and to state the method of procedure which the commissioners had decided to adopt. An application on behalf of Ulster tenant farmers for a month's adjournment, on the ground that the tenants could not be properly represented as they were engaged in harvest operations, was refused, but the chairman said that if it appeared desirable in the course of the proceedings that they should sit elsewhere than in Dublin they would do so. Mr. Campbell, Q.C., then proceeded to open the landlords' case, criticising severely the procedure and practice of the sub-commission courts. He made no charge of personal misconduct against the sub-commissioners, but they had practically had delegated to them powers which were worked in such a way as to bring about grievous injustice, the head commissioners laying down no sufficient rules for their guidance, and the result being that the greatest divergencies and confusion as to principles and practice prevailed. The investigation in court was, he admitted, free from objection, but the subsequent proceedings, where the sub-commissioners (or, in some cases, only one of them) went out to inspect the farms and to decide rents wholesale, were an absurdity. Sufficient notice of this inspection was not given to the landlord, instances being cited in which there was uncertainty as to the farm to be inspected. Reasonable applications for postponement were refused, and in one case, where notice was received on the 10th of the month to inspect, adjudication had already taken place on the 9th. The inspection, at the best, was inadequate and perfunctory, taking place sometimes when the land was flooded or covered by snow. Mr. Campbell continued, dwelling on the undue weight given to the opinion of the court valuer, which was generally taken as final by the commissioners in the Land Courts of Appeal, so that such rehearings merely reaffirmed

the decision of the sub-commissioners. The parties had, he said, so little confidence in the rehearing that many cases were withdrawn which would otherwise have been pressed. As to occupation interest, he maintained that the Ulster tenant custom had been presumed to exist more widely than it did. Many appeals on this matter were pending. It had been established that whether the commissions were dealing with a low-rented or a high-rented estate the result was always the same—an average reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the National Federation, opened the case for the tenants. He said where the prices of agricultural produce had fallen to such an extent as to leave the farmer no profit for his labour, it was the duty of the sub-commissioners to say that no economic rent was left, and that no rent in such a case was a fair rent. He complained of the system of dissolving or breaking up a sub-commission that allowed large reductions, and suggested that there should be a rota by which sub-commissions would be changed, systematically and automatically, from one district to another. The reductions allowed to the Ulster tenants did not improve the value of their holdings, as was shown by the fact that a tenant selling his farm now would not get more for his interest than some farms would have brought some years ago. Mr. Harrington, for the National League, contended that the provisions of the act of 1896 cast upon the sub-commissioners the duty of ascertaining the value of a tenant's improvements, and making allowance for them. Dr. Todd, solicitor for the Ulster tenants, argued that the great fall in the prices of agricultural produce warranted the granting of greater reductions on the Ulster estates than the tenants of those estates had yet received. Mr. Commissioner Fitzgerald gave a description of the effect of the different Land Acts since 1860. The act of 1870 legalised what was known as the Ulster custom, and gave tenant-right outside Ulster. It gave tenants on quitting their holdings the right to compensation for improvements made by them or their predecessors in title, subject to considerable restrictions which had been modified by the act of 1896 very considerably, especially in regard to buildings not suitable to the holding, the tenant being now entitled to exemption from rent in respect of such buildings. Any party might commence action in either the Civil Bill Court or the Land Commission, and the proceedings could be transferred from the one to the other. If they began in the Civil Bill Court the Land Commission could transfer them to its court. In his opinion the rents were in many cases fixed too high. As to the point made that it was impossible to value the land apart from the buildings, and that, therefore, the deduction afterwards made on account of buildings was unfair, there were so many small holdings which had no buildings on them that he had never found any difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what a fair rent would be by separating the buildings and

the land. It would be impossible to give more than three days' notice of the intended inspection of a holding, and he thought no practical inconvenience arose. Admittedly the bulk of improvements in Ireland were made by the tenant. In England they were made by the landlord. He did not think a system of making the landlord claim and prove his own improvements would work out equitably. His opinion was that the proper way to fix a fair rent would be to send out a valuer and let him inquire on the spot; and witness would then, on the valuer's report, make out an order fixing the rent. Either party might demand a hearing before the sub-commissioners, with an appeal to the present tribunal. He would have no court valuation unless in exceptional cases. Mr. W. F. Bailey, who had for ten years been engaged as an assistant legal commissioner, also gave evidence, the most interesting portion of which was an account of the improved condition of the agricultural labourer. He said he had frequently made local inquiries in Co. Down, one of the most important tillage counties. There were twenty judicial rents fixed there in one district. He got a table of wages, and found that in 1880 a labourer for the half-year got 8*l.* 10*s.* with board, in 1890 9*l.* 10*s.*, and this year the wages had run up to 11*l.* This rate of wages applied to the best class of labourers. The wages of the average labourer in 1880 was 7*l.* 15*s.*, in 1890 8*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1897 9*l.* 10*s.* The wages of boys of fifteen had risen from 30*s.* for the half-year in 1880 to 5*l.* in 1890 and 6*l.* in 1897. There had been a progressive increase in the standard of living also. In 1897 the hours of labour were shortened by two hours, from six to six.

The commission subsequently held sittings in Cork and Belfast, and a mass of evidence was taken relating to the value of farms, the rise and fall in the price of produce, and the remarkably increased prices paid for tenant-rights, more or less in proportion with the reduction of rents by judicial decision or amicable arrangement. It had not, however, completed its sittings before the close of the year, and consequently its recommendations were unknown.

The annual meeting of the Parnellites was as usual held at Dublin and attracted a large and sympathetic gathering; but the speech of the president, Mr. John Redmond, was not very hopeful for the success of his cause. He repeated his firm belief in Mr. Parnell's principles, which would regenerate Ireland, but he feared "that the year 1898 would dawn over a weak, divided and demoralised people." He further declared that Ireland had been befooled by the Liberals, and until Mr. Dillon repudiated that party it was absurd to talk of union with him. The Parnellites, moreover, objected to the dominance of the Church in politics. The Mayor of Cork thought that the financial injustice done to Ireland might be met by amalgamating all the railways, reducing the charges of trans-

port by 50 per cent., and recouping the shareholders by a grant from the British Treasury. Mr. William Redmond wound up the meeting by calling for three cheers for the Afridis, because they were fighting England and were natives of India struggling for freedom. Notwithstanding the readiness with which this appeal was answered, there was little to show that the feelings of the Irish were more embittered against "the predominant partner," but at the same time there was not the least trace of any drawing together of the two peoples, except so far as improved trade and a generally higher level of social comfort might deter many from joining in useless agitation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I. FRANCE.

THE most distinctive feature in the course of home politics in France during the year was the progress made by *l'esprit nouveau*, or, in other words, the reconciliation of the leaders of the Moderate Republican party with the Catholic Church. In foreign politics a certain hesitation to accept the full consequences of the much desired alliance with Russia began to show itself. This friendship, it was felt, necessarily entailed greater friendliness towards Germany, and more strained relations with Great Britain—a policy by no means supported by the most enlightened public opinion. The approach of the general elections, moreover, of which the importance was recognised on all sides, obliged political parties to define more clearly their respective attitudes towards public questions.

The Radicals had entertained great hopes that the senatorial elections held in the first month of the year would have strengthened their position in the country. M. Léon Bourgeois was most active in carrying on the campaign which he hoped would considerably lessen the number of Conservatives in the Upper Chamber. The result singularly falsified these hopes. The Haute-Garonne and the Gers were the only departments where Radicals replaced the outgoing senators. At Toulouse the struggle had been carried on with the keenest rivalry, and every effort was made to oust the sitting members, M. Adrien Hébrard, political director of *Le Temps*, and M. Constans, who as minister had successfully withstood the Boulangist campaign. The efforts of the Radicals, however, were fruitless. At the second ballot M. Constans had a slight majority, but his opponents were able to demand a third trial, and on this occasion M. Paul de Rémusat, although he had notified his withdrawal, was returned. M. Constans nevertheless claimed the seat, and brought to the notice of the Senate the various irregularities of which he had been made the victim. Before the Committee of Inquiry had reported M. de Rémusat

died, and M. Constans was called upon to occupy the vacant seat without further appeal to the electors.

The final results of the senatorial elections showed 222 Republicans of various shades of moderate opinions, 40 Radicals and Socialists, and 30 Monarchists. Of the newly elected members 52 had in their programmes and speeches declared themselves opposed to any revision of the Constitution, while 16 were strongly in favour of it. Again 48 were hostile to the principle of a global and progressive income tax, but 14 adopted it unreservedly. There was thus little perceptible change in the composition of the Senate, which remained the citadel of Moderate Republicanism.

At the reassembling of the Chamber (Jan. 12), M. Loubet in the Senate and M. Brisson in the Chamber were re-elected Presidents without opposition. The latter in his inaugural speech surprised many of his friends by expressing the hope that the republic might "become tolerant; not only tolerant but generous, and open to all except conspirators." In these words M. Brisson, who sat for one of the divisions of Paris, clearly indicated the Clericals, whose present policy was nominally to accept the republican form of government, but actually to get possession of the parliamentary majority, and to revise the educational and the military laws which restricted the privileges of the Catholics. This was the actual line of cleavage between the Rallied and the older Republicans, and the Government, needing the support of both groups, found itself in an embarrassing position. In the Chamber their assurances were frankly republican; in the departments the *préfets* were instructed to conciliate the clergy, and to show every courtesy to the great landowners and to the Conservative members of the *conseils généraux*. This was the policy of tranquillity at home, balanced by activity abroad and by colonial expansion. Functions, at which a few years previously only those specially interested were present, were transformed into official ceremonies. The Hourst mission, on its return from a scientific expedition in the Soudan, was received at the Sorbonne (Jan. 15), ministers joining the committee of the Geographical Society in welcoming the travellers. Two days later, in the same hall, a committee formed by M. Bonvalot, the traveller, celebrated the second centenary of the birth of Dupleix, and again the Ministers of the Colonies and Public Instruction found an opportunity for making speeches. These speeches, doubtless, did not formally commit the Government, but they indicated very clearly the tendency of its policy; and the ratification by 305 to 138 votes of the appointment of M. Dourmer as Governor-General of the Indo-Chinese possessions showed that the Government was heartily supported by the Chamber.

The interminable question of sugar duties and sugar bounties next occupied the attention of the Chamber. The aggressive

policy of Germany had captured to a large extent the English market, and the French manufacturers were profiting but little from the burdens imposed on their account on French taxpayers. The Socialists, apparently from the desire to force the hand of the ministers, urged that the Government should retain in its hands the monopoly of sugar refining. M. H. Boucher, the Minister of Commerce, was, however, scarcely prepared to accept this extension of the powers of the State, and persuaded the Chamber to assent by 294 to 103 votes to the payment of a further premium on sugar exported.

If economical questions tended to provoke confusion among the various political groups, they rallied to their accustomed leaders at once on all questions relating to Church and School, and this was brought out very clearly in the election for one of the districts of Brest (Ushant), the old Chouan spirit of which had for a long period been represented in the Chamber by a priest. After the impetuous Alsatian Bishop of Angers, Mgr. Freppel, they had returned the supple and astute rector of the Catholic University of Paris, Mgr. Hulst. On the death of the latter, an abbé, Gayraud, previously a Dominican monk, managed to get himself accepted by the local committees, asserting that his candidature was approved at Rome. By these means he obtained an easy victory over his opponent, the Prince de Léon, who had been put forward by the royalists. This election attracted attention far and wide, for it indicated the tactics which the Catholics might at any moment adopt, and presaged nothing good for either Monarchists or Republicans, or any political party. A few days later the Chamber had to decide the validity of a doctor of medicine, returned by the district of Pontarlier, in succession to the witty Voltairian, Dionis Ordinaire. Dr. Grenier on being elected gravely announced himself to be a conforming Mussulman, and afforded the Parisians the edifying spectacle of performing the required ablutions in public. As there was no question of irregularity in the doctor's election, the Chamber took no heed of the eccentricities of their colleague, of which the Catholics alone saw the way to draw a profitable lesson from his earnestness in matters of faith. They allowed in fact no opportunity to pass, inside or outside the walls of Parliament, of attempting to put a curb upon the civil authorities in all matters concerning education and the management of religious houses.

It was not always that the Government found itself supported by the people in its attitude towards the Church party. At Bordeaux the students protested strongly against the official ceremonies arranged to mark the inauguration of the local university, and it was found that this hostility was not limited to the students only. The Minister of Public Instruction, consequently, thought fit to publish a circular (Feb. 1), in which he laid down the conditions under which public functionaries dependent on his department were permitted to form

associations. They would be allowed to form societies for mutual assistance, for helping others and for the study of methods of teaching, but acts of the Government were not to be discussed. In consequence of this order the general association of the *maîtres répétiteurs* was requested to modify its statutes or to dissolve itself, and it concluded for the latter.

The chief aim of the Government for some time was to avoid any explanation of their foreign policy, and with this object they endeavoured to fix the attention of the Chamber upon the discussion of the Budget. They succeeded so far in their purpose that the second provisional twelfth, or vote on account for the month of February, had to be taken, and then a further vote for the ensuing month, because the Senate had not had leisure to consider the financial proposals of the year.

The Budget of the year as finally laid before the Chamber showed an expenditure for France and Algeria of 3,385,367,484 fr. (135,414,700*l.*), showing an apparent reduction of about 8,000,000 fr. upon the expenditure of the previous year. In point of fact this apparent economy was illusory, and was due mainly to the postponement of certain inevitable expenditure, which was held over to be met by supplementary credits later in the year. The total was made up as follows: Public Debt, 1,250,000,000 fr.; Collection of Revenue and *Régie*, 374,000,000 fr.; State Functionaries and Services, 13,000,000 fr.; Army, 598,000,000 fr. for ordinary and 24,250,000 fr. for extraordinary expenses; Navy, 258,000,000 fr.; Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 211,500,000 fr.; Public Works, 214,500,000 fr. for ordinary and 137,500,000 fr. for extraordinary expenses, the latter including the construction of local railways, canals and such like, promised, but not executed; Colonies, 84,000,000 fr., a rapidly increasing service, but failing to keep pace with the wishes of the colonial party. The other departments showed no important change from the cost of previous years. To meet this expenditure the revenue was put down at 3,385,705,145 fr. (135,428,206*l.*), showing the narrow surplus of 337,661 fr. (13,506*l.*). The chief sources of revenue were: Direct taxes, 515,000,000 fr.; stamps, 529,000,000 fr.; monopolies and industrial undertakings of the State, 658,500,000 fr.

The Budget for Algiers, which was voted with that of the nation, showed a revenue of 53,800,000 fr., and an expenditure of 71,000,000 fr.; and in the latter was not included the maintenance of the 19th Army Corps, the fortresses or postal services of the colony, which were defrayed by their respective central departments.

When at length the Chamber felt itself freed from the monotonous work of voting supplies the members with the ardour of youth turned to foreign politics. Already M. de Mun had requested M. Hanotaux to throw some light upon the position of affairs in Crete, and had been invited to await

the publication of the yellow book; and M. Deloncle, the Egyptian champion, was even more eager to obtain from the Foreign Minister a statement in answer to Sir M. Hicks-Beach's speech in the House of Commons. M. Hanotaux, however, only read (Feb. 8) a very guarded reply which might be accepted as a counter-policy, but did not claim to be more than an explanation. A fortnight later MM. Cochin and Jaurès, representing two very opposing sections, agreed upon the terms of an interpellation on the Eastern question. They reproached M. Hanotaux with having allowed the Armenians to be massacred, and the Cretans to be left unaided in their struggle against their oppressors. M. Hanotaux taking his stand upon the necessity of maintaining the European Concert declined for France the honour of acting alone. M. Gréville-Réache presented a resolution pledging the Chamber to support a policy of peace and civilisation in Eastern Europe. And this having been rejected by 320 to 215 votes, MM. Martz and Lavertujon proposed another expressing confidence in the Government, which was adopted by 413 to 83 votes.

The next few sittings of the Chamber were occupied by M. Vaillant and his Socialist friends in discussing labour questions; their object apparently being to turn Parliament into an academy for the solution *ex cathedrâ* of social problems. A trifle more reality was given to the proceedings when the election of the Abbé Gayraud (March 4) came to be validated. On this occasion the deputy for Quimper, M. Louis Heinson, exposed at length but with taste the dangers which threatened the republic from the organisation of the Clericals. The Chamber ordered the speech to be printed and circulated, and further decided that a special commission should be sent to Brest to inquire into the circumstances of the recent election. This resulted in the discovery of an active and intelligent association extending over the whole of Western France, managed by the clergy, which practically controlled the Conservative and anti-Liberal groups. The Chamber, therefore, gained nothing by invalidating the election of l'Abbé Gayraud; it was in vain that he was shown to be a Dominican who had quitted the order under somewhat doubtful circumstances; he was again returned and by a much larger majority than before. And this triumph of a candidate whose defeat would under other circumstances have been certain, inspired the Neo-Catholics with hopes of which a congress later on was to make itself the interpreter.

Notwithstanding the activity of their rivals, the Republicans continued to display the utmost apathy. The elections to the Chamber (Feb. 28) consequent upon the transfer to the Senate of certain members of the former body affected about 127,000 electors, scattered over various constituencies, and of these 94,000 took part in the contests, of whom only 40,000 voted for the Republican candidates, and the second ballotings which

took place a fortnight later (March 14) resulted in the great majority of cases in favour of the Socialists or the Radicals. The Moderate Republicans happily saw the danger which threatened their existence, and at once decided to enter upon a propaganda. Associations were formed in Paris and throughout the provinces and grouped under the name of the Federation of Gambettist Associations. MM. Deschanel and Poincaré, representing the younger men, with MM. Barboux and Waldeck-Rousseau as veterans of the cause, were sent out to arouse the slumbering zeal of the champions of former fights for freedom. As, however, their views fell short of those of the electors of the great towns, always hostile to the Government, they found equally little favour with the agricultural electors, who regarded their opinions as too advanced and revolutionary, and the cause of the Moderate Republicans seemed in danger of suffering a temporary, if not final, eclipse.

For the moment political questions whether of foreign diplomacy or domestic administration aroused but a languid interest in senators and deputies and the public, and the Government was allowed to pursue its course at home and abroad without hindrance. In such a moment of dulness the revival of the Panama scandal was anticipated with feverish interest. The preliminary inquiry had been entrusted to M. le Poittevin, who for months had been carrying on his investigations with the aid of the criminal Arton who in return for the temporary relaxation of his prison discipline was ready to furnish accusations against senators and deputies. M. le Poittevin's report, when presented (March 27), originally requested permission to prosecute only three deputies, MM. Antide Boyer, Maret and Naquet, the last named preferring to remain in England until he knew the fate which awaited him. The result proved that he was fully justified in his estimate of the value of the charges brought against him and his associates. The carelessness and indifference to procedure exhibited by the examining magistrate were shown in the very first days, and culminated in the acquittal of the accused and the censure of the authorities charged with the case. The Chamber, in order to discuss the request to allow three of its members to be arrested, decided to hold an evening sitting. It began by requesting the magistrate to furnish the various documents on which his demand was based, but the magistrate's clerk had locked up all the papers in a box, and carried the keys off to the country. This occasioned a delay of eight-and-forty hours in the preliminary proceedings, and this might have been indefinitely prolonged had not the accused themselves requested to be relieved of their parliamentary privilege in order to be able to reply at once to the charges brought against them. M. Maret was then at once arrested, but the outcry against this summary act was so general that the next day he was provisionally set free. The Government had studiously held itself aloof from the proceed-

ings, and did its best to limit its part to that of seeing that the examining magistrate and the parliamentary commission did not interfere with the prerogatives of each other.

The pacific intentions of the Ministry in fact were recognised on all hands and the election of M. Hanotaux as a member of the French Academy (April 1) was not the least noteworthy mark of public satisfaction at his diplomatic as well as of his literary success. In order, however, to keep the balance of parties equal, the Academy at the same time elected M. de Mun, the leader of the Clerical party, as well as the nominee of the "ducs," a member of their body. These elections coincided with an important debate raised in the Senate by M. Joseph Fabre on the intrigues of the clergy. He moved that under no circumstances should foreign influences be allowed to enter the political field. The debate lasted over two sittings and finally adopted a resolution formed by MM. Demôle and Fr. Chauveau declaring that "the Senate, confirming its previous resolutions, repels once more any foreign interference in the domain of politics, confiding in the firmness and assurances of the Government to defend the rights of civil society." The following week the Cabinet had to face an interpellation raised by M. Berenger on the offences against decency and morality tolerated in certain journals and so-called literary and artistic *Cabarets*, especially on the north side of Paris. The debate served to show that the Government censure was exercised very loosely, but the Ministers of Public Instruction and of the Interior declared that they were fully armed with laws, and would not hesitate to put them in motion.

The record of business transacted in the Chamber was hardly so satisfactory. With great effort it managed to pass a much needed reform of the registry offices (*bureaux de placement*), but could come to no decision upon the organisation of the superior Army staff, and was equally unable to agree about the creation of an international jury to reduce the danger of an European war to a minimum.

The dulness of politics was not surprisingly mistaken by some for lassitude of the existing state. Prince Victor Napoleon thought to profit thereby by summoning a meeting of his partisans at Brussels, but the want of money was promptly discovered to be an unsurmountable obstacle to a party which no longer reconciled itself from above or from below; the old Bonapartists among the masses having turned toward Socialist doctrines, whilst their leaders, under the name of the Rallied, were merged in the right wing of the Republican party.

The Easter recess passed without any more noteworthy event than the Congress of Teachers in Secondary Schools, who were desirous to establish a sort of syndicate of the professorial body. The hostility of the Government to the formation of an elective body independent of, and probably hostile to, the Administration, was anticipated, and, as the event proved, this was

sufficient to render the movement fruitless. It was averred that the example set by the university functionaries would be promptly followed by those of other public departments, and the traditions of centralisation and of the omnipotence of the State would have been jeopardised. The spring session of the *conseils généraux* was marked by unbroken calm. A Paris committee had sent to each centre the draft of a resolution in favour of the active intervention of France on behalf of Greece. The *préfets*, having received no instructions from the Home Office, took no exception to the political nature of such a resolution, and in the majority of the departments it was passed as a mark of platonic sympathy. In the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, where the Radicals and Socialists were in a majority, the question arose of censuring M. Méline for having allowed the reopening of certain chapels and communities of monks closed since 1881. The *préfet* who presided remarked that the reopening in most cases had taken place under the Bourgeois Ministry, and that the Radicals had said nothing at the time. Nevertheless the *conseil* insisted upon its vote of censure, and the *préfet* having entered his protest left the meeting.

Similarly May Day, or the Labour *Fête*, formerly so much dreaded by the authorities, passed without the slightest disturbance. At Limoges only the police constables thought fit to present to the mayor and *préfet* the catalogue of their grievances and demands in common with the trades syndicates. This action seemed to be so incompatible with the discipline required for public functionaries that the three leaders of the movement were promptly dismissed from their posts.

The burning of the Paris Charity Bazaar caused a shock throughout the whole country. In the first moment of emotion all classes united to pay a tribute of sympathy and respect to the victims, and the death of the Duc d'Aumale following on the announcement that the Duchesse d'Alençon was amongst those sacrificed, was a further blow to the Royalist party, already greatly disorganised. At the funeral service at Notre Dame, at which the dignitaries of State attended, the preacher forgot the lessons of charity and goodwill which the catastrophe had called forth. In language recalling the harsh tone of the middle ages the Père Olivier extolled the work of the Church to the exclusion of all other, and spoke of the Divine wrath being kindled against those who would not accept the Church's teaching. The Ministry was consequently blamed for not having insisted upon having the sermon submitted to them previous to its delivery in the presence of the chief of the State. The Radicals naturally affected to see in the business the proof that the Méline Ministry was quite under the thumb of the Catholics.

On the reassembling of the Chamber at the end of May M. Brisson, the President, took occasion to deliver a speech in which he in some measure replied to Père Olivier. While ex-

pressing on behalf of the assembly a deep sympathy for the victims of the recent catastrophe, he protested against the intolerant and sanguinary doctrines of a theocracy altogether hostile to the generous instincts of France. The speech was well received, and its printing and posting in all towns and villages was voted. In several communes, however, especially in the west, many Catholic mayors absolutely declined to display a speech which, they asserted, offended their own convictions and those of their electors. This revolt, however, against authority was more than even the long-suffering Méline Ministry could bear. The recalcitrant or over-conscientious mayors were first suspended from their functions by the *préfet*, and subsequently unseated by presidential decree.

The moment consequently was hardly well chosen for M. Delcasse's interpellation on the general policy of the Government, which he accused of being the prisoner of the two sections of the Right. The Ministry defended its policy on the usual lines, and on a division being taken M. Delcasse's vote of censure was rejected by 274 to 239 votes, but in the ministerial majority 221 Republicans and Constitutionalists were supported by 53 members of the Right, so that the Government, whilst denying it was protected by the Reactionaries, was on this occasion most clearly saved by them.

After this critical trial of strength the regular work of the session was steadily resumed in both Chambers. In the Senate a law was finally passed profoundly modifying the whole system of criminal procedure by abolishing preliminary inquiries in secret, and permitting every accused person to be assisted by counsel in his interviews with the examining magistrate. To this timid approach to the British system the Minister of Justice had made every sort of objection and opposition, a course, however, which strengthened the Senate in its determination to carry a long-needed reform.

The Chamber of Deputies came to recognise that the existing course of procedure was more fitted to provoke wordy disputes and useless interpellations than to advance the legislative work of the session. It was therefore decided that in future Friday in each week should be set apart for the discussion of all measures dealing with the working classes, and that Saturdays should be exclusively reserved for interpellations by private members. The other days on which the Chamber decided to sit were to be devoted to the routine business of the session.

The renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France—which expired with the current year—was the subject of keenest discussion, and of considerable delicacy. The Socialists and Radicals insisted that the State should reserve to itself the right to create and administer a State Bank, but the majority of the Republican party were quite satisfied with the existing system. Both parties, however, were agreed that the State should participate to a greater extent in the profits arising from

the emission of bank notes. As to the application of this increased revenue there was some difference of opinion; some wished it to be paid over as a part of the general receipts of the year, while others wished it to be specially applied to the creation of land banks or societies of agricultural credit. These divergent views furnished materials for prolonged debates which extended over the greater part of the month of June. MM. Jaurès and Camille Pelletan on one side and MM. Krantz and Rouvier on the other were the leaders of the fray, but in the end the Government proposals were passed without serious alteration, the Chamber insisting that the governor and regents of the bank should not occupy seats in Parliament.

The Saturday interpellations were generally of a more exciting nature, and that raised by M. Basly on the strike at La Grande Combe was no exception to the rule. On the first day (June 5) a Socialist deputy, M. Gérault Richard, in his eagerness to emphasise the situation, roundly accused a number of his colleagues as *mouchards* (police spies). On being formally censured, involving temporary suspension from the service of the House, he refused to leave his place, and the President ordered a file of soldiers to enter and remove the recalcitrant member. A fierce hubbub, carefully fostered by the other Socialists, ensued, and some violent incidents were reported, but the Government was supported in its course by 345 to 179 votes, and the Socialists sought satisfaction in drawing up a scathing manifesto against M. Brisson's tyranny. The following Saturdays were taken up by a curious but highly interesting debate of which the practical object was never clearly stated. The Socialist party, which had hitherto met with little or no support in the country districts, was anxious to open a campaign on behalf of its views. The small proprietors, however, were somewhat obstinate in their opinions, and were distinctly hostile to all ideas of collectivism. In order to ascertain their wants, however, the Socialist deputies had drawn up and scattered over the country a long string of questions addressed to the small farmers and labourers. The replies, so far as received, did little to throw light upon the situation. This was not surprising, for the Socialists themselves were not agreed as to what they wanted. The pure revolutionists advocated the nationalisation of the soil without reference to large or small holdings, while others, appealing to the cupidity of the poor, proposed to nationalise only large estates and pleasure properties, reserving an extension of their programme until such a time as the political power was in their hands. M. Jaurès was the most outspoken of those who took part in the debate, which in fact he had provoked by his motion. He required three entire sittings to himself to explain his views on the agricultural crisis of which he was the chief witness. He announced himself as convinced of the hopelessness of any conciliation between the owners of the soil and those who desired to live by it. The

only solution was the absolute socialisation of all private property, and he declared that it was puerile to waste time in discussing the indirect or secondary means by which this idea could best be released. M. Deschanel evidently enjoyed the scathing reply (July 12) he made to the Socialist programme. He was ready to show that the so-called agricultural crisis of which so much had been made was felt only by the fairly well-to-do farmers, and that small holdings were not shrinking but were rapidly increasing in numbers. Beyond taking a vote for the printing and publishing of M. Deschanel's speech, the Chamber arrived at no conclusion, and the debate was adjourned until after the holidays.

Nothing in fact seemed to interfere with a speedy adjournment. The New Charter with the Banque had been renewed. The election of the Abbé Gayraud had been annulled, and 500,000 fr. had been voted for the President's journey to St. Petersburg. Suddenly, however, it occurred to some one that the financial reform, so confidently announced and solemnly promised by each party when in power, had never been so much as discussed. The Government, which at the last moment had withdrawn its income-tax proposals, because it did not dare tax the *rente*, was anxious to have the whole business postponed until the autumn, when it would be ready with a scheme for making good the loss accruing upon the enfranchisement of land not built upon. M. Gabriel Dufaure, however, opposed this course and carried his point by 270 to 245 votes, showing that the Government were at the mercy of every stray current of public opinion. M. Millerand at once insisted upon opening a general debate on the whole fiscal question. M. Cavaignac expressed his willingness to discuss then and there his views upon personal income tax, but the Government still hesitated (July 12) and an appeal for delay was at length accorded them by 270 to 257 votes. A few days later, when excitement had calmed down, M. Cavaignac's proposition to impose a general tax upon incomes from January 1, 1898, was opposed by the Right, and the Government found themselves supported by 282 votes, while their antagonists could only muster 249, and when the session was finally brought to a close (July 20) M. Méline was able to withdraw amid the prolonged cheers of the majority he had created and retained. The most critical period had been passed and it seemed more than likely that the Conservative Ministry would preside over the next elections.

The parliamentary recess was unbroken by any untoward events. The Radical party was busily engaged in attempting to reorganise its forces and to make good the losses due to the attraction of the Socialists on the one hand, and to the example of the Republicans who had followed the lead of MM. Waldeck-Rousseau and Poincaré, and had rallied to the support of the Government, on the other. A committee was formed ostensibly "to demand Republican reforms," and this programme alone

sufficed to indicate a change in party tactics. Hitherto, the Radicals had apparently claimed the monopoly among all parliamentary groups of putting forward excessive demands in language of studied exaggeration. Suddenly they took up a totally different policy, and instead of attempting to outbid the more extreme section of the party, they gave themselves infinite pains to attract the more moderate members. This modification of views, however, was only the reflection of what was going on inside the party. The former Radical chiefs, MM. Goblet and Clémenceau, were put aside and their places taken by MM. Bourgeois and Mesureur, who desired to substitute a constructive policy for a policy of mere opposition. The new Committee did not long delay the publication of its manifesto (July 21), and M. Mesureur was entrusted with opening the campaign. His speeches ultimately furnished the text upon which all other Radical orators founded their attacks upon the Cabinet when they accused M. Méline of being the puppet of the Reactionaries and the tool of the clergy. He insisted, moreover, upon a revision of the constitution and the adoption of a progressive income tax.

The Moderate Republicans, at the outset, who were sceptical as to the popularity of such a programme, were soon brought to a very different opinion. They found it expedient to establish in Paris a large Republican club, of which senators, deputies and leading men by their authority and foresight could exercise locally considerable political influence. The model taken was that of English political clubs, but, as the event proved, the scheme had to overcome many serious obstacles before attaining any practical results. M. Faure's visit to South-Eastern France was in every way successful. Commencing with literary *fêtes*—which culminated in the unveiling of a statue to Emile Augier at Valence—the President soon found himself reviewing troops, visiting frontier fortresses, and climbing mountain heights, thereby ingratiating himself with the military. His eagerness to make himself acquainted with every detail of the soldier's life, and his unfailing good humour made him popular with all classes. Paris, however, was for the moment busy with a new favourite, whose comings and goings were chronicled as minutely as those of the President. Prince Henri d'Orléans, son of the Duc de Chartres, finding in France too restricted a sphere for his activity, had passed many years of his life in travelling in remote parts of Asia and Africa. In the course of his wanderings in Abyssinia, he had, in writing to a Paris newspaper, expressed himself more frankly than discreetly on the conduct of Italian officers and men held prisoners by the Negus. These offensive remarks were seized upon by several Italian officers, who demanded satisfaction from Prince Henri before he had set foot on French soil. General Albertine, as the senior in rank, claimed the right to wipe out the insult done to the entire Army. Negotiations were opened up, and a

duel was in course of arrangement when the Comte de Turin, son of the sometime King of Spain, Amadeus, secretly left Italy and appeared in Paris. The Prince's intervention naturally put aside all other champions, and a meeting took place (Aug. 15), in which the Comte de Turin inflicted a serious flesh wound on his antagonist. The incident produced considerable sensation in both countries, and served to increase very sensibly the popularity of the Duc d'Orléans—but this feeling was purely personal towards the Prince, and in no way affected the head of the House, the Duc d'Orléans, whose political conduct had not been marked by any act of foolish and juvenile impetuosity.

Nothing troubled the calm which prevailed at the autumn meetings of the *conseils généraux* throughout the country. An incident which occurred at Marseilles was curiously indicative of the actual state of parties. The voting for the presidency had resulted in a tie, and M. Flaisières, the Socialist mayor, suggested that in the interval between the two ballotings both candidates should explain their political views; the majority of the council, however, declined to transform the sitting into a political gathering, and the more moderate candidate was elected. In nearly all the councils addresses were voted to the President of the Republic, expressing their sympathy with his visit to Russia.

This journey, which had been anticipated with feverish excitement throughout France, was marred by a single accident, which happened at the very outset (Aug. 8). One of the largest ships of war, the *Bruix*, forming part of the President's escort, was forced to return into harbour a few hours after quitting Dunkerque, having broken the piston-rod of one of her cylinders. This accident, slight in itself, produced a most unfortunate impression on the public mind, for it suggested that notwithstanding the enormous sums spent upon the Navy, a single squadron could not be sent to sea without complete overhauling. Had the Chamber been sitting at the time it would probably have gone hard with the Ministry, which, attacked on all sides by its enemies, would have been but slightly defended by its friends. The deputies, however, were scattered all over the country, and the Admiralty, adhering to its well-known custom, found that nobody was to blame and that no one was responsible, and by postponing from week to week its promised inquiry, kept public attention in suspense until it was called off to something more exciting, such as the Russian *fêtes*, the rise in the price of bread, the autumn manœuvres, the King of Siam's visit, and even the murders committed by the "shepherd killer."

The festivities, which had greeted M. Felix Faure from the day of his arrival at Cronstadt, had been skilfully arranged, and graduated so as to culminate in the proclamation of the Franco-Russian alliance (Aug. 26) on board the French ship *Pothuau*. On his arrival in France the President was greeted with as

much enthusiasm as if he had personally achieved a decisive victory. He accepted modestly and with good humour the ovations of which he was the object, and finally managed to escape to his old home at Havre, to enjoy a few days' well-earned repose.

Meanwhile the Ministry found itself called upon to face a new and unexpected difficulty arising from the sudden rise in the price of corn. The harvest had been much below the average; and while on the one hand bread formed the chief staple of Frenchmen's diet, on the other the great majority of the population were interested more as producers than as consumers. There was, however, no lack of suggestions as to how the difficulty should be met. The Socialists were prepared to settle the matter at once by temporarily remitting all duties upon corn, in order that Russian and American grain might find its way into the French markets. The immediate result of this advice was to force up the price of the 4 lb. loaf of bread from 60 c. to 90 c., a rise altogether unjustified by the actual stocks of corn in the country; but it was nevertheless maintained for several months. The Municipal Council of Paris met early in the autumn (Aug. 24), and supported the Socialist demand, calling upon the Government to interfere by removing the corn tax. M. Méline flatly declined, alleging that already the prices obtained for corn were barely remunerative to the farmers. The Socialists of the Paris Council replied by requesting the prefect of the Seine to call a meeting to discuss the measures to be taken. M. de Selves declined on the ground that all that was necessary was to distribute relief among a few necessitous families, and that the administration had supplies sufficient for this purpose. The Socialists thereupon issued a manifesto throwing upon the Government the responsibility of the disturbances which would follow; but notwithstanding this warning the public peace was not broken.

The opponents of the Cabinet were in some straits to find means of attack during so peaceful a recess. At length they hit upon the idea that the Government, anxious to profit by the popularity gained by the President in his Russian journey, and the proclamation of the Franco-Russian alliance, was about to dissolve Parliament, and to hold the general elections at once. Whether such an idea ever entered the minds of any member of the Cabinet, and whether its premature disclosure rendered it unavailable, did not transpire, but the Minister of Commerce, M. Henri Boucher, in a speech addressed to the electors of the Vosges denied in the name of his colleagues that there was the least intention of asking the Senate for permission to dissolve the Chamber.

The visit of the King of Siam, once the question of the propriety of the President addressing him in English had been raised, brought a welcome truce to newspaper polemics. The nation had an excuse for turning its attention to the state of

affairs in Eastern Asia, whilst the King of Siam was called upon to take note (Sept. 14) of the French military resources on the occasion of the general review before the President of the troops returning from the autumn manœuvres. This annual military display had assumed of late years considerable importance, and the public took a keen interest in this parade of several army corps on a complete footing of war.

Meanwhile the Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, besides the arrangement of affairs with Russia and Siam, had on his hands certain necessary changes in the representation of France abroad. M. Ch. Lozé, who had exchanged the prefecture of the police for the Embassy at Vienna, had not been altogether successful at the latter post; while the withdrawal of M. Cambon from the post of Governor-General of Algeria was a matter of urgent necessity. At the same time the French representative at Munich, M. de Contouly, was pressing to be relieved of his responsibilities. After some delay it was arranged that M. de Contouly should be appointed to the chief post in the Ministry of Finance—that of Treasurer-Paymaster-General—that his place in the Bavarian capital should be occupied by M. d'Aubigny, and at the same time M. Henri, prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, was nominated Minister at Bucharest; M. Patenotre transferred from Washington to Madrid, M. de Reverseaux, the actual ambassador, being promoted to Vienna; M. Cambon was sent to Washington, and the post of Governor-General of Algeria, thus vacated, was conferred upon M. Lozé. To the surprise of everybody, a few days later M. Lozé publicly announced that for family reasons he declined the post, which was ultimately offered to and accepted by M. Ch. Lépine, the prefect of the police, who in turn was succeeded by M. Blanc, who had hitherto been head of the secret police (*police de sûreté*), under the control of the Home Minister, M. Barthou. This young minister showed as much activity in reorganising his department as M. Hanotaux in his diplomatic appointments. Not only were numerous changes made among the prefects of the various departments, but he intimated clearly his policy and the duty of prefects to carry it into effect. In a remarkable speech delivered at Bayonne (Oct. 2) he showed how the democracy could obtain all the social and fiscal ameliorations it needed and demanded. He explained that as minister he wished to hear neither empty promises or noisy agitations—neither State socialism nor State neutrality—but he wished to see the demand for complete administrative decentralisation, the simplifying of judicial formalities, and above all he wished to see the State, the department and the Commune giving intelligent aid and encouragement to all works which owed their origin to individual initiative and their success to free association. This manifesto of the Moderate Republicans was further strengthened by an admirable speech made by M. Poincaré at Havre, when he insisted upon the

necessity of reforming parliamentary procedure if the Chamber was to fulfil its duties towards the electors. The Opposition thus found themselves met by adversaries who, while they recognised the defects of the existing system, announced their firm intention to correct them.

The Monarchists, on the other hand, seemed to be in danger of losing the habits of discipline, of which they had so often given proof in days of danger. The Comte de Rosambo, who acted for the Duc d'Orléans among the Breton gentry and peasantry of the Morbihan, published an imprudent manifesto, declaring that the young men tired of waiting for the legal recall of their king would have to consider what other means lay within their reach. M. Paul de Cassagnac, however, although he had avowed himself prepared to support the Monarchists in order to get rid of the Republic, expressed his opinion that the bold words of the Chouan chief sounded somewhat hollow. This view was, moreover, promptly confirmed by the breaking out of strife in the very bosom of the Royalist Committee. M. Dufeulle, who since the retirement of M. d'Haussonville had been the recognised leader of the group, and the intermediary of the pretender, suddenly resigned his post. The Duc d'Orléans, in acknowledging the motives for this decision, wrote a carefully worded letter, in which he insisted upon the duty of all Royalists to struggle and labour at all times and on all occasions for the triumph of social order and individual freedom. Thus while one group of the party repudiated the old doctrines of the Conservative Union, and seemed prepared to appeal to force, the other maintained the policy of postponing their monarchical preferences and of co-operating with Conservatives of all shades. The parade of such discordant principles rendered any common line of action impossible, and the Republic was in danger only from the faults and blunders of its adherents.

The reassembling of the Chambers (Oct. 19) promptly showed that these dangers were not wholly imaginary, and at the very outset of the session the opinion of the Chamber was challenged upon the policy of purchasing the southern canals, and the permission accorded to the Orleans railway to establish its terminus on the site of the Cour des Comptes, but on both points the Ministry obtained an easy victory. Nor were they less successful in dealing with M. Gérault Richard's interpellation on the rise in the price of corn. M. Méline had little difficulty in persuading the Chamber that there was no pressing hurry to lower the import duties on grain, and in this view he was supported by the Minister of Agriculture in the previous Cabinet, M. Viger. A vote of confidence in the Government proposed by the ultra-Protectionists was passed by 307 to 220 votes, but by way of sop to the unhappy consumer, the Chamber "took note" of the promises of the Government to curb and if possible to prevent speculation in wheat.

Before the month of October had come to a close the Dreyfus question had been brought before the country, and was so skilfully stirred and so unskilfully defended that for the rest of the year it occupied public attention to the exclusion of every other topic. The matter dated back to 1894, when an artillery officer, detached for special staff service at the Ministry of War, was arrested on a charge of treason. He was condemned, after a trial in secret by military officers, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life to a penal colony. His relatives refused to believe in his guilt, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate was eventually brought to recognise Dreyfus's innocence, and undertake to obtain a revision of the sentence. The moment his intention became known the press was divided into two hostile camps of which the cries daily increased in bitterness and shrillness. On the other hand it was asserted that the reopening of the case was necessary, because in defiance of the law during the sittings of the *conseil de guerre*, documents had been submitted to the judges of which neither the prisoner nor his counsel had had cognisance. Dreyfus's advocates maintained moreover that the famous *bordereau* which formed the groundwork of the prosecution, and on which he had been nominally found guilty, had never been written by him. Some days later when the discussion in the newspapers had reached a pitch of violence seldom equalled, Captain Dreyfus's family formally accused Major Walsin-Esterhazy, an officer of very doubtful reputation, of having been the real author of the *bordereau*. At first public opinion was divided on the simple question of whether or not Dreyfus had received a fair trial, and the Ministry, taking refuge behind the fact that judgment had been pronounced (*chose jugée*), declined to make any further statement or explanation. Naturally they were on all sides accused of wanting alike decision and dignity, and of placing respect for the letter of the law before a frank recognition of its spirit. But by degrees the controversy took a more bitter shape, religious passion was aroused, and anti-Semitism, to which the great majority of Frenchmen had hitherto remained indifferent or contemptuous, received a formidable impulsion. The leading Israelitish bankers and public men were accused of having formed a syndicate for the purpose of saving a co-religionist at the risk of throwing the State into confusion and destroying discipline in the Army. General Saussier meanwhile issued orders that the charge brought against Major Esterhazy should be investigated by General de Pellieux, and day by day the newspapers were filled with revelations of the methods employed by the friends and adversaries of the officers mixed up with these proceedings.

By a strange coincidence the Panama scandals were brought to the front at this moment by the trials before the Paris Assize Court of the deputies and others charged with corrupt acts. The defendants not only pleaded not guilty to the accusa-

tions with confident assurance, but they bitterly attacked the judge, M. de Poittevin, who had had charge of the preliminary inquiries. Their complaints were so thoroughly in accord with public feeling with regard to the existing method of getting up cases for prosecution, that after a few sittings of the court, it was obvious that the tide of popular opinion was turning in their favour, and it was with little surprise that all were acquitted, even Arbon who had been charged with having corrupted them. Thus the only persons actually found guilty in this protracted scandal were primarily the magistrates who had investigated, the parliamentary commission whose acts and reports were equally incoherent, and by implication the Chamber itself, which had never had the courage to put a stop to proceedings which became more and more obscure as time went on. This body in fact was rapidly losing the small modicum of respect its career had inspired, and as a necessary result the Senate by its energy and watchfulness, and by its occasional opposition to the Government, was steadily gaining ground in public esteem. This change of sentiment was manifest in the severe lesson administered to M. Darlan, the Minister of Justice, by M. Joseph Fabre, who brought to light a serious irregularity on the part of the minister. A young magistrate, transferred to a distant port, was unable to take up his appointment in the regular way, as prescribed by law; M. Darlan, however, authorised him to transmit by telegraph the oath required on installation. The minister defended himself on the ground that the law was absolutely silent on the point, and that in reality it mattered little whether an oath was tendered orally or in writing, or by any more modern method of communication. The Senate, however, was by no means prepared to accept this innovation, and an order of the day was voted by 133 to 113, assuming that the Government would take care that the law should be strictly observed. This obvious vote of censure was not lost upon M. Darlan, who at once tendered his resignation, which was accepted and his post given to M. Milliard, a senator.

The usual delay in the discussion of the Budget was again repeated this year, and the general discussion on the Appropriation Bill (*loi des dépenses*) although prefaced by only one speech by M. Lacombe (Dec. 8) was hampered by innumerable amendments from the obstructionists. It was in vain that the President, M. Brisson, warned the members of the danger they ran of reducing their roll to the academic discussion of vague wishes when they should be laying down the law. There was no want of eloquence on either side of the Assembly, and speeches by M. Lèon Bourgeois on lay instruction and by M. Méline in reply to M. Jaurès' crude socialistic views were impartially ordered to be printed at the cost of the State and placarded throughout the country. In the latter case, the Chamber by 489 to 46 votes had adopted a resolution, declaring that the transformation of

individual into collective property would be the ruin of agriculture. The act of the Chamber, therefore, was intended to reassure the minds of the present proprietors at the next elections.

A sitting was necessarily devoted in each House to the Dreyfus affair. The question was raised in the Chamber (Dec. 4) on the measures the Government proposed to take in order to put a stop to the campaign against the Army upon which certain organ of the press had embarked. The Minister of War, whose views were loudly called for, declared that in his opinion nothing new had been brought forward to weaken the authority of the *chose jugée*, and he was followed by the chief of the Cabinet, M. Méline, who argued that given the actual state of the press laws, the Government could not do more than it had already done. There was not much speaking from other quarters, but the trial of strength was centred in the drafting of the order of the day. Seven variations of the theme were presented, and finally the Government staked its reputation upon one framed by MM. Lavertujon and Thoulouze which declared the Chamber "inclining (*respectueuse*) to the authority of *la chose jugée* associated itself with the homage rendered to the Army by the Minister of War." This somewhat vague approval of the Government was adopted by 484 to 18 votes—a very delusive expression of the true sentiment of the members.

Three days later (Dec. 7) the question was raised in the Senate by M. Scheurer-Kestner, who requested permission to interrogate the Government, and general expectation was aroused by the belief that proof of the innocence of Captain Dreyfus would be brought forward. Nothing of the kind happened, M. Scheurer-Kestner limiting his remarks to a general appeal for a careful revision of the proceedings, to which the Senate replied by adopting an order of the day analogous to that voted by the deputies.

With these exciting distractions and the public mind filled with nothing but the conflicting statements regarding Captain Dreyfus and the scandals associated with his name, the Chamber was unable to settle down to the calm discussion of financial problems. The Government consequently asked for and obtained a vote on account of 765,000,000 fr. for the service of the two first months of the year. The occasion, however, was not allowed to pass without mutual recriminations as to the waste of time. The Ministry had so far a strong case that they were able to show that out of 105 amendments to the Budget 24 only had been proposed by their supporters against 81 from the Radicals and Socialists, while sixteen sittings had been taken up by vague resolutions, supported solely by the Opposition. Such proceedings, it was asserted, tended to make parliamentary government impossible or ridiculous.

II. ITALY.

From the outset of the year it was evident that the Ministry would make no serious effort to conduct the business of the session with the Chamber elected under the Crispi Cabinet, and that a new appeal to the electors was imminent. Overtures were made by the Premier, Signor di Rudini, to Signors Giolitti and Zanardelli in order to unite in a single body all the groups which might be counted upon to oppose the return of the Crispi party to power. Meanwhile in the Senate Signor Saracco, a former Minister of Public Works, was busy in collecting a following which would combat the financial and economic policy of Signor Luzzatti, but the overtures remained without result.

The Ministry had, however, other matters more pressing than the passing of coalitions, and the Minister of War, General Pelloux, keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining order, issued (Jan. 7) instructions to the effect that no military men in active service should take part in the *fêtes* given to the released prisoners arriving from Abyssinia. On the following day greater surprise was caused by the appearance of an order dissolving all the Socialist clubs and associations in the city of Rome, including the Chamber of Labour founded in 1892, which numbered upwards of 1100 members. As the Chamber was not sitting at this time, the ministerial measure needed the ratification of the Senate only, which was promptly given, and forthwith the President of the Council caused it to be known that the Ministry had in view a modification of the electoral law in the sense of restricting the principle of universal suffrage, by placing some limit of quality on the excessive quantity of votes available under existing conditions. Advantage was also taken of the docile senators to pass a resolution opposing the provisional application of certain measures governing banks of issue.

The Chamber under ordinary circumstances would have reassembled on January 25, but on the 28th a royal decree was issued postponing the date, and this was followed a few days later by a decree dissolving the body, and the Ministry found it no longer necessary to conciliate their opponents. The latter were, however, equally prepared to assert themselves, and at Bologna, and subsequently at Rome and Naples, the university students, excited by the Opposition journals, made hostile demonstrations against the Minister of Public Instruction when on his visits of inspection.

For a moment foreign politics seemed likely to distract public attention from the acts of the Ministry. The affairs of Crete had been taken in hand by the Great Powers, and Italy being unwilling to hold aloof, Admiral Canevaro was commissioned to represent his country as commander-in-chief of the sea and land forces. The Ministry took advantage of the

circumstance to hurry on the elections, and to hold them at the end of March, instead of a fortnight later as originally announced. Meanwhile the Socialists had not been idle. A congress of the party was held in Rome (Feb. 14), when it was decided that their programme should include universal suffrage and a complete withdrawal from Africa. They undertook, moreover, to start candidates in every division where votes were likely to be polled, and at the second ballots, when necessary, to support the candidates of most advanced views. A definite programme of this nature naturally produced a schism in the party, Signor de Felice and his friends refusing to remain members of a body in which principles were subordinated to parliamentary tactics. It was not long, too, before the Cretan question and direct intervention on behalf of Greece were to accentuate further the differences of opinion among the Socialists.

This Cretan question, moreover, seemed at one moment likely to threaten the unanimity of the Cabinet. The question of the European concert was one which led to much discussion in the Cabinet, and it was finally settled that the Foreign Minister should be allowed a free hand; that he should not summon his colleagues from day to day to settle each point as it arose. A proposal to postpone the elections on account of the state of affairs in Greece was put forward by the Marchese Visconti Venosta (Feb. 22), but the Government preferred to leave the date unchanged.

The elections were marked by very few disturbances, notwithstanding the efforts of the minority to stir up public opinion. The Crispi committees in Rome tried to get up demonstrations on behalf of Greece, and Signor Crispi himself telegraphed from Palermo that he was in favour of the annexation of Crete to the Hellenic kingdom. It would be difficult to say whether the strike of the butchers against the constantly extending use of horse-flesh had any political significance or was only to be taken as a protest against hippophagy. At any rate, it bore witness to a constantly increasing flood of distress of which the Government endeavoured to lessen the pressure by aiding the emigration of a large body of peasants to the Dobrudscha.

The most important point connected with the elections was after all the attitude of the Catholics. Their intervention on the side of the Conservatives would have at once given that body a preponderating power in the Chamber, whilst their abstention was profitable only to the Left. The Pope was approached, and his authorisation implored for the electors elsewhere than those of Rome and of the former Papal States permission to vote at the approaching elections. The Pope's absolute refusal (March 11) was the less intelligible since in the previous week he had received M. de Mun, the French deputy of the Morbihan, and had expressed through him the desire that French Catholics should rally to the Republic without

hesitation or regret. The Roman Curia remained unconcerned, and orders were sent to the Italian bishops to hold fast to the prohibition pronounced many years previously.

The Italian Government was not a little delighted with this decision, which left the prefects absolutely untrammelled in their patronage of official candidates. Possibly the recognition of some of these was often easily obtained, but the Opposition candidates, in truth, had little to reply to those who lavishly scattered vague promises, which were neither repudiated nor explained by the Ministry. In fact, Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Public Works, was the only person competent to speak on this subject on behalf of the Ministry, and he made the fairest promises of local railways and their freedom from State management. His example was promptly followed by his colleagues Signor Branca at Potenza and Signor Brin at Turin. This activity on the part of the Government had a depressing effect upon the Opposition, and its principal organ in the press, the *Roma*, which had taken the place of the older *La Riforma*, suspended its publication in the very midst of the election period. The Government was consequently able to show considerable reserve in the choice of its allies, and felt itself strong enough to refuse official recognition of Signor Cavallotti's candidature, notwithstanding his benevolent neutrality towards the Ministry in the preceding session.

The most striking feature of the first ballots (March 21) was the almost complete abstention of the Catholic party, thus falsifying altogether the general result. Of 440 seats which were definitely filled 320 fell to the Ministerialists, 75 to the Crispi group, 27 to the Radicals, and 18 to the Socialists—the last named carrying Florence, Milan, Turin and Reggio, and all the party leaders were returned. On the other hand, although Signor Crispi retained his seat at Palermo, his chief lieutenant Signor Dacelli was thrown out and some twenty others of his colleagues. The second ballots were almost similar in their proportionate results, and the Government was at length in a position to settle upon its course of action. As a preliminary an arrangement was made with the Left to place Signor Zanardelli in the President's chair, and Signor Crispi was cited to appear before the magistrates at Bologna on a charge of parliamentary corruption.

The meeting of Parliament (April 5), the twentieth since the establishment of the kingdom of Italy, was marked by an unwonted episode. The Republicans who had obtained seats were of opinion that it was not becoming for them to appear within the walls of Parliament together with the King. But their agreement did not last long, for Signor Bovio having in an open letter claimed as Republicans all who had coquetted with the idea in their addresses to their electors, the idea was promptly disavowed by a number of Radicals, who had thought fit to adopt these tactics.

Signor Zanardelli having been voted into the chair by 303 out of 431 voters, and Signor Mussi, a Radical, having obtained one of the places as Vice-President, promptly took up the discussion of the address in answer to the King's speech. Several amendments were brought forward by members of the Extreme Left, some intended to modify the actual words of the address, others proposing additions thereto. This method of procedure was altogether unknown in the Italian Parliament, and Signor Biancheri, who, having occupied a seat for five-and-forty years, was the "father of the House," and had frequently been its President, rose to protest against such an innovation, which was got rid of by the Prime Minister moving the previous question. An interpellation by the Socialist deputy, Signor Bissolati, attacking the foreign policy of the Government, was not disposed of so easily, but at length after four days' debate the Government obtained, by 278 to 132 votes (April 12), a vote of confidence.

The Easter holidays were disturbed by an attempt to assassinate (April 22) the King as he was driving through the streets of Rome. A blacksmith named Pietro Acciarito suddenly rushed upon the carriage, brandishing a long knife. The King had the presence of mind to jump up suddenly, causing the blow to fall harmlessly, and the man was promptly arrested. Great efforts were made to discover his accomplices, and many arrests were made in Ravenna and Ancona, but it was found impossible to connect any of the persons with the prisoner, who was subsequently found guilty and condemned to penal servitude for life, the death penalty having been abolished in Italy.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the financial administration of the Home Office was awaited with much impatience, and when it at length appeared was found to be limited to the year 1895. The state of affairs revealed was even worse than had been anticipated, and amongst other irregularities it was found that a portion of the sums raised and received for the relief of the destitute population of Calabria had been applied for electoral purposes. The committee consequently recommended that proceedings should be taken against Signor Crispi and such of his colleagues as were directly implicated in the malversation. It was supposed that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the debate on the committee's report, and Signor Crispi, although suffering from illness, managed to attend in his place on the opening day (May 5). The Chamber, however, was invited to discuss first the Eastern crisis, and then the state of affairs in Erythrea. On the latter question, the Socialists and the Extreme Left pressed for a clearer explanation of the policy of the Cabinet, and Signor di Rudini after much hesitation replied that Italy would retain the positions she had held before Coati and Senatè, that Kassala would be evacuated as soon as an arrangement

had been come to with Egypt and Great Britain, and that Massowah would be retained, but under civil government.

The mysterious death in prison and previous ill-treatment of the anarchist Frezzi gave Signor Cavallotti an opportunity of charging the prison authorities with having put in action only too rigorously the precepts of the previous strong Ministry and that its traditions still clung to other prisons. Signor di Rudini admitted that the management of the prisons was not free from abuses, and promised to do all in his power to introduce reforms in their administration. The Chamber, taking note of this promise, then turned to the reorganisation of the Army. Signor Imbriani, as an initial reform, wished to have the term "National Army" substituted for that of the "Royal Army" (June 3), but he found only eighteen deputies to follow him, while 209 expressed their willingness to leave the matter in the hands of the minister.

This meagre attendance of deputies only recently elected suggested that the debates on the Budget would be marked by indifference to the ministerial proposals rather than by passionate displays of party feeling. The Prime Minister, in fact, thought it advisable under the circumstances to enter into negotiations with Signors Zanardelli and Giolitti, the leaders of the Moderate Opposition, in order to obtain the assistance of their followers. The Budget debate was even more wearisome than had been anticipated, and even the demand of the Minister of Marine, Signor Brin, for an increase of 7,500,000 lire was allowed to pass unchallenged, the amount appearing so modest beside the sums voted in France and Germany. The only semblance of excitement was manifested in the debate on the Budget of the Minister of Public Worship (July 8), who was taken severely to task by representatives of all shades of Opposition for his conciliatory attitude towards the Vatican. The line taken by the Opposition was that in Italy as in other countries, the parliamentary regime was losing its prestige, whilst the Pope was steadily recovering his vigour and freedom of action. The Pope was reorganising on a firm footing the religious communities, especially the restless body of the Franciscans, whilst the Russian Government by substituting as its representative a distinguished diplomat showed a desire on the part of the Czar to cultivate friendly relations with the Holy See. The Government was made responsible for these acts, which it was as little able to control as it was to force the Catholic electors to go to the polls. The minister, Signor Costa, defended the Cabinet against the charge of weakness. "We are the victors," he said, "they are the vanquished—our policy should be one of moderation, exempt alike from weakness and tyranny." No further opposition was raised to the vote, and the Foreign Office Budget having been voted in a single sitting, the most insignificant session of the Italian Parliament soon after came to an end.

The total Budget of the year 1897-8 showed a revenue from all sources of 1,685,273,752 lire (67,410,950*l.*) and an expenditure of 1,674,654,347 lire (66,986,154*l.*), or rather over 10,000,000 lire surplus, instead of a deficit as generally anticipated. The principal items on both sides were as follows:—

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
Internal Taxes	-	-	482,000,000	Army	-	-	237,000,000
Stamps	-	-	214,000,000	Navy	-	-	101,000,000
Excise and Monopolies—				Public Debt	-	-	853,000,000
Tobacco	-	-	188,000,000				
Customs	-	-	244,000,000				
Lotteries	-	-	65,000,000				
Food Taxes and Monopolies	-	-	171,000,000				

Although the Budget of the year was of far more modest dimensions than those of 1893-4 and its predecessors, and showed a serious effort on the part of the Ministry to reorganise the national finances, there was but little improvement in the monetary condition of the country. An equilibrium had, indeed, been established between revenue and expenditure, but it was by the most oppressive application of the law, and much misery was the result. The price of bread was steadily rising in Rome and other large cities. An agrarian movement broke out at the very gates of the capital. The peasantry of Latium, especially the vine-growers, severely tried by the loss of a profitable market, organised a movement for taking possession of the large estates long left uncultivated in the Agro Romano. The domains of the Chigi, Colonna, Barberini, and Boncompagni families, which had been left in charge of grazing farmers, were invaded by bodies of peasantry to the cry of “Viva il Ré,” and they commenced forthwith to sow the land with maize and corn. The troops were summoned to maintain order, but happily bloodshed was avoided by permitting numerous families of Contadini to establish themselves as *métayers* on the estates of proprietors who had shown no inclination towards this method of working their estates.

The sudden death of the Minister of Justice, Signor Costa, narrowly brought about a Cabinet crisis, for the Senate through its officers urged the claims of their body for recognition in the choice of a successor. On the other hand the parliamentary group, led by Signor Giolitti, who had befriended the Ministry during the session, pressed the claims of the deputy Signor Palberti, and at the same time the President of the Chamber was urging the transfer of Signor Gianturco to the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship, while his place at the Ministry of Public Instruction should be given to Signor Fernando Marini. After some days' reflection, the President of the Council decided not to fill up the vacant post for the present, and took advan-

tage of the opportunity to stir up the law officers of the State, who were accused of allowing themselves too frequently to be privately influenced in drawing up criminal indictments. And in this connection he ordered an inquiry to be instituted into the proceedings of certain Milanese magistrates. At the same time he settled the long pending appointments in Erythrea by nominating Signor Bonfadini Governor-General, and Colonel di Majo as his assistant.

The great clerical gathering at Milan (Aug. 12) which drew together upwards of thirty archbishops and bishops and the principal party leaders was an event of considerable significance. The Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Ferrari, in his inaugural address declared that inasmuch as the adversaries of religion made no scruple of advancing their views by political methods, the friends of the Church were justified in employing similar means to defend their rights. This advice, however, found little favour with the majority of the congress, who insisted upon adhering to the old policy of abstention in all electoral matters. At the same time general lines of social and political organisation applicable to all the Italian dioceses were adopted. Every parish was to have its committee, of which the priest was to be the spiritual chief; each diocese was to have its council, of which the archbishop was to be the director; while district councils and a central committee at Rome were to complete the organisation. To be admitted to membership, even of the parish councils, a certificate of churchmanship was absolutely required, and obedience to the Holy Father in everything, without reservation or restriction, was insisted upon. The action of these councils or committees was to be further strengthened by means of young men's clubs, working men's institutes, benefit societies, public dormitories and refuges, economic kitchens and village clubs, and so successfully was the programme pushed by its authors, that before the end of September it was calculated that in Rome alone there were forty parish councils in existence, with two public dormitories of 100 beds each, besides other institutions of a similar kind. The total number of councils established throughout the kingdom had risen to over 700 before the close of the year.

Whilst these attempts to restore clerical influence at home were being pushed forward with energy, the Pope was engaged in reforming the ranks of ecclesiastical organisation in foreign countries. A struggle for supremacy at once took place between the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, and the Chief of the Propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski. Under the existing arrangement the latter prelate had under his special charge Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, which by the Roman Curia were ranked with infidel nations. It was urged for many obvious reasons that this separation was out of date, and pressure was brought to bear upon the Pope to remodel the existing system and to bring all these countries

into direct relations with the Secretary of State. These efforts, however, availed nothing, and Cardinal Ledochowski remained master of the situation.

The only other enthusiasts who exerted themselves to spread their views were the Socialists, who, not satisfied with spreading dissatisfaction among the civil population, made constant efforts to bring the soldiers under their influence. The activity of the Government, however, was chiefly displayed in a more rigorous collection of taxes, which was pursued with so little discretion that it at length produced an outburst of popular dissatisfaction. That there was ample need of some reform in the collection of taxes was undoubted. A revision of the taxes levied upon personal property (income tax) showed that on a total revenue of 280,000,000 lire, of which more than a half was composed of the deductions made from payments on State bonds or official salaries, upwards of 7,000,000 lire had altogether escaped collection, and that consequently this deficiency had to be made good by the commercial or working classes. The Roman shopkeepers, after having carefully discussed the situation, decided to make a popular demonstration, and to send a deputation to the Government to protest against the new taxes levied to make good the deficiency. It was arranged that in order to give importance to the meeting all shops should be closed on the day (Oct. 11), and that all the delegates should be escorted by a grand procession to the Braschi Palace, where the Prime Minister and his colleagues had arranged to receive the deputation. As common on such occasions the orderly procession promptly attracted the elements of disorder, and the troops originally intended to protect the former were soon forced to protect themselves from the assaults of the mob. In any case, they seem to have lost their heads, and to have wildly charged the crowd, and finally to have fired, with the effect of killing one man and wounding several others. The Government in alarm, and fearing further manifestations, issued orders to the tax assessors to exercise the greatest care and moderation in the collection of the amounts assessed.

These administrative troubles, moreover, came very inopportunately, for throughout the country there was undoubted poverty. The corn and maize harvest showed a very important deficiency, and the representatives of the larger cities were combining to obtain a relaxation or temporary suspension of the customs duties. Some financiers went so far as to urge the Government to abandon the actual foreign policy of the country, and to break finally with the Triple Alliance.

The Ministry in anticipation of the reassembling of the Chambers were anxious to strengthen their position, which had been weakened by the events of the recess. As a first advance to the Left Signor Bonardi, a friend of Signor Zanardelli, was offered the post of Under-Secretary of the Education Department. The Minister of Finance, Signor

Branca, issued a circular directing all inspectors of taxes to check and correct all assessments of taxes. At the same time the official organ, the *Opinione*, stated that in thirty-nine out of the sixty-nine provinces of Italy there had been no complaints as to the assessment of income tax, and in twenty-two others the protests had come from a few and wholly unimportant villages. Everything in fact was done which could calm public feeling and reassure peaceable citizens.

The renewal of the Monetary Union with France and Belgium enabled the Government to raise its issue of small silver coins from 202,000,000 to 232,000,000, thereby affording a considerable relief to shopkeepers, who had suffered much from the deficiency of small change. Lastly, just before the opening of Parliament, the Minister of Public Works, Signor Prinetti, announced at a public dinner that the Government proposed to ask a credit of 240,000,000 lire for the drainage of the marshes of Southern Italy, a work which in ten years he hoped would restore to profitable agriculture at least 35,000,000 acres which were left uncultivated.

Notwithstanding all these precautions, the inevitable ministerial crisis was not to be warded off. When the Chamber met (Nov. 30) word was passed among the Ministerialists to postpone all legislative work until after the new year. By way of filling up the interval, the election of the socialist Amilcarl Cipriani was annulled for the fifth time, Signor Imbriani was courteously requested to withdraw his resignation, induced by ill-health, and Signor Crispi brought up his grievances, and his demand for an inquiry was met by the nomination of a committee of five members to investigate and report upon the facts. All seemed to be working smoothly when suddenly the Minister of War was defeated (Dec. 4) on a detail of trifling importance connected with his Budget, and he at once resigned on the ground that he was unable to carry out his policy on grants reduced to 237,000,000 lire. The Cabinet having considered the matter decided to resign in a body, and this course having been agreed to by the King, Signor di Rudini was requested (Dec. 6) to form some fresh combination. The ministerial crisis, which at first sight seemed a simple matter, before long gave rise to serious complication. The Minister of Public Works, Signor Prinetti, disapproving of the hostility shown to the Clerical party, definitely separated himself from his colleagues. This offered an opportunity of making further concession to the leaders of the Left, and Signor Zanardelli was offered the portfolio of Justice, and General San Marzano that of War. The former, however, at the last moment insisted that the portfolio of Public Instruction should be given to his friend Signor Gallo, a proposal which upset all Signor di Rudini's arrangements. Things were, therefore, once more at a dead lock and so remained for a week, during which Signor di Rudini's abandonment of the task confided to him was more

than once expected. At length, however, he consented to accept the terms offered him by his Liberal allies and a coalition Cabinet was at length formed. It comprised: President of the Council and Home Office, Signor di Rudini; Foreign Affairs, Visconti Venosta; Justice and Public Worship, Signor Zanardelli; Navy, Signor Brin; War, General San Marzano; Finance, Signor Branca; Treasury, Signor Luzzatti; Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Signor Gallo; Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Sineo; Agriculture and Commerce, Signor Coreo Ortu; and Public Works, Signor Paroncelli.

This new Cabinet, presided over by an old Conservative, was principally composed of leaders of the Moderate Liberals, without whose support it could not stand. Since Signor Depretis had upset the landmarks of the old political parties, Italian politics had been passing through strange changes, of which the present Cabinet was the latest evolution. On its meeting the Chamber (Dec. 20) it had to face a lively attack from Signor Cavallotti, who reproached it with being neither clearly Democratic nor sincerely Conservative. After having at first inclined toward a policy of abstention, Signors Colombo and Prinetti, who had become the real leaders of the Right, proposed the following order of the day: "The Chamber, considering that the conditions under which the Cabinet has been formed render it difficult to frame a definite policy, passes to the order of the day."

This resolution was so framed that it united the Extreme Left with the exception of sixteen—the groups respectively led by Signors Giolitti, Sonnino, Baccelli, Fortis and Colombo, as well as the deputies of Puteoli, who for fiscal reasons were united against the Government. The division showed that the ground of attack had been well chosen. The Government obtained 200 votes, but the Opposition polled 184 and ten members abstained from voting; under these circumstances the Government hastened the adjournment of the Chamber for the Christmas holidays.

CHAPTER II.

I. GERMANY.

THE new year in Germany was inaugurated by an imperial rescript against duelling, in accordance with a promise given by Prince Hohenlohe in the previous autumn ("Annual Register," 1896, p. 262). This curious document began with the following expression of the Emperor's wishes in the matter:—

"It is my desire that duels in which my officers are involved shall be more effectually prevented than has been the case hitherto. The occasions are often trifling—private quarrels

and insults admitting of amicable settlement without violation of professional honour. An officer must recognise that every attack on the honour of another is wrong. If he violates this principle in haste, or under the influence of excitement, he will act chivalrously in not persisting in his mistake, and in offering his hand with a view to a friendly settlement. In like manner he who has suffered offence or insult must accept the hand tendered to him in reparation, so far as professional honour and morality permit. It is, therefore, my will that the Councils of Honour shall for the future co-operate on principle in the settlement of affairs of honour. They must discharge this duty with the conscientious endeavour to effect an amicable settlement."

For the guidance of the courts, the supplements to the order of May 2, 1874, were appended to the rescript. They include the following regulations:—

"All private disputes between officers, and insults exchanged by them, which are not promptly settled amicably and in accordance with professional honour, must at once be laid by the parties concerned before their Council of Honour, and no further steps shall be taken by them. The Council of Honour will without delay ascertain the facts, either orally or by written communication, and according to the result either, in writing, propose a reconciliation, or declare that it cannot do so, and that the matter must be submitted to a Court of Honour; or state that the honour of the parties is to be regarded as not affected, and that there is no occasion either for reconciliation or for submission to a Court of Honour. So far as professional honour permits, reconciliation is to be the object aimed at. The judgment of the Council of Honour requires the written confirmation of the commander, who has power to modify it. The parties can appeal within three days against decisions of the first and third categories to the commander, who may give his opinion regarding the appeal, and apply for the Emperor's decision. A judgment of the first or third kind closes the whole case, so far as the parties and other officers are concerned. This, however, does not exclude the possibility of the matter being submitted to a Court of Honour, should the behaviour of one of the parties have given occasion for such a step. If an officer evades the Council of Honour, or does not wait till the resolution of the said council has been finally arrived at, or disregards a decision of the first or the third kind, or does not await the Emperor's decision, and challenges another officer, the fact must be at once reported to the Emperor."

After prescribing the manner in which Councils of Honour for generals and staff officers are to be constituted, the order concludes with the following regulations as to duels between officers and civilians:—

"If an officer has an affair of honour with an officer not

under the jurisdiction of Courts of Honour, or a private person, he is bound, failing a speedy and amicable settlement in accordance with professional honour, to notify the matter at once to the Court of Honour, which in this case as well, so far as circumstances permit, must try to effect a settlement under the supervision of the commander."

The Prussian Budget for 1897-8 was issued on January 8. The total income was estimated at 2,046,000,000 marks, the total ordinary expenditure at 1,966,000,000 marks, and the non-recurring expenditure at 92,000,000 marks. The receipts showed an increase of no less than 119,500,000 marks, balanced, however, by an increased expenditure of 105,000,000 marks. Of this last sum 96,000,000 marks fell under the head of ordinary expenditure. The Estimates balanced with the unprecedented sum of two milliards, chiefly due to the great development of industries and railways administered by the State, showing under the head of ordinary income and expenditure, a surplus, compared with the previous year, of 54,500,000 marks, of which the State railways alone contributed 43,250,000 marks. These figures were arrived at in spite of the fact that the Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, unflinchingly adhered to the principle that where a remarkable increase in income has been derived, and is likely again to be derived, from the industrial enterprises of the State, a corresponding increase in the Estimates for extraordinary expenditure upon those enterprises should invariably be reckoned with.

The advantages of this plan, the minister said, are manifold. Since such surpluses are by their very nature of an exceptional character, it is only just that they should be employed in a generous spirit to meet exceptional demands which have been disregarded in less prosperous times. Moreover, such extraordinary expenditure on public enterprises and industries may be regarded as being in great part identical with the cause of national schemes of amelioration. The system has also the recommendation that it prevents exceptional surpluses from being entered as if they constituted permanent income, thus obviating the temptation which they involve of making permanent augmentations of expenditure. A reserve fund is secured to meet leaner years—a policy which Dr. Miquel remarked that he would greatly like to see adopted with regard to the finances of Prussia generally, and which he had in view when he recently laid before the Chamber his proposal for a permanent Budget-balancing fund. Such a fund would place the country and the House in a position to contemplate with equanimity the advent of measures of progress involving in many cases an expenditure which it was impossible to estimate, even approximately, beforehand. It would thus smooth in every way the path of legislation directed to the political and social development of the country.

All the prospects for the next financial year, the minister

added, were favourable. The State railways would, it was estimated, bring in an increased profit of 30,000,000 marks, of which 25,000,000 marks were from passenger and 5,000,000 marks from goods traffic. The percentage of working expenditure could now be estimated at 53 per cent. of the gross receipts, as against a former 63 per cent. Direct taxes would yield an increase of 2,500,000 marks, State mines of over 8,000,000 marks, and customs would show an increase of 25,000,000 marks, while the imperial stamp dues were gradually decreasing. The Prussian stamp duties more than maintained their previous increase in consequence of the new Stamp Act—an increase calculated at 3,000,000 marks. The expected surplus of the current financial year would, he announced, amount to over 80,000,000 marks.

The great strike at Hamburg ("Annual Register," 1896, p. 264) ended at the beginning of February. On February 9, the Employers' Federation passed a resolution declaring that the strike had, for that body, been a question of strength, and not a question of wages or conditions of labour. It was not true that the federation had been averse from treating with the men, and, in principle, it had nothing against official boards of conciliation in the different departments of work. The federation would consider it a duty to make an exhaustive examination of the conditions of labour, and to remedy as far as possible any grievances that might be found. Finally, the resolution declared that the employers were as ready after the conclusion of the strike as they had been before it began to take part in an inquiry by the Senate into the labour conditions at the docks. On the 13th, at a meeting of the Hamburg Shipowners' Association, it was decided to raise the wages of sailors to fifty-five marks per month, of stokers to sixty-five marks, of skilled trimmers to fifty-five marks, and of unskilled trimmers to forty-five marks per month. A further increase of five marks per month was agreed to for all who, after a year's service, still remained with the same employer. The Hamburg-American Line and the other great Transatlantic shipping firms further decided to require wages deductions to be paid by their crews only for the first voyage, and to collect no deductions at all for subsequent voyages, and on the mustering of men on board any of their vessels for a second voyage to repay in cash the deductions made for the first voyage; also, as an experiment, to cease the issue of the customary advance-notes for half a month's pay and, instead, to make the usual advances in cash.

On February 26 the Emperor attended, as usual, the annual banquet of the Brandenburg provincial diet. Replying to the loyal toast of the President, his Majesty, drinking to the Mark of Brandenburg, dwelt on the futile efforts of the German people to attain unity, which, in days gone by, the Emperor Barbarossa alone had succeeded in effecting. Since then the Fatherland had fallen to pieces, until Providence in William

the Great created an instrument that, after serious efforts, had brought about union. This remembrance of William the Great was an incentive to the accomplishment of great tasks, and in particular of the work of fighting the forces of subversion with all the means at their command. The party which dared to attack the fundamental principles of the State, which raised its head against religion, and which did not even stop at the person of its supreme ruler, must be overcome.

“The struggle,” continued the Emperor, “can only be brought to a successful issue if we think of the great Emperor to whom the German Empire is due, at whose side was many an able counsellor, all, however, being but the instruments of his exalted will. Mindful of him, we will not slacken our efforts to free our country from the disease which not only devastates the people, but endeavours to loosen the ties of family life, and, above all, to weaken the most sacred thing which we Germans know—the position of woman.”

On May 13 Baron Recke, the Prussian Home Minister, sent to the Lower House the bill for the amendment of the Association Act. It proposed not only the abolition of the clause prohibiting the association of political societies, which Prince Hohenlohe promised last session, but also such restrictions of the right of association as to be tantamount to its complete abolition. It further proposed that minors should be forbidden to take part in political meetings, or become members of political societies, and that the right of dissolving such meetings and societies should be left entirely to the discretion of the police. After a long debate, in which the bill was violently attacked, it was referred to a committee, which rejected nearly all the clauses, and after the Upper House had replaced the clauses which had been taken out by the Lower, the whole bill was finally rejected on July 25. The German Parliament at the same time passed by an overwhelming majority a motion for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the union of political associations.

The trial of Herr von Tautsch, late Commissioner of the Political Police, for perjury, and for making use of his official position to intrigue against ministers (“Annual Register,” 1896, p. 265), began on May 26. The most important witness for the prosecution was Baron von Marschall, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who made some astounding revelations as to the secret proceedings of the Political Police and the Prussian press. The following are the most interesting portions of his evidence:—

“A number of articles had appeared in the *Saale Zeitung*, some of which discussed the state of affairs after Prince Bismarck’s dismissal, coupled with violent attacks on the Foreign Office, while others contained speculations as to the condition of the Emperor’s health. The writer of the articles must have been well informed, though he often wrote a good deal that was untrue. We soon learned that a Dr. Schumann was the author.

Soon after this a series of scandalous articles on prominent persons appeared in Paris papers. The matter became so serious that the French Government expressed its surprise, and pointed out to us that the articles were sent from Berlin. According to these articles Prussia was in a state of decay and ruin. Our appeal to the Political Police to discover the author resulted in nothing. The editor Brentano told Chancellor Caprivi's adjutant that the whole affair was to be ascribed to an official of the Political Police. Some days later Brentano informed us that Norman Schumann was himself the writer of the articles, and yet had been charged with the task of discovering the author. I decided to break off all intercourse with the Political Police owing to this astounding statement. This Norman Schumann is everywhere described as a swindler, who has, wherever he is gone, left traces of crimes behind him. That such a man should be in the confidence of the Political Police is in itself an enormity.

"We knew nothing about Tautsch, except that he had to provide for the personal safety of his Majesty when travelling, and that he enjoyed, therefore, a special amount of confidence."

The trial was concluded on June 4, and Herr von Tautsch was not only acquitted by the jury of all the charges that had been made against him, but was transferred to another post of equal rank, thereby inflicting a severe rebuff on Baron von Marschall, who had been the man that was chiefly instrumental in procuring Tautsch's prosecution, and the Baron consequently resigned his post at the Foreign Office on June 28. Count von Bülow, German Ambassador at the Quirinal, was appointed to succeed him. Dr. von Bötticher, Vice-Chancellor and Home Minister, was at the same time succeeded by Count Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, and Baron von Thielmann, German Ambassador at Washington, a strong opponent of the policy of the agrarians and a supporter of the gold currency, was appointed to the Treasury in place of Count Posadowsky. Dr. von Miquel, in addition to his duties as Prussian Minister of Finance, was also given the appointment of Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, and Rear-Admiral Tirpitz, known as "the naval Moltke," was appointed Secretary of State for the Navy in place of Admiral Hollmann. One of the results of the "new course" inaugurated by the Emperor William II. has been the frequency of ministerial changes. During the nine years of the Emperor's reign Germany has had three Chancellors, two Foreign Secretaries, one Home Secretary, three Secretaries of the Treasury, three Ministers of Justice, four Secretaries of the Navy, and one Postmaster-General. Prussia has had four Premiers, four Home Ministers, five War Ministers, three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Agriculture, and of the combined departments of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs, and two of Finance and of Public Works. Nineteen Prussian

ministers and eight German Secretaries of State have resigned since the Emperor's accession.

On June 5 a new law, known as "the Emigration Act," was issued. Its object was to prevent the emigration of Germans to any country where they would not be likely to preserve their nationality. It has been found, for instance, that the Germans who settle in the southern parts of Brazil, unlike those who go to the United States, retain their national sentiment. There are places, like Joinville, which are almost as German as Berlin, Dresden, or Hanover. The native Brazilians there have a quarter of their own. The shops, newspapers, schools, and churches, and the municipal government are German. Under the act the shipping companies will only be allowed to take emigrants to such places as are approved by the Government as suitable for Germans.

On September 1 the Emperor proceeded to Coblenz to unveil a colossal monument to the Emperor William I., on which occasion, speaking of his grandfather, he addressed the assembled guests as follows:—

"He came forth from Coblenz to ascend the throne as a chosen instrument of the Lord, and thus he regarded himself. For all of us, and especially for us Sovereigns, he again raised on high a precious jewel and made it sparkle with bright rays, a treasure which I trust we may hold high and holy. It is kingship by the grace of God, kingship with its onerous duties, its endless, constant toils and tasks, with its tremendous responsibility before the Creator, from which no mortal, no minister, no Chamber of Deputies, no nation can release the Sovereign. Conscious of this responsibility, and regarding himself as the instrument of the Lord, that great Emperor went on his way in the profoundest humility. He restored to us unity and the German Empire, and it was here in this fair province that his lofty ideas were born and ripened. To this province his heart was attached. He loved this town, his consecrated foot trod its streets, and he shared the fortunes and the sufferings of this province. . . . For me it shall be an exalted duty to walk in the paths designated for us by that great ruler; in my solicitude for my country to hold my hand over the glorious jewel to which I have referred, and in accordance with the old tradition which stands firmer than iron or the walls of Ehrenbreitstein, to take this province to my heart and tend it with a father's care. I regard the province as a diamond set between two emeralds, and I hope and desire with my whole heart that its population may develop under the shelter of a lasting peace, that the songs of the vine-dressers may echo undisturbed on its hills, that the hammer may clang undisturbed in the smithy, so that in the labours of peace we may be able to show what we can do in the German Empire, and particularly in the Rhine province."

This speech was very sharply criticised in the South German

press, on the ground that the services rendered by Prussia to the cause of German unity are repeatedly glorified by the Emperor while those of the other German States are passed by in silence, and that the claim to "kingship by the grace of God" is an antiquated and obsolete one which the nation declines to revive.

On December 10 the Reichstag began the first reading of the Estimates of the German Empire. Baron von Thielmann, the new Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, gave a review of the financial year 1896, and then of the results for the year 1897, which, he said, presented a surplus of 20,000,000 marks. Besides this, customs and the tobacco tax would probably yield 70,000,000 marks above the Estimates, of which amount 32,000,000 marks had been assigned to debt redemption. The negotiations for the abolition of the sugar bounties had come to a standstill, but in this matter the new United States tariff might perhaps exercise a reviving influence. The home consumption of sugar had somewhat increased, but the German sugar industry would always have to depend on the export trade.

The minister then proceeded to discuss various items of the Estimates for 1898, and stated that the total extraordinary Estimate fell short of the amount for this year by 34,000,000 marks.

In the latter part of the year a reconciliation was effected between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. Since 1895, the Emperor had not seen the Prince nor congratulated him on his birthday, but he now ordered an ironclad cruiser to be christened with the Prince's name, and on December 17 he paid the Prince a visit at Friedrichsruhe, and was received by the latter seated in his invalid chair, the Emperor calling him his "grandfather's best friend." The following interesting historical reminiscences were communicated about this time by the Prince to his friends:—

"The Emperor Frederick intended to give Count Herbert Bismarck the title of Prince—Prinz, not Fürst—a titular arrangement analogous to that of the princely family of Pless. The Chancellor objected, and begged that, if his Majesty wished to bestow a mark of favour on Count Herbert, he would be pleased to appoint him a member of the Prussian Cabinet, in which he needed the support in foreign affairs which his son, as Imperial Foreign Secretary, and after many years' training in the service, was able to give him. Alluding to the Emperor Frederick's character, the Prince spoke with admiration of his absolute coolness and composure under fire. He denied that William I. intended to abdicate after Nobiling's attempt on his life in the summer of 1878. Never had the old Emperor expressed the wish to continue to reign more emphatically than then. He joked about the 'blood-letting,' and said that Nobiling had known better than the doctor what was the best means of restoring his health. With regard to the plan of

appointing the Crown Prince Regent of Alsace-Lorraine, the Prince said that it was utterly incorrect to suppose that the Crown Prince had opposed it. On the contrary, he approved of it warmly; and the project would probably have been realised but for the decided opposition of the old Emperor, on the ground that he wished to have his son near him. He said on one occasion that his successor's absence from Berlin had already lasted longer than he, as the father of his family and as ruler of his country, thought right."

The Prince again declared the old rumour of an intention to establish a regency during the Emperor Frederick's illness to be absolutely unfounded. "The Emperor Frederick's ability to rule was never officially questioned. I was convinced that his illness was no hindrance to his reigning. On the occasion of the Queen of England's visit to Charlottenburg, I declared very emphatically that the regency question could not be raised without the Premier, and that so long as I lived and was minister I should in no circumstances consent.

"That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta," he added, "powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, and restless nature, was fond of politics, and at once flamed up if one would not or could not acquiesce in her plans. The friction between us began at an early date. When in '48 the Prince of Prussia (afterwards William I.) wanted to go to England and I wished to see him in order to advise him urgently that he should remain in Potsdam, as the whole army and a great part of the rural population were on his side, and as his journey would have bad effects, she tried to prevent me from obtaining access to him. She was excited and, as she was wont when in that mood, she slapped her knee with the palm of her hand and declared to me that, above all things, she must provide for the future of her son (afterwards the Emperor Frederick). I subsequently heard of a singular project which had been hatched in her palace. Vincke came to me in the Diet and said he intended to bring forward a motion conferring the regency on the Princess of Prussia (Augusta), and he asked me what I thought of it. I inquired why in the world the Prince (William) should not be regent. The Prince, Vincke thought, had become impossible in the country. 'All right,' I said, 'if you bring forward your motion I shall propose to have you arrested for high treason.' The motion never came on, because it had no chance of success without the support of the Extreme Right. All this did not improve my relations with the Princess, nor when she became Queen and Empress could she ever quite conceal her peculiar grudge against me. Her liking for everything French and Catholic intensified this feeling. In course of time there arose at her Court a cabal which did not invariably employ unexceptionable methods to achieve its objects, and there was much that I should have been unable to carry through unless the old

gentleman—who, by the way, suffered no less than I from these intrigues—had always run straight at the decisive moment. These conflicts, however, involved an expenditure of nervous power, especially when at the period of the constitutional conflict she would have persuaded the King to abdicate, and I had to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his *porte-épée*. I can safely say that this protracted ladies' war injured my health more than all my public battles fought in Parliament and in the diplomatic service."

Some important debates took place in the course of the year on the German Navy. In March, notwithstanding the powerful appeals of the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and Admiral Hollmann, the Minister of Marine, the Reichstag rejected the items in the Naval Budget for the construction of two additional cruisers. Admiral Hollmann then resigned, but the building of the cruisers was at once taken in hand by Herr Krupp, so that they should be ready if the Reichstag should vote the money on another occasion. The items were again inserted, together with a complete programme for an augmentation of the Navy generally, in the Budget for 1897-8, and the Emperor made the following significant remarks on the subject in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag on November 30:—

"The development of our Navy does not correspond to the duties which Germany is compelled to impose upon it. In case of war it would not suffice to secure the home ports and coasts against blockade and other hostile operations. It has not kept pace with the brisk growth of our transoceanic interests. Germany is taking a growing part in the commerce of the world, but the number of our warships does not suffice to afford the measure of protection to our countrymen abroad corresponding to our position, which can be afforded only by the display of power. Although it is not our object to vie with the maritime Powers of the first rank, Germany must take care that she is able to maintain her prestige among the nations of the world by her naval armaments. For this purpose, an increase of the battle fleet in home waters, and of the number of the ships destined for service abroad in time of peace, is absolutely necessary. In order to gain firm ground for these urgent measures, which can no longer be postponed, the Federal Governments deem it necessary to determine, by legislation, the strength of the Navy and the period within which that strength is to be attained. To this end a bill will be laid before you for decision on constitutional lines.

"The murder of German missionaries, and the attacks on one of the mission stations in China, which are under my imperial protection, and whose welfare I have at heart, have compelled me to send my East Asiatic Squadron into Kiao-Chau Bay, which lies nearest the place where the crimes were committed, and to land troops there, in order to obtain full

satisfaction, and security against the recurrence of similar deplorable events."

His Majesty especially emphasised the passages relating to the increase of the Navy and the action in China, and was enthusiastically cheered at the latter passage, and at the conclusion. When he had returned the speech to the Imperial Chancellor, he said in a loud voice:—

"I add further: Two years ago I took before you, on the sacred banner of my First Regiment of Guards, the oath to preserve the empire as I received it from my grandfather, and to protect and guard its honour abroad. You all thereby became parties to the oath, and in the name of the empire, and in the sight of Almighty God, I pray that He may assist you in your labours to help me to continue to protect abroad the honour of the empire, which I have not prized too low, since I have given my only brother in pledge for it."

The Chancellor, in introducing the Navy Bill in the Reichstag on December 6, said:—

"The gradual development of Germany's transoceanic interests has led to the widespread conviction that Germany cannot fulfil her duties at sea with her present force. I have to declare, in the name of the Federal Governments, that the bill is a necessity no longer to be ignored. It meets the need that has arisen. The system of piecemeal grants is no longer possible, and it has therefore been necessary to choose the form of a special bill. It is true that it demands a certain self-sacrifice on the part of the Reichstag, but the times are past when a *doctrinaire* view of the hold of Parliament on the purse strings could go the length of paralysing, from time to time, the organism of the State. Even after the passing of the bill, the Reichstag will have plenty of opportunity for the annual shaping of the Navy Budget. The bill binds the hands of the Federal Governments and frees us from insinuations about 'boundless naval plans.' Germany has no idea of vying with the great maritime Powers; but if her interests are affected she must be able to speak plain German through her Navy. The bill is of the utmost importance to the whole German nation, to all parties and to all classes, and I hope that the Reichstag will succeed in dealing with it to the satisfaction of them all."

The bill was strongly opposed by the Radicals and the Social Democrats, while the Clericals, who are the strongest party in the Reichstag, reserved their opinion, and no settlement had been arrived at by the end of the year. The existing force of the Navy consisted of ninety-four vessels, *viz.*: seven first, five third and eight fourth class ironclads; thirteen armoured gunboats; four first, six second, three third and eight fourth class cruisers; three unarmoured gunboats; ten despatch boats; seventeen training ships; and ten other vessels of various kinds. To this it was proposed by the bill to add

seven battleships, nine cruisers, and gunboats and torpedo divisions in proportion, in the course of seven years, at a cost for the whole period of about 420,000,000 marks. The following was the distribution of parties in the Reichstag at the end of the year: Fifty-six German Conservatives (two fewer than last session), twenty-five Imperialists, twelve Extremists, fifty National Liberals, thirteen Liberal Unionists, one hundred and one Ultramontanes, twenty Poles, twenty-eight Liberal Democrats (two more than last session), twelve German Democrats, forty-seven Social Democrats, and thirty-one No Party men. Two seats were vacant.

A powerful incentive to the passing of the bill was the sending on December 16 of a naval expedition to China in consequence of the murder of some German missionaries in that country. Baron von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, gave the following explanation of the objects of this expedition during the debate on the bill:—

“We do not wish to engage in adventures in Eastern Asia—the imperial Chancellor is not the man for that—but we deem it necessary to see that Germany is not excluded from competition in promising countries. The day is past when the German was content to resign the land to one Power, the sea to another, and to allot to himself only the heavens, the abode of pure and abstract doctrine. In Eastern Asia, especially, we are bound to consider the support of our commerce and shipping as one of our main tasks. Kiao-Chau Bay was occupied in order to obtain, first, an indemnity for the murder of the missionaries, and, secondly, greater security against the repetition of such events. I must be silent on these two points, as negotiations are still pending, but I may say that we are filled with goodwill and friendly intentions towards China. We do not intend to provoke her; we desire the continuance of friendly relations; but the rights of both Powers must be mutually respected. The massacre of the missionaries caused our interference, as religious people such as they are must not be regarded as outlaws. We cannot allow the idea to take root in China that what is not permitted against others is permitted against us. Our rights and our flag must be respected as much as those of other Powers. Our interests must be duly appreciated abroad. We do not wish to thrust any one on one side to make room for ourselves. As regards these questions we shall, therefore, endeavour to protect our interests without weakness.”

The Emperor accompanied his brother, Prince Henry, who was given the command of the expedition, to Rendsburg, and at a dinner in the Royal Palace at Kiel he proposed the Prince's health in the following terms:—

“The voyage on which you are starting and the task you have to perform have nothing essentially novel about them. They are the logical consequences of the political labours of my

late grandfather and his great Chancellor, and of our noble father's achievements with the sword on the battlefield. They are nothing more than the first effort of the reunited and re-established German Empire to perform its duties across the seas. In the astonishing development of its commercial interests, the empire has attained such dimensions that it is my duty to follow the new German Hansa, and to afford it the protection it has a right to demand from the empire and the Emperor. Our German brethren in holy orders who have gone out to work in peace, and who have not shrunk from risking their lives in order to carry our religion to foreign soil and among foreign nations, have placed themselves under my protection, and we have now to give permanent support and safety to these brethren, who have been repeatedly harassed, and often hard pressed.

“For this reason, the enterprise I have entrusted to you, and which you will have to carry out conjointly with the comrades and the ships already on the spot, is essentially of a defensive and not of an offensive nature. Under the protecting banner of our German war-flag, the rights we are justified in claiming are to be secured to German commerce, German merchants, and German ships—the same rights that are accorded by foreigners to all other nations. Our commerce is not new, for the Hansa was, in old times, one of the mightiest enterprises the world has ever seen, and the German towns were able to fit out fleets such as the broad expanse of the sea had hardly ever borne before. The Hansa decayed, however, and could not but decay, for the one condition—*viz.*, imperial protection—was wanting. Now things are altered. As the first preliminary condition, the German Empire has been created. As the second preliminary condition, German commerce is flourishing and developing, and it can develop and prosper securely only if it feels safe under the power of the empire. Imperial power means naval power, and they are so mutually dependent that the one cannot exist without the other.

“As a sign of imperial and of naval power, the squadron, strengthened by your division, will now have to act in close intercourse and good friendship with all the comrades of the foreign fleets out there, for the protection of our home interests against everybody who tries to injure Germany. That is your vocation and your task. May it be clear to every European out there, to the German merchant, and above all, to the foreigner whose soil we may be on, and with whom we shall have to deal, that the German Michael has planted his shield, adorned with the eagle of the empire, firmly on that soil, in order, once for all, to afford protection to those who apply to him for it. May our countrymen abroad, whether priests or merchants, or of any other calling, be firmly convinced that the protection of the German Empire, as represented by the imperial ships, will be constantly afforded them. Should, how-

ever, any one attempt to affront us, or to infringe our good rights, then strike out with mailed fist, and if God will, weave round your young brow the laurel which nobody in the whole German Empire will begrudge you."

Prince Henry's reply was even more grandiloquent:—

"Most Serene Emperor, most powerful King and Lord, illustrious brother,—As children we grew up together. Later on it was granted to us as men to look into each other's eyes and stand faithfully at each other's side. To your Majesty the imperial crown has come with thorns. I have striven in my restricted sphere and with my scanty strength, as man, soldier, and citizen, to help your Majesty. We have reached a great epoch, an important epoch for the nation—an important epoch for your Majesty and the Navy. Your Majesty has made a great sacrifice, and has shown great favour to myself in entrusting this command to me. I thank your Majesty from the bottom of a loyal, brotherly and humble heart. I well understand your Majesty's feelings. I know what a heavy sacrifice you made in giving me so fine a command. It is for this reason, your Majesty, that I am so much moved, and that I so sincerely thank you. I am further deeply indebted for the confidence which your Majesty reposes in my weak person, and I can assure your Majesty of this—I am not allured by hopes of winning glory or laurels, I am only animated by one desire—to proclaim and preach abroad to all who will hear, as well as to those who will not, the gospel of your Majesty's anointed person. This I will have inscribed on my banner, and will bear it wherever I go. These sentiments with which I set out are shared by my comrades. I raise my glass and call upon those who with me enjoy the happy privilege of being permitted to go forth, to remember this day, to impress the person of the Emperor on their minds, and to let the cry resound far out into the world—Our most Serene, Mighty, Beloved Emperor, King and Master, for ever and ever. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

Considerable surprise and some ridicule were expressed at this language, and the *Cologne Gazette*, the principal newspaper in Germany, thought it necessary to give the following curious explanation of it:—

"Oratorical utterances are weighed in two different balances in Germany. To an assembly of academicians and to a veterans' union one does not speak in the same style. The special art of speaking to the latter has been developing for twenty-five years, and will last for a time. To the people, to the masses, much in the new order of things is so new that it can be made palatable to it only with the aid of a form which strikes people of culture as antiquated—a certain romanticism inherited from the poets. The German Emperor sometimes uses this form. He knows very well that this is not necessary in order to kindle the educated members of the nation, who

judge of the Chinese expedition and the augmentation of the Navy with cool political reflection. The Kiel speeches were not intended for them so much as for the many plain people who are affected only by warmer effusions. . . . People of more critical judgment share the British opinion that in and for an empire like Germany, the Chinese expedition is not a romantic event like the Crusades; they rejoice that the leading English papers are not unfriendly to the enterprise, and think it only natural that Germany, too, wishes to take up in the far East a position corresponding to her economic and political importance. . . . Their judgments generally are by no means very friendly, but if we search for this essence, we find the agreeable recognition of the fact that Germany is entitled to, and is bound to, protect and further her commerce in all parts of the world, and that she wishes to possess a naval station in the east of Asia. The pains the French are taking to characterise this endeavour of Germany as the prelude to an attempt to make herself as powerful at sea as on land awaken the suspicion that they wish to divert Germany's observing eye from French affairs. We advise them not to allow this thought to take too deep root in their minds, otherwise they may suffer a disappointment which may be detrimental to them and unwelcome to us. The clear and sober programme which the responsible Chancellor laid before the Reichstag when he said that Germany had no intention to vie with the great sea Powers, will convince everybody who considers the very different ways different people have of expressing their thoughts that there is no essential difference between this programme and the speech of the irresponsible head of the State to his brother at Kiel."

The occupation by the German East Asiatic squadron of the city and fort of Kiao-Chau took place on December 3, the Chinese troops retiring as the Germans advanced, and immediately afterwards the German Consul-General at Shanghai was sent to Kiao-Chau to establish a regular German Administration there. The following demands were at the same time addressed by the German Ambassador at Peking to the Chinese Government:—

1. A money indemnity of 200,000 taels for the murder of the two German missionaries.
2. The erection of a cathedral.
3. The refunding of the expense incurred in the occupation of Kiao-Chau.
4. The degradation of the Governor of Shantung.
5. The punishment of murderers and minor officials.
6. A railway monopoly in Shantung.
7. The occupation of Kiao-Chau by Germany as a coaling station.

China yielded on all these points, except the erection of a cathedral and the grant to Germany of a railway monopoly.

The following is a translation of the text of the proclama-

tion issued in Chinese by the German admiral, notifying the occupation of Kiao-Chau, and the official explanation published in Germany on the subject:—

“ Von Diederichs, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial German Eastern Fleet, hereby issues the following proclamation:—

“ Be it known to all concerned that I have come, in obedience to the commands of my Sovereign, his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, who has instructed me to land at Kiao-Chau Bay at the head of my forces, and seize the said bay and all the islands and dependencies thereof. Having performed this duty it now behoves me to mark out the boundaries of the region held by me, which are as follows:—

“ 1. From a straight line drawn from the seashore to the eastern hill, to a spot distant at high-water mark eighteen li from Kiao-Chau.

“ 2. Thence a straight line drawn northwards to the Cikin station at Tapot'êng; thence back to the confluence of the Kiao-Chau and Taku Rivers.

“ 3. Thence eastwards to the seashore, as far as an imaginary line cutting Laoshan Bay in the middle.

“ 4. The eastern line commences from a northerly point, and proceeds to the midway point of Laoshan Bay, thence southwards as far as the shores of the Island of Kuantí Miao, Tsalien Island, etc.

“ 5. The southern line is drawn from Tsalien Island, to the southern point of Tiloshan Island.

“ 6. From the north it is drawn to the seashore on the western side where the two places meet.

“ The above-noted places and the area comprised within them are to be held by the German forces until the case of the murder of our German missionaries in Shantung is settled.

“ In consideration of the above, therefore, I find it necessary to exhort you all, *viz.*, the inhabitants of Tsingtao Island and dependencies thereof, to peaceably continue your several avocations, and avoid listening to the words of the disreputable and rowdy classes to create disturbances. As a matter of fact, Germany and China have always been friendly and at peace, and formerly, when China was at war with Japan, Germany used her utmost endeavours to rescue China from her dilemma. This was to prove our friendship as a neighbouring Power. We are now here, not as enemies of China; hence you need not hesitate and entertain suspicions about us. Moreover it will be the duty of the German officers to protect the law-abiding inhabitants of this place, in order to preserve the peace. But if there be any discontented characters who endeavour to create disturbances they will surely be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of Chinese law. Further, if any German subjects here are killed the murderers will be dealt with according to German military law. Hence I consider it my duty to

earnestly exhort all to abstain from breaking the peace, and avoid resisting whatever the German authorities shall decide to do here hereafter. You should calculate the exigencies of the case, and you will see that you are too weak to resist. Not only will you find it to be of no advantage to you, but you will find that you will have invited destruction upon yourselves.

“Furthermore, be it known that where German troops shall be encamped, Chinese officials will still be permitted to go on with their usual duties. But if in the future these Chinese officials should receive orders from their superiors which they should find beyond their powers, they should communicate the circumstances to the German governor, General Chu, or to Brigadier-General T’sai. As for the buying or selling of land hereafter, permission should first be obtained from the governor in order to render it legal. Let all obey.

“An important proclamation.—14th day of November, 1897, 21st day, 11th moon, 23rd year of Kuang Hsu (Chinese reckoning).”

In Germany the above proclamation was thus explained by the Government:

“The fulfilment of the just desire of the German Government to possess a *point d’appui* for trade and navigation in Chinese waters is to be rendered possible by this cession, which is in the nature of a long lease. The German Government is at liberty to erect all necessary buildings and works within the ceded territory, and to take the steps required for their protection. The territory in question includes the whole inner basin of Kiao-Chau Bay up to high-water mark, the larger headlands south and north of the entrance to the bay, as far as the chains of heights that form their natural boundaries, and the islands in and off the bay. The ceded territory measures several German square miles, enclosed by a wide zone drawn round the bay, within which the Chinese cannot take any measures or give any orders without Germany’s assent. In particular, they may raise no objections to any regulation of the watercourses which Germany may deem necessary. In order to avoid conflicts which might impair the good understanding of the two Powers, the Imperial Chinese Government has transferred all the rights of sovereignty it possesses in the ceded territory to the Imperial German Government for the duration of the lease. The telegram, which is brief, says nothing of the duration of the lease, or of the amount to be paid. If for any reason Kiao-Chau Bay should prove unsuitable for the purposes of the German Government, the Chinese Government will, after coming to an agreement on the matter with the German Government, cede to the latter a piece of territory at another point on the coast, better fitted for the objects in view. In this case the Chinese Government will indemnify the German Government for the buildings, works, etc., erected by the latter in the Kiao-Chau district.”

Almost simultaneously with the action taken by Germany against China steps were taken by a German cruiser to obtain satisfaction from the Haytian Government for the illegal arrest of Herr Lueders, a German subject. The cruiser cleared for action after delivery of the German ultimatum, and within the stipulated period the President of Hayti agreed to all Germany's demands, the Haytian flagship dipping its flag to the German standard (Dec. 6).

The relations of Germany with the other European States remained friendly throughout the year. In April the Emperor had a brilliant reception at Vienna, and in August the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg, on which occasion the Czar made him an admiral in the Russian Navy. At a State dinner at Peterhof the Czar briefly proposed the Emperor's health, the latter replying with his usual exuberance of language, and laying great stress on the desire of peace which he said animated both empires. In September the Emperor and Empress received the King and Queen of Italy at Homburg, and the Emperor then proceeded to Hungary on another visit to the Emperor of Austria for the manoeuvres. As to Germany's relations with England, they improved sensibly after the seizure of Kiao-Chau, and the German press completely changed its tone towards English policy, its former hostility being replaced by a marked friendliness. In the conflict between Turkey and Greece Germany maintained throughout an attitude of strong partiality for the Turks.

In July a convention was concluded between Germany and France, defining the boundary between the French possessions in Dahomey and the Soudan and the German possessions in Tongoland. The following are the principal articles of this convention :—

“ Article I.—The frontier shall start from the point where the coast intersects the meridian of Bayol Island and follow the line of that meridian to the southern bank of the Lagoon, which it will follow up to a distance of about 100 metres beyond the eastern point of Bayol Island, then continue straight to the north to a point half-way between the south and north bank of the Lagoon. It shall then follow the bends of the Lagoon at an equal distance from both banks up to the Thalweg of the Mono, which it shall follow up to the seventh degree of north latitude. From the point where the seventh degree of latitude intersects the Thalweg of the Nono, the frontier shall follow that parallel until it reaches the meridian of Bayol Island, which meridian shall be the frontier line until the point where it cuts the parallel equidistant from Bassila and Peresoulou. From that point it shall proceed to the Kara River, following a line equidistant from the roads from Bassila to Bafilo by Kirikri, and from Peresoulou to Semere by Aledje, and from the roads from Sudu to Semere, and from Aledje to Semere, so as to keep at an equal distance from Daboni and Aledje, and from Sudu and Aledje.

The frontier shall then descend the Thalweg of the Kara River for a distance of five kilometres, and from that point run due north to the tenth degree of north latitude, Semere, in any case, remaining to France. From that point the frontier shall be prolonged to a point situated at an equal distance between Dje and Gaudon, leaving Dje to France, and Gaudon to Germany, and from thence be carried on to the eleventh degree of north latitude along a line parallel to the road from Sansanne-Mango, to Pama, and at a distance of thirty kilometres from that road. It shall then be prolonged westward along the eleventh degree of north latitude up to the White Volta, so as to leave in all cases Pougus to France and Koundjari to Germany. Thence the frontier shall follow the Thalweg of that river to the tenth degree of north latitude, which it shall follow until its point of intersection with the meridian, three degrees fifty-two minutes west of Paris, or one degree thirty-two minutes west of Greenwich.

“Article II.—The French Government shall retain a free passage for its troops and war *matériel* by the road from Kouande to the right bank of the Volta by Sansanne-Mango and Gambaya, and also from Kouande to Pama by Sansanne-Mango, for a period of four years from the ratification of the present arrangement.”

The imposition by the new United States tariff of an additional duty on bounty-fed sugar elicited a fresh protest from the German Government in August. For many years past considerable ill-feeling had characterised the commercial relations of Germany and the United States, and had from time to time found expression in the reciprocal imposition of hostile tariff regulations. On August 22, 1891, in consequence of an exchange of views carried on for some time by the two countries, Germany undertook to remove the prohibition of 1883 against American wheats, while the President of the United States agreed not to make use of certain discretionary powers accorded by the McKinley Bill of 1880 enabling measures to be introduced unfavourable to the importation of German sugar. This convention, however, must be considered to have ceased in 1894, when the Wilson Tariff Bill was passed raising by $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. the duty on bounty-fed sugar. Such, at any rate, was the view of the United States Government. Germany duly protested against the measure, and although President Cleveland was inclined to admit the justice of her case, his views were overruled by the Senate, and the protest had no effect. The present renewed protest was a concession to agrarian agitation. Germany had perhaps less cause for complaint in this matter than some other European countries. Until May, 1896, the bounty paid upon export sugar by the State was only 1 mark 25 pf. per 100 kilogrammes; in 1897 it was 2 marks 50 pf., while Austria paid 2 marks 70 pf., Holland 3 marks 24 pf., Belgium 3 marks 34 pf., and France 3 marks 64 pf.

II. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The year in Austria-Hungary was a very trying one. Owing to persistent obstruction in the Parliaments of both halves of the monarchy, which at Vienna manifested itself in scandalous scenes unprecedented in the parliamentary annals of Europe, the whole machinery of government was brought to a standstill, and it could only be set in motion by imperial decree. The elections for the Austrian Parliament under the new Reform Bill ("Annual Register," 1896, p. 277) took place in March, and the result was a grievous disappointment for the Government. The new members elected by universal suffrage comprised twenty Socialists bound to vote against any Government so long as the existing *régime* is maintained, and this element of disorder was rendered especially formidable by the fact that the 425 members of the new Reichsrath were divided into no less than twenty-five parties. Of these the strongest were those of the Czechs (sixty-one members), and the Poles (fifty-nine), whose support to the Government was assured if it carried out its policy of making Czech the official language of Bohemia as well as German. The Radical opponents of the Government were represented only by fifty-one German Liberals, so that if there had only been these three parties in the House the Government would have had a large majority. But they constituted less than one-half of the total number of members, the remainder consisting of Conservatives, Clericals, Anti-Semites, Socialists, etc., each section determined to support or oppose the Government according to the action it would take with regard to any particular question. Finding it impossible to secure a majority in the new Reichsrath that could be depended upon, Count Badeni tendered to the Emperor the resignation of his Cabinet, but the latter refused to accept it, on the ground that "he considered it important that the Government chosen by him should, undeterred by a momentary party difficulty, let its activity be exclusively guided by the general interests of the State." The Ministry then issued the long promised decree placing the use of the Czech and German languages on an equality in official matters in the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia. As under this decree any inhabitant of those provinces became entitled to claim that all his communications with the authorities should be in the Czech language, the effect of it was that the officials must know Czech as well as German. This as regards the Czech officials did not create any difficulty, as a knowledge of German had always been one of the qualifications necessary for their appointment; and a knowledge of Czech not having hitherto been required from the German officials, it was ruled that only officials appointed after the year 1907 should be required to learn that language. The Germans, however, looked upon the decree as an attack upon their nationality, and determined to do all in their

power to frustrate it. Their representatives in the Reichsrath began by objecting that the decree was unconstitutional, but similar decrees had been issued by former Governments, including those of the German party, and it was announced that the Cabinet would be willing to introduce a bill for regulating the languages in all the provinces of Austria, but that meanwhile the decrees which had been issued on the subject must be carried out as heretofore. The Committee on the Address to the Throne at the same time passed a resolution embodying in the address a suggestion that the seventeen diets should relieve the central Parliament of most of its work. As in all these diets the German Liberals are in a minority, this also was stoutly opposed by the members of that party. They prolonged the debates by obstructionist speeches, and drowned those of the supporters of the Government by stamping and slamming their desks; and some of them even engaged in personal conflicts with the Anti-Semites. The work of Parliament was thus reduced to a deadlock, and on June 2 Count Badeni closed the session, adverting in strong language to the obstruction which had prevailed, and which had been detrimental to the interests of the State and a menace to the parliamentary system. During the recess, however, the German Liberals continued their obstruction in the town and village councils by refusing municipal assistance to the State in all matters in which such assistance is not made obligatory by law, such as the collection of direct taxes, intervention between the State and individuals in all military matters, the delivery of administrative and judicial papers, trade and labour affairs, and a number of smaller functions.

The obstruction of the German Liberals in the Austrian Parliament was imitated by the Radical or Kossuth party in the Hungarian Parliament. The Government, which had a solid majority of about 300, introduced a bill in July providing that in future action for libels should be tried, not by jury, but only by a judge. This the Radicals opposed as an infringement of the liberty of the press, and they obstructed the bill for increasing the sugar bounties and the inland sugar tax, threatening to continue their obstruction until the Libel Bill was withdrawn. One of the obstructionists even declared that if the Government persisted with the bill they would go even farther than their colleagues in the Austrian Parliament did: "Instead of applying our fists to our desks, we shall apply them to the Prime Minister's nose."

In September the Reichsrath reassembled, the first business on the orders of the day being the election of the Austrian Delegation, as the Budget of the common expenses of the monarchy—that is, the Estimates for Army, Navy, Diplomacy, etc.—cannot legally be passed outside the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations, not even by orders in council of the two Governments. As the financial year begins on January 1,

there was very little time left, especially as the contribution of each half of the monarchy, as settled by the delegations, had still to be voted by the respective Parliaments, and consequently also by the Austrian Reichsrath. The next pressing matter was the bill extending the validity of all expiring treaties with Hungary—that is, the quota by which the common expenses are to be divided, the commercial and navigation and railway treaties, the convention regarding the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and several minor conventions—which had to pass both Houses of the Reichsrath before the last day of December. It was also necessary to obtain a vote on account for 1898, as the Budget could not possibly be passed before the end of the year. The obstructionists, however, carried a motion that the election of the delegates should be postponed, and brought in five motions of impeachment against Count Badeni and the rest of the Cabinet. In the course of these disorderly proceedings Herr Wolf, one of the obstructionist members, grossly insulted Count Badeni, and the latter challenged Herr Wolf to a duel, having previously obtained the Emperor's permission to do so. The result of the duel was that the count was wounded in the right arm, but he speedily recovered, and the popularity which he gained in the country by this incident for a time averted the coming storm. The count had done his best to reconcile the nationalities by consenting, on the one hand, to the just demand of the Czechs that they should be placed on a footing of political equality in all respects with the Germans in Bohemia, and, on the other hand, by refusing the demand of the majority for the introduction of a federal system of government which would have placed the Germans in Austria under the predominance of the Slavs. An understanding was accordingly arrived at with the members of the majority for securing the election of members of the delegation, and for taking steps to settle the language question. After several all-night sittings the delegates were duly elected, but the obstruction then became so violent that all further progress was impossible. The platform on which the President, M. Abrahamovitch, sat in his chair was occupied by shouting and gesticulating Germans, who engaged in a free fight with the Czechs, compelling the President to withdraw. A compromise was suggested by Dr. Dipauli, the leader of the German Clerical party, to the effect that the language decrees for Bohemia and Moravia should be modified, so as to make German the official language in the predominantly German districts, Czech in the predominantly Czech districts, and both German and Czech in the districts where the population is equally divided between the two nationalities. Neither the Germans nor the Czechs, however, were inclined to accept this proposal, and obstruction continued in the House with more violence than ever, the police having to be called in to expel Herr Wolf and the other riotous deputies. Street demonstrations against the

Government by students and working men followed, and it being now evidently impossible to continue governing with the Badeni Ministry, though the opposition came only from a turbulent minority, the Emperor at length accepted its resignation and appointed a new Ministry composed chiefly of high officials, with Baron Gautsch, the late Minister of Education, as Premier and Minister of the Interior (Nov. 30). The only result of this change was that a riotous mob of Czechs assaulted and broke the windows of the Germans in that town, and that although all the members of the new Ministry were Germans, the German Liberals declared that they would continue their obstruction until the language decrees were removed. This still further embittered the strife between the two nationalities; riots continued in all parts of the empire, but those who suffered most from them were the Jews, who were equally hated both by the Germans and the Czechs, both nationalities usually turning upon them after fighting each other. As there was no prospect of getting the bills for the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian settlement (*Ausgleich*) of 1867 passed in the Reichsrath before the end of the year, by which time the period (every ten years) fixed for the renewal would expire, the session was closed, and the arrangement was renewed for one year on the same terms as before by imperial decree under the fourteenth article of the constitution. The Budget for the year 1898 showed an estimated expenditure of 27,000,000 florins more than that of 1897, part of which was appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the inundations of that year, and an estimated revenue exceeding that of 1897 by 28,000,000 florins. A considerable portion of the latter increase was to be provided by an additional Bourse tax, a salaries tax, an investment tax, an income tax, an increased sugar tax, and a tax on railway passengers' tickets and the carriage of goods by rail and steamer. The sugar tax was raised to nineteen florins, so that every pound of sugar had to pay $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ in taxation. A tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was imposed on the price of every railway ticket and one of 5 per cent. on the charges for the transmission of goods by railway.

In Hungary the Opposition was almost as turbulent as the German Liberals at Vienna, but it showed more common sense. The Emperor-King paid a visit to Buda-Pesth at the beginning of October, and all parties vied with each other in expressions of loyalty and attachment to their sovereign, a Kossuthist organ even declaring that since the days of Matthias Corvinus no King of Hungary had so much identified himself with the country as Francis Joseph I. A "thanksgiving sitting" of both Houses of Parliament was held in recognition of the fact that the Emperor-King had received the German Emperor and the King of Roumania in his castle at Buda instead of in the Hofburg at Vienna, and that he had announced that he would pay from his privy purse for ten historical monuments to be erected in his Hungarian capital. The address of thanks was

passed unanimously, but the general harmony was soon disturbed when the question of the renewal of the dualist arrangement came on for discussion, M. Kossuth urging that as there was no prospect of the corresponding bill which had been laid before the Austrian Parliament being passed, Hungary should take the opportunity of putting an end to the dualist system altogether, and declare her total independence under the Austrian Emperor as her King. Baron Banffy, the Premier, refused to accept this suggestion, declaring that it would not be in the interest of Hungary to see Austria weakened. He added, however, that under the dualist arrangement of 1867 Hungary had the right to reserve to herself full freedom of action if there should be a breakdown of the constitutional system in Austria, and he further pointed out that under the Hungarian constitution the Emperor-King had no power to rule by decree as he had under the fourteenth article of the Austrian constitution. On December 5, the Austrian obstructionists being still triumphant, the Hungarian Premier introduced a bill providing for the continuance for one year of the dualist arrangement on the existing terms, on the understanding that if an agreement were not arrived at between the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments by May 1, 1898, the Government would independently introduce measures for the permanent settlement of the questions at issue. This, however, did not satisfy the Kossuth party, which hoped by dilatory motions to force an abandonment of the dualist arrangement, as in the absence of legislative action that arrangement would legally cease to be binding on Hungary after the end of the year. They succeeded in preventing the passing of this and the other Government bills by the necessary date, so that Hungary, like Austria, entered upon the new year without a Budget passed in Parliament, without parliamentary authority to levy recruits, and without any parliamentary provision as to customs duties or bank notes. In the Austrian half of the monarchy all these matters were provided for by imperial decree; in Hungary this could not legally be done, but the officials were directed by the Government to continue to levy taxes, recruits, etc., pending the retrospective sanction of the Legislature. In consequence of this deadlock only one important measure was passed by the Hungarian Parliament during the year. This, however, was of unusual interest as an illustration of the way in which labourers are treated in the freest country on the European continent when the most important national industry is in danger. In Hungary that industry is agriculture. Two-thirds of the members of the Lower House and all the members of the Upper House are landowners, and if an agricultural strike were successful, and the crops ready for harvesting were allowed to rot in the fields for want of hands, tens of thousands of farmers and landlords would be ruined, and the loss to the whole nation could never be made good. With the object of preventing such strikes the Government

introduced an Agricultural Employers and Workmen's Bill, which, in point of severity, has probably no parallel in modern legislation.

The bill, which distinguished between regular agricultural hands and day labourers, concerned itself mostly with the former. Every one, not a domestic servant or a day labourer, hiring himself out for agricultural work, must possess a certificate issued gratis by his parish, and without such certificate, which establishes his status, and will in future be his most important document, he must not be employed, save under severe penalties. Every contract between employer and employed must be made before a public official, who is to take a note of the conditions and enter them in a register, keeping, at the same time, the workman's certificate, which is not to be returned until the contract is fulfilled, or dissolved by mutual agreement, or officially declared invalid, for reasons detailed in the bill, and arising from the fault of one side or the other. The agreement between the two parties is in no way limited. It can stipulate for wages in money, with or without food, or wages in kind, usually one-third of the harvest, and besides individuals of either sex, whole groups of agricultural labourers, such as those from a certain village, can make a contract in common, and if differences arise, the minority of such a group is bound by the decision of the majority. There are to be two copies of the contract, of which one remains in the hands of the employed; and the public notary who has to verify the signatures is liable to be fined if he does so without seeing all the certificates, or after being informed that the labourer in question is still bound to another employer—which, of course, must be proved. Whoever leaves his work before it is finished in accordance with his contract—cases of illness, etc., being excepted—is not to be hired again during the same season. His certificate is to be withheld, and the wages due are to be deposited with a public official, any surplus left after the payment of compensation to the employer for damage done going into the poor box.

The workman is, in similar manner, protected against the employer, who is, moreover, bound by clauses on the lines of the English Truck Act. He has not only to provide wholesome food, if contracted for as part of the pay, but is responsible for the attendance of a doctor and the provision of medicine in cases of illness lasting less than eight days. The working day, unless otherwise arranged, is to last from sunrise to sunset, with half an hour's rest for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for what we should call tea, and in case of the weather preventing fieldwork, the employed must do any other task his master sets him. But if the "natural impediment" lasts a full week, either party is entitled to demand that the agreement shall be cancelled, which is to be done in exactly the same way as it was drawn up.

The clause dealing with fines and imprisonment for violations of contract was decidedly partial to the employer. Any employer who, without legal cause, has his labourers escorted into the field by gendarmes and forced to work, is fined 600 kronen (25*l.*), and the same fine is imposed upon employers who engage hands still under contract to some one else. The labourer, however, who contracts himself to two masters is to be imprisoned for fifteen days and fined 100 kronen, and the term of imprisonment is extended to sixty days if he fails to appear in the field, or, when escorted to it, refuses to work, or wilfully does bad work, or leaves before time is up. The same penalty is imposed upon every one who induces agricultural labourers to break their contracts, or who, by arranging meetings, spreading false news, using intimidation, or distributing or promising money, interferes between employed and employer; and not only is such interference punishable after the contracts are made, but fines and imprisonments are imposed upon those who, by combination, induce labourers not to take out certificates, who lend money on such certificates, or accept them as pledges for food or drink. There can, of course, be no question of trade unionism under such conditions.

In foreign affairs Austria-Hungary, thanks to the skilful management of Count Goluchowski, achieved a series of triumphs which went far to compensate her for her internal troubles. The compact which he had entered into with Russia under which the two Powers mutually agreed to abstain from exercising one-sided influence in any of the Balkan States was faithfully observed, and this fact had undoubtedly a powerful effect in localising the war between Turkey and Greece. The compact above referred to was concluded during the visit of the Emperor and his Foreign Minister to St. Petersburg in April, though an informal agreement to the same effect had been arrived at some months previously between Count Goluchowski and the late Prince Lobanoff. At the same time the relations of Austria-Hungary with Germany were most cordial, as was shown by the enthusiastic reception of the German Emperor at Buda-Pesth in September and the effusive cordiality with which he spoke of the Hungarian nation on that occasion. The only Power with which Austria had any differences was Turkey. On November 15 it was found necessary to threaten a bombardment of Mersina if the officials who arrested and assaulted the agent of the Austrian Lloyd at that port were not dismissed and the demands of the "Turkish Railways Exploitation Company," which has its seat in Vienna, as to the construction of a harbour at Dedeagatsch and concessions for Turkish lines of railway, were satisfied. The Porte at once yielded, and "the incident was closed."

When the Austro-Hungarian delegations met in November an important reform was brought before them and passed unanimously, for the improvement of the position of the non-

commissioned officers of the Army. They were already in the Austrian service granted bounties, and, after quitting the Army, they had a right to a lower class of Government appointments in the Civil Service; but the attractions were evidently insufficient, as both in the regular Army and in the landwehrs of Austria and of Hungary there was a great deficiency of trained non-commissioned officers. It was now decided to introduce progressive bounties in three classes, to commence after the third, sixth, and ninth year of service respectively, and, in each case, to grant a leaving bonus, also progressive according to the number of voluntary service years. In addition to this, the non-commissioned officer, of all grades, will in future have an assured permanent position, which he will only lose through judicial sentence. It will no longer be possible for a captain to send away a sergeant whom he dislikes, and only the continuance after twelve years of voluntary service—that is, of fifteen years with the colours—will be made dependent on the consent of the regimental commander. The appointments in the Civil Service, to which a former non-commissioned officer was entitled, will be, moreover, considerably extended; and county and municipal appointments of a certain class will be also reserved to him as far as possible.

In the speech from the throne to the delegations particular stress was laid on the new compact with Russia, as to which the Emperor said: "The repeated meetings which I have had with the Emperor of Russia convinced me of the agreement of our views, and upon them has been founded a relation of mutual confidence between our countries, the consolidation of which cannot but promise well for the future;" adding, however, that the treaties of Austria-Hungary with Germany "form, now as before, the unshakable basis of our policy, and it is the constant endeavour of my Government to maintain and to strengthen that basis." These statements were further developed by Count Goluchowski in his speech on the foreign policy of the monarchy. It began with a criticism of British policy, and closed with the prophecy of the fierce struggle Europe will have to fight out against transoceanic competition. Between the two extremes was a masterly defence of the European concert, and the first authentic statement of the origin and purport of the Austro-Russian understanding, with supplementary remarks as to the relations with Greece, Turkey, and other countries. The essential difference of views between the British and Austrian Cabinets had, he said, afforded the occasion for a *rapprochement* between Austria and Russia, and after this was effected the two countries laid down a joint programme for matters in the East which they were jointly carrying out. This programme would finally lead to European defence against a common danger, and as in this question, like in others, England differed from the continent, the defence would be directed also against England, so that the narrower term continent, in-

stead of Europe, would be the more accurate reading. Without ceasing to be the friend of England in a general sense, Austria would in future act as the friend of Russia, and the latter Power as the leader of the continent.

The two accusations against England were put in the mildest terms, and with the explanation that the British Cabinet was not able to act otherwise than it did. It rejected Count Goluchowski's proposition to proclaim a blockade of Crete at the beginning of the disturbances, and the Austrian Minister explained the rejection by the fear lest the measure should be interpreted as a service to Turkey; public opinion in England, he added, was just then particularly excited against Turkey in consequence of the Armenian massacres. Austria then made another proposal which would have prevented the arrival in Crete both of Greek volunteers and of Turkish troops; but England was not reassured, and the proposal was dropped, because, the count said, "it seemed not advisable to us and to the rest of the continental Powers to forego England's co-operation." The blockade was nevertheless resorted to, but then it was too late. At another stage of the negotiations Germany proposed the blockade of Greek ports, by which, Count Goluchowski said, the kingdom would have been forced to abandon its suicidal adventure. This time England did not categorically refuse, but she made conditions, of which the discussion lasted so long that meanwhile war between Greece and Turkey broke out.

These were the count's two accusations, which amounted to making England responsible for the Greek war out of too great a consideration for Greece. That kingdom was not spared in Count Goluchowski's narration of events; on the contrary, its Government was described as too weak, the war as a mad undertaking, and the situation after the war as desperate, leaving Greece at the mercy of the victor. The charges afterwards made in Greece against Europe, to which the kingdom has every reason to feel obliged for being saved by the concert, were described as showing a diseased state of mind.

The following were the words used by the count as to the European concert, the relations with England and the relations with Russia :—

"The concert has come through the ordeal of fire in such a way as to remain henceforward a successful factor in the settlement of Eastern affairs. Greece is wrong in complaining of hard conditions of peace. What has been accomplished by the concert is one of the best achievements of diplomatic skill. The negotiations regarding Crete are now in a fresh stage, which renders it necessary to maintain reserve. The object of these negotiations, which is to grant Crete a large measure of autonomy under the Sultan's sovereignty, with guarantees for the Mahomedan population, will, it is expected, be attained.

Although we may often have found ourselves in a certain antagonism with England concerning the treatment of certain questions, these divergences of opinion have not been able to provoke any coolness between us. We may have regretted the objections which the British Government, giving heed to public opinion in their own country, raised against the execution of certain measures which, in our view, would have sometimes prevented complications; but this has assuredly exercised no prejudicial effect upon the excellent relations in which we stand to the British Empire, and which we desire also to maintain in the future. Our intimate and friendly relations with Roumania are shown by the recent visit of the King and Queen to Buda-Pesth. We entertain sympathy and friendship for the other Balkan States in so far as each endeavours to show itself accommodating towards us and to establish friendly relations.

“Our successful co-operation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet at the outbreak of the Turkish-Greek conflict, was the beginning of the satisfactory development of our relations with Russia. We had a loyal explanation, which resulted in mutual conviction that after all no differences existed between us which, with some goodwill, could not be adjusted. It was agreed that we both strove after maintenance of the *status quo*, that Russia rejected the idea of any conquest in the Balkan Peninsula as decidedly as ourselves, and that on both sides the firm resolution exists to respect the independence of the single Balkan States and their right themselves to mould their destiny, with the exclusion of any preponderant influence upon their internal affairs either by ourselves or by Russia. As soon as this concord of views was established, the ground for an understanding was at once cleared; we soon came to the conclusion that our interests do not conflict, that we, the two Powers first to be affected by Eastern troubles, have, on the contrary, every reason for holding together and for remaining in constant touch with each other, with the object of preventing the degeneration of movements as they arise, and of putting an end to the present doings of speculative spirits in the Balkans, which always tried to play us one against the other in their interest. Presupposing that these principles will be strictly adhered to, we shall always be ready to foster the closest understanding with Russia, and we consider so happily initiated a relation with her as a new and potent guarantee of European peace.”

Replying to a question, Count Goluchowski subsequently said that the agreement with Russia makes it a condition that neither of the two Powers should exercise a separate influence upon the Balkan States. This statement was received with enthusiastic applause both by the Austrian and the Hungarian delegations, and one of the delegates, referring to the new agreement with Russia, described it as “a triumph of statesmanship.”

CHAPTER III.

I. RUSSIA.

THE year 1897 was a prosperous one for Russia, both financially and politically. In the Budget Estimates, the ordinary revenue was set down at 1,318,366,495 roubles, and the ordinary expenditure at 1,284,858,862 roubles, showing increases of 78,894,800 roubles and 53,770,448 roubles respectively as compared with 1896. The estimated excess of revenue over expenditure was thus 33,507,633 roubles. The extraordinary revenue was set down at 3,808,627 roubles, and the extraordinary expenditure at 129,112,196 roubles. The whole of the latter amount was to be devoted to railway construction, and the deficit remaining after the employment of the extraordinary revenue, was to be covered by the surplus in the ordinary Estimates, and an advance of 91,795,936 roubles from the cash in the Treasury. On January 15 an imperial ukase was published, ordering that golden imperials and half-imperials should be minted with the inscriptions "fifteen roubles" and "seven and a half roubles" respectively, without any change in the existing fineness or weight of those coins. The relation of gold to paper currency was thus fixed, but the new gold coins, and the equally new silver values, were not readily taken up by a public accustomed to the superior convenience of paper money. Measures were consequently taken to force the gold into circulation. All the principal Russian banks were compelled in making their payments to give 20 per cent. of the amounts in gold. The Government offices of all kinds also distributed a large proportion of gold and silver, so that coins which ten years back were practically unknown outside the Custom House came into general circulation.

The issue of these imperials and half-imperials placed gold and paper on a level for purchasing purposes, and the readjustment of the gold guarantee for the paper issued was also dealt with in an ukase issued by the Czar from Poland during his stay at Bielowiez. According to the new law, the issue of paper money up to 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed by a gold deposit of half that amount; paper issued beyond 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed in full, rouble for rouble. Out of 1,068,000,000 roubles worth of paper issued, 59,000,000 was held by the State Bank, leaving 1,009,000,000, or over 107,000,000*l.* worth sterling, in circulation. The gold deposit required to guarantee this amount was about 710,000,000 roubles, whereas the actual deposit was 750,000,000. The State Bank had other gold at its disposal, apart from this special guarantee fund, amounting to 386,000,000 roubles, so that paper money could still be issued to a very large amount

by the Russian State Bank, on the security of these sums, should the country require it.

Some interesting figures were published in February relating to the purchase and sale of land in Russia. Over all the forty-five provinces of European Russia to which they refer—excluding, that is, the Baltic provinces and those of Archangel and Astrakhan—a steady decrease of the landed property in the hands of the nobility has been going on, with a corresponding increase in the amount held by merchants and wealthy peasants. In one year the nobility parted with over 5,500,000 acres for 9,400,000*l.* sterling, or about 1*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and bought at a fractionally higher price 2,900,000 acres, a net loss of over 2,500,000 acres, which have passed into the possession of persons who a generation ago were serfs, the absolute property of their lords, to be bought and sold like any other chattels, and advertised for sale in the daily press.

Strictly speaking, the change has taken more than a generation to come about, for before the emancipation of the serfs it was customary to allow promising serfs to engage in trade or skilled labour away from the estate to which they belonged, on condition of paying such yearly sum as their masters demanded. These semi-freed serfs had, however, no legal rights to any property they might acquire; the master could, if he pleased, as was not unfrequently the case, raise the quittance fee to an impossible sum, or simply recall the successful merchant or artisan from the town where he was plying his trade, and enter into possession of all the products of his individual industry. Those of them who had just masters, or who, in the absence of communications in the country, could keep their lords in ignorance of their prosperity, became the successful merchants whose sons are now a power in the land.

The figures show that considerably less than half the 2,664,000 odd acres which passed from the hands of the nobles to other persons have been acquired by the powerful merchant class; the remainder has gone to the Kulaks, or village usurers.

For the first time in history a census of the population of the Russian Empire was commenced at the beginning of the year. Peter the Great had established a special kind of census for the serf population, called the "Revision Tale," which was continued at irregular intervals down to 1858. Its object was to determine the poll-tax payable to the State by the lords of the serfs, and it was carried out with all the divergences from moderate accuracy to which conflicting interests, by a timely use of the appropriate inducements, can still persuade the average Russian official. The capitals and other large towns also had an occasional rough numbering of the people for the purpose of local taxation, and several of the provincial zemstvos did good work in the same direction, but always without any attempt at unity of action, so that the figures for population at present in use were of various dates for the different localities,

and made no pretence to be more than approximate calculations. The immense undertaking now taken in hand was entrusted to a vast official organisation under a "special census commission." The whole empire was divided into census districts, sections, subsections, and units, for each of which an enumerator was appointed. As the population includes nomad tribes in the steppes, and information was to be obtained not only as to the sex, age, place of birth, occupation and religion of each individual in the whole empire, but also as to the source of his income, the material of the house in which he lives, and the school where he was educated, the undertaking was a very difficult one, and the collection and classification of the material obtained by the commission had not been completed at the end of the year.

Some considerable alleviations of the rigour of Russian rule were introduced in the early part of the year. The law allows Jews who have received a university education to reside freely in any part of the empire, but this had been interpreted to mean "only for the purpose of practising the profession which they have studied." This interpretation was declared to be inadmissible, and Jews who had passed the university course, or any equivalent school—the various technical and agricultural institutes, for example—were to have absolute freedom of residence irrespective of their actual occupation. This decision was much appreciated, as it had long been a custom for Jews to undertake a course of study at the university for the sole purpose of obtaining the qualification to reside in the capitals or elsewhere, with a view to carrying on to better advantage the branch of commerce in which their families or friends are interested. Subsequently the Czar issued an ukase cancelling that of his father, which ordered every non-orthodox person in Russia, except Finland, when marrying an orthodox person, to sign a document promising to have any children baptised and educated in the Russian orthodox faith. The inhabitants, especially of the Baltic provinces, had petitioned the late Czar to withdraw this order, but in vain; and the Protestant priests of these provinces preferred exile, imprisonment, and poverty to obedience. The ukase now issued decreed that the children of mixed marriages might be brought up in the religion of their parents, *viz.*, sons in that of their father, and daughters in that of their mother. The Prefect of St. Petersburg at the same time issued an order fixing a legal eight hours' day for young people of both sexes between the ages of twelve and fifteen employed in dress-making, millinery, or tailoring establishments. The Poles, too, were given some proofs of the conciliatory disposition of the new Czar. The special tax which had been imposed since the insurrection of 1863 on the Polish landowners of Lithuania and other provinces of ancient Poland, amounting to 1,500,000 roubles a year, was abolished; the Ministry of Home Affairs

was directed to draw up a scheme for the introduction of zemstvos, or local assemblies of the nobles, in the western (formerly Polish) provinces of the empire, on the same lines as the zemstvos in Russia proper; and permission was given to restore the Roman Catholic churches and wayside crosses in those provinces. Prince Ineritynski, Count Schouvaloff's successor in the post of Governor of Warsaw, removed the old restrictions as to the Polish press which prevented it from discussing political questions, and allowed the Poles to subscribe for the erection in one of the principal squares of Warsaw of a monument to the national Polish poet Mickiewicz, some of whose finest works contain indignant denunciations of Russian tyranny. Finally, the Czar paid a visit to the Polish capital in September, and was received with an outburst of enthusiasm far more striking and spontaneous than the display at St. Petersburg in honour of their new allies from the banks of the Seine. A committee under the presidency of Marquis Wielopolski, the son of the man whose well-meant but injudicious efforts to bring about a reconciliation between Russia and Poland had brought about the disastrous insurrection of 1863, collected upwards of 1,000,000 roubles for the establishment of a charitable institution to commemorate the visit, and the Czar expressed great gratification at this substantial mark of the fidelity of his Polish subjects and their desire to let bygones be bygones. Reports were circulated of a plot having been started against the life of the Czar by some fanatical German Chauvinists in the hope of marring the success of the reception, but no incident occurred to disturb the general harmony. Later on there was a strong protest from the students of the University of Warsaw against the action taken by six Russian professors of the university in publicly expressing their approval of the erection of a monument to Count Mouravieff, "the hangman of Lithuania," who had made himself notorious by his cruelties as governor of that province during the Polish insurrection of 1863, and some of the leaders of the agitation were expelled from the university.

The foreign policy of Russia was as active and successful in 1897 as it had been in previous years. The new Foreign Minister, Count Mouravieff (son of "the hangman of Lithuania"), who was appointed in January, speedily earned a high reputation in European courts for his conciliatory temper and the ability with which he obtained solid advantages for his country while maintaining the most friendly relations with other States. His previous position as Russian Ambassador at Copenhagen gave him special opportunities of ascertaining the political views both of Nicholas II. and of his father, and this no doubt was an important factor in securing his rapid promotion to the directorship of the foreign affairs of the empire. Immediately after his appointment he proceeded to Paris and Berlin, and was received with great distinction by the French President

and the German Emperor. The question of an alliance between France and Russia was finally set at rest by the speeches exchanged between the Czar and M. Faure during the visit of the latter to St. Petersburg in the summer, and though Prince Bismarck suggested a doubt on the subject by arguing that the term *nations alliées* does not necessarily mean nations which have a treaty of alliance with each other, the general impression produced in Europe by the Czar's words was that such a treaty was actually in existence. This, however, did not make any change in the friendly relations between Russia and Germany, which were maintained chiefly in view of united action in the far East, as those between Russia and Austria were in regard to Eastern Europe. With regard to England, the official *Turkestan Gazette*, in an article on the Indian frontier troubles, said that England and Russia were so rapidly approaching one another that it was time to settle definitely a joint frontier line giving sufficient scope to the interests of each, and affording mutual security. "The creation of the buffer State of Afghanistan," it added, "obscured the plain issue, especially to the English press and the people. On the other hand, it is time for the Russian press to abandon entirely its unreserved and, for the most part, wholly unfounded criticisms of English policy, and consider seriously what line of demarcation in Asia up to the eastern and southern seas would best satisfy the patriotic aims of the two nations. Such a treatment of the question would be readily appreciated by Englishmen, remarkable though they are for patriotism, and would remove the grounds of irritation at the abuse which at present is so freely poured upon them by certain periodicals to the prejudice of friendly relations."

An important statement on the policy of Russia in Central Asia was at the same time made to an English traveller by General Kouropatkine, Governor of the Trans-Caspian provinces, who at the end of the year was appointed Minister for War.

"The policy of our Government in Central Asia, since the accession of the late Czar," he said, "has been eminently one of peace; and recourse has never been had to arms until every other means of attaining a given object had failed. Before the extension of the railway and telegraph to these remote regions a considerable power of initiative was necessarily left in the hands of local officers. Generals Tchernaiëff and Skobelev undertook expeditions into foreign territory without reference to St. Petersburg; and this sometimes occurred in direct opposition to the Sovereign's wishes. There has been a radical change in our administrative system since the Trans-Caspian provinces were united to Europe by these powerful civilising influences. Every case of friction on the frontier is reported to St. Petersburg, and instructions are obtained before active measures are adopted. It is now impossible that there should be a repetition of the events of 1865, when General Tchernaiëff

took Tashkend, and then reported his having done so to his imperial master. No operations likely to produce serious consequences can now be undertaken without the previous sanction of his Majesty. I wish to be particularly explicit on this point, because my nomination as Governor of Trans-Caspia was regarded by many journals, both in England and on the continent, as a presage of what is called a 'forward policy.'

"It is the custom of the present Czar, as it was of his lamented father, to furnish detailed instructions to provincial authorities on all important administrative matters. The principles which govern the policy of Russia are very simple. They are the maintenance of peace, and order and economy in every branch of the public service. The means employed to compass these ends are equally free from complexity. Those in responsible positions are expressly informed by our Government that the assumption of sovereignty over independent peoples must never be attempted without very serious deliberation, inasmuch as such communities become on annexation Russian subjects, children of the Czar, and invested with every privilege enjoyed by citizens of the empire. His Majesty has enjoined on his representatives, as their first duty, the fatherly care of his Asiatic subjects. Efforts are made to prevent the mischief resulting from the powers of evil which lurk in populations so lately admitted within the pale of civilisation. The natives have been disarmed, and no pains have been spared to induce them to adopt peaceful pursuits. The fruits of this action are already visible. A solitary traveller can now cross Central Asia, from the Caspian to the Siberian frontier, without incurring the smallest risk of attack.

"The profound tranquillity which reigns in Central Asia has reacted on the standard of material prosperity. As compared with India, our territories in this part of the world are still poor and sparsely populated; but there has been a considerable increase in the country's wealth since the conquest of Turkestan in 1863. The women are now the staunchest defenders of our authority, and the trading classes as well as the peasants are deeply interested in the maintenance of the existing *régime*. Should any mischief arise, it will be due to the intrigues of the Mullahs, whose powers for evil are great, owing to the ignorance rather than the fanaticism of the population.

"The large measure of progress attained could not have been hoped for did we not possess settled frontiers with which we are perfectly content. Every country in Central Asia has had its period of war; but it is our fixed policy to prevent a repetition of its horrors at almost any price. In the case of the territory most recently acquired, the disturbances lasted for seven years—from 1878 to 1885. Between the latter year and 1888 we established an inviolable frontier, with the aid of Great Britain; and in the twelve years which have since elapsed there have been no expeditions throughout its length

of 600 miles bordering on Persia and 400 on Afghanistan. The latter country contains much inflammable material, but the explicit orders of the Czar, as conveyed through the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, are that there shall be no disturbances on the Afghan frontier. So scrupulous is our regard for the *status quo*, that whole tribes have cast themselves on our protection in vain. The Piruzkhins, Khezaris, and Jamshiois have crossed our borders in troops of as many as 1000 families, but we have always repatriated such refugees by means of armed force. There have been similar cases in our dealings with Persian subjects. The whole population of Khelat, in Khorassan, headed by their Khan, came to us with entreaties to protect them against the oppression of the Shah's officers. Our reply was the despatch of troops, who conducted them across the frontier. Turkestan proper has been free from war since the occupation of Ferghana, twenty-one years ago. The Bokhara frontier has remained intact since the capture of Samarcand in 1868. It is true that within the last few years the Pamirs question has been reopened, and slight modifications have been made in our boundaries towards Ferghana; but, as far as we are concerned, the operations have been carried out against our wishes—I may almost say, under compulsion. For the Ameer Abdurrahman infringed the terms of the arrangement entered into between England and ourselves in 1873, when it was agreed that the Afghans should not cross the Oxus, by pushing his boundary beyond that river, and occupying tracts in the Russian territory. The last complication on the Persian frontier dates from 1829—nearly seventy years ago.

“I am led to be explicit on these points by a sincere wish that the public may be convinced that we have a settled Asiatic policy which is no way inimical to Great Britain; and that we are perfectly satisfied with our present boundaries.”

The occupation of Kiao-Chau by Germany was followed by the entry of a Russian squadron into Port Arthur (Dec. 18), and it was at the same time announced that the only object of this move was that the squadron should pass the winter in the above port, and that it was made with the entire acquiescence of the Chinese Government, in accordance with the convention of 1896 (“Annual Register,” 1896, p. 290). Nine days later (Dec. 27) it was announced that Russia had occupied the harbour of Kinchau, a short distance to the north of Port Arthur, on the opposite side of the peninsula. As by the convention above referred to the port of Kiao-Chau was leased to Russia, its occupation by Germany must have taken place with the consent of the former Power, which apparently compensated itself by the steps it subsequently took to secure its hold on Northern China. Besides entering Port Arthur and Kinchau, Russia made an important advance in strengthening her position in Korea. That island had, by a treaty concluded

in 1896 between Russia and Japan, been virtually placed under the control of both of those Powers; but by an agreement concluded in October between Russia and Korea a Russian, M. Alexieff, was appointed adviser to the Finance Department and Superintendent of the Customs of Korea, with power to provide for the taxation, revenues, and expenditure of the country, submit the Budget, superintend the receipts from taxation, pay into the Korean Treasury such sums as may be necessary to defray outlays, manage the Government's expenditures in the strictest and most cautious manner, render an account to the Korean Government of moneys received and obligations incurred or discharged, and submit to the Korean Government a general statement of the country's finances. The various departments and their officers were to conduct financial affairs in accordance with the directions of the Financial Adviser, and to assist him. The Financial Adviser was to provide a suitable person to be Superintendent of Customs in lieu of the present incumbent, who would submit his accounts to the Financial Adviser and report to him. The period for which the arrangement was to last was unlimited, but none but Koreans or Russians were to be appointed to the post of Financial Adviser in future.

As an Englishman, Mr. M'Leavy Brown, was actually holding the post of Chief Commissioner of the Korean Customs when the above arrangement was made, it was agreed that the Russian Financial Adviser should work in concurrence with him.

The chief concern of Russia in the war between Turkey and Greece was to prevent the other Balkan States taking part in it, and thereby producing a European conflagration. A compact with Austria-Hungary having been concluded with this object shortly after the war broke out, the conflict was consequently localised. Russia was too busy in the Far East to wish for any disturbance of the *status quo* in Eastern Europe, and Austria-Hungary readily took this opportunity of putting an end to a rivalry in which she was of late being gradually supplanted by her northern neighbour.

II. TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

The Cretan question ("Annual Register," 1896, pp. 296-299) absorbed the attention of the Powers, the Porte, and Greece throughout the year. In January a large number of Armenians, both in the capital and the provinces, who had been imprisoned by the authorities were liberated after taking the oath of allegiance to the Sultan, and the intervention of the Powers was then transferred almost entirely from the Armenians to the Cretans. Ineffectual efforts were made by the "European concert" to induce the Porte to make reforms in the government and administration of Turkey generally, and

they had to be abandoned as it was found impossible to obtain an agreement among the Powers for a policy of coercion, and the Sultan was not to be moved to adopt any real reforms except by force. At the beginning of February the whole of the island of Crete was given over to pillage, murder and incendiarism; the Government lost all its authority, and incessant encounters took place between the Mahomedans and the Christians. This produced great agitation at Athens; and the Government was urged on all sides to intervene for the protection of the Greeks in the island. The Cretan insurgents proclaimed union with Greece on February 8. Prince George of Greece was sent to Crete with a torpedo flotilla on February 10, and he was followed on February 13 by Colonel Vassos, *aide-de-camp* to the King, with a force of 1,500 men and two batteries; a regiment of artillery under Prince Nicholas being at the same time sent to the Thessalian frontier. A collective note from the Powers protested against these proceedings, which it described as opposed to existing treaties and dangerous to peace; but Greece paid as little attention as Turkey to the remonstrances of the European concert. Colonel Vassos' expedition landed in the island on February 14, and Canea, the capital, was occupied by detachments of sailors from the fleets of the Powers. Berovitch Pasha, the governor-general, then resigned and left for Constantinople. At Athens the reserves were called out and ordered to rejoin the colours within forty-eight hours, and volunteers, commanded by officers who had resigned their commissions in the Greek Army, proceeded to Crete to join the insurgents. Meanwhile the Italian admiral, Canevaro, was appointed to the chief command of the combined forces of the Powers, and under his orders the other towns on the coast were occupied by detachments from these forces, which had been strengthened by military reinforcements, the operations of Colonel Vassos and the insurgents being thus restricted to the interior of the island. At the same time steps were taken at Constantinople for putting the Turkish Army and Navy on a war footing, and six divisions under Marshal Edhem Pasha were despatched to the Greek frontier. The Turkish troops in Crete, however, owing to the representations of the Powers, were not reinforced, and they were driven from their positions in the interior by Colonel Vassos, who established a local administration in the island in the name of the King of Greece. Towards the end of February Germany proposed, in order to prevent any further assistance being given by Greece to the Cretan insurgents, an international blockade of the Greek ports; but to this England and Italy objected. The fighting between the Greeks and the Mussulmans continued, and much ill-feeling was created by the international fleet bombarding the Greeks when they came within range of their guns in their attacks upon the Mussulmans and preventing the landing of men and supplies for the insurgents from Greece. The situa-

tion now became so critical that (March 2) the Powers determined to address a joint note to the Greek Government, in which the following decisions of the concert were announced:—

“(1) Crete can in no case be annexed to Greece in the present circumstances.

“(2) Turkey having delayed the execution of the reforms settled in concert with them, so that they are no longer suited to the altered state of things, the Powers are resolved, while maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, to endow Crete with an absolutely effective autonomy, which shall assure her a separate government under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

“The Cabinets are convinced that these views can only be realised if the Greek vessels and forces now in the waters or on the territories of the island, which is occupied by the Powers, are withdrawn. We, therefore, look with confidence for this decision from the wisdom of the King's Government, who cannot wish to persist in a course opposed to the determination of the Powers, resolved as they are to bring about a speedy pacification which is as indispensable to Crete as it is to the maintenance of the general peace.”

The note concluded with a threat that, if within six days the forces and ships of Greece were not recalled, the Powers were “irrevocably determined not to hesitate at any measures of constraint.”

The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Skouzes, then suggested that the Greek troops in the island should be entrusted with the mandate of keeping peace between the Christians and Mussulmans, as the gendarmerie had ceased to exist, the great majority of them having mutinied and been shot or dismissed. All the Powers, however, with the exception of England, rejected this proposal; and, on the other hand, Greece declared that she could not withdraw her forces from Crete so long as the Christians there were in danger of being massacred by the Mussulmans, and that this danger could not be removed by the grant of an autonomy, even if the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Crete. The Cretan insurgents at the same time declared that they would not accept any solution except union with Greece; and the Greek Government suggested that their real wishes should be ascertained by a plebiscite. The Porte, on the other hand, accepted the proposal of an autonomy for Crete; but both Greece and Turkey now hastened their preparations for war. The Powers, as a first step towards coercing Greece, proclaimed a blockade of the Cretan ports and sent a mixed force of 3,600 men to occupy the island (March 18). Colonel Vassos at the same time transferred the troops under his command to Sphakia, in the most mountainous and inaccessible portion of the island, and on the arrival of the international troops the insurgents were more active than ever, attacking with cannon forts in the vicinity of Canea, notwithstanding continual bombardments from the fleets. On

March 27 the Crown Prince of Greece left Athens to take the command of the troops on the Turkish frontier. On April 5 the Powers addressed a warning to both the Greek and Ottoman Governments that if either country should take the aggressive on the Thessalian frontier, the aggressor would be held responsible, and would not be permitted to derive any advantage from the result of the war. This warning, however, produced no greater effect than the blockade of Crete. On April 8 a force of 3,000 Greek irregulars crossed the frontier near Krania, and several engagements took place between them and the Turkish troops, who at length succeeded in driving them back into Greek territory. Further raids by Greek bands followed, and on April 17 Turkey declared war. On April 18 Edhem Pasha moved his army to the Milouna pass, which had been occupied by the Greeks, and, after a battle which continued for twenty-four hours, captured the pass and then proceeded to Reveni, where another obstinate engagement took place. Another Greek army crossed the Arta River with the object of invading Epirus, while a Greek ironclad bombarded the fortifications of Prevesa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. On April 19 the Turkish army was camping in the plain of Thessaly and the Greeks were in full retreat towards Larissa; and on April 25 they evacuated Turnavo and Larissa and fell back upon Pharsala. Meanwhile Ghazi Osman, the hero of Plevna, was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Roumelia, but Edhem Pasha's rapid advance left him little to do. On April 29 the King dismissed the Delyannis Cabinet and appointed a new Ministry under M. Ralli; but it was too late to retrieve the Greek losses. A brave stand was made by Colonel Smolenski at Velesino, and Colonel Vassos with twenty-five Greek officers was recalled from Crete. The Turks, however, were victorious all along the line, and the Greeks had to evacuate both Epirus and Volo. On May 8 the new Ministry notified to the Powers that it would gradually recall the Greek troops from Crete, and expressed its desire for the conclusion of peace; and on a formal assurance being given that Greece would withdraw her troops and accept an autonomy for Crete, the Powers obtained from the Porte an armistice to continue while the peace negotiations lasted. The armistice was signed at the beginning of June, but great difficulty was experienced by the Powers in inducing the Sultan to give up the portions of Thessaly which had been conquered by his troops, and he insisted in any case that they should be occupied by Turkey until Greece paid her indemnity for the expenses of the war. The preliminary treaty of peace, the text of which is subjoined, was signed on September 18:—

“ARTICLE 1.—The Turco-Greek frontier will be rectified in accordance with the line traced on the accompanying map and detailed description. It is understood that slight modifications, from a strategic point of view, may be inserted to the advantage of the Ottoman Empire, by agreement between the delegates of

the Powers and the Sublime Porte, when the frontier line comes to be delimited on the spot. The details of this delimitation will be fixed by a commission composed of delegates of the two parties interested, and military delegates of the ambassadors of the mediating Powers. The Delimitation Commission shall meet within fifteen days, or sooner if possible, from the date of this present act, and will adopt its resolutions by a majority of votes of the three intervening parties.

“ARTICLE 2.—Greece pays to Turkey a war indemnity of £T.4,000,000. The necessary arrangements for facilitating the speedy payment of this indemnity will be made with the consent of the Powers in such a way as not to prejudice the recognised rights of the old creditors of Greece and holders of bonds of the Greek State Debt. For this purpose an International Commission will be constituted in Athens, composed of one representative of each of the mediating Powers. The Greek Government will secure the passing of a law, previously sanctioned by the Powers, which will regulate the mode of procedure of this commission, and under which the collection and employment of sufficient revenues for the service of the Indemnity Loan and the other public debts will be submitted to the unconditional control of the said commission.

“ARTICLE 3.—Without tampering with the principles of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by Hellenic subjects before the war, on the same footing as subjects of other States, special arrangements will be concluded between Turkey and Greece with a view to guarding against the abuse of consular immunities, preventing the hindering of the regular course of justice, assuring the execution of sentences pronounced, and safeguarding the interests of Ottoman and foreign subjects in differences with Hellenic subjects, including cases of bankruptcy.

“ARTICLE 4.—Fifteen days after the ratification of the present preliminaries of peace, or sooner if it can be done, Greek negotiators furnished with the necessary powers shall arrive in Constantinople to proceed with the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries to the drawing up and signature of a definitive Treaty of Peace. This treaty will be concluded on the basis of the stipulations of the present act, and will contain besides clauses for the exchange of prisoners of war, for an amnesty, for the free emigration of the inhabitants of the retroceded territories, and for compensation to private persons for the losses caused by the Greek forces. The re-establishment of postal and telegraphic relations in conformity with the general agreements which regulate such matters will also be stipulated.

“ARTICLE 5.—Negotiations will at the same time be entered into at Constantinople, for the conclusion, within a period of three months, of the following arrangements:—

“(a) A convention settling the questions of contested nationalities on the basis of the plan negotiated in 1876 between Turkey and Greece.

“(b) A consular convention in accordance with the terms set forth in article 3.

“(c) An extradition convention for the reciprocal surrender of common law offenders.

“(d) A convention for the repression of brigandage on the common frontier.

“ARTICLE 6.—The state of war between Turkey and Greece ceases as soon as the peace preliminaries are signed. The evacuation of Thessaly takes place a month after the date on which the Powers shall have recognised the conditions contained in the two last sections of article 2 as being fulfilled, and the period for the issue of the Greek Indemnity Loan shall have been determined by the International Commission in conformity with the provisions laid down in the said article. The mode of evacuation and the reinstallation of the Greek authorities in the evacuated localities will be decided by delegates of the parties concerned.

“ARTICLE 7.—As soon as the present act shall have been signed and ratified, normal relations between Turkey and Greece shall be resumed. Subjects of each of the two States whose position is regular in respect of the law shall be able to return to and move freely, as in the past, on the territory of the other, and freedom of commerce and navigation will be re-established in a reciprocal manner. The two parties reserve the right to conclude subsequently a treaty of commerce and navigation.

“ARTICLE 8.—From the ratification of the present act, consulates will be able to be re-established to fulfil their duties in the two countries, with the co-operation of the representatives of the Powers entrusted during the war with the interests of their nationalities. Until the conclusion and putting into force of the convention contained in article 5, eight consuls shall exercise their administrative functions on the same basis as before the war. With regard to lawsuits between Ottoman and Greek subjects, those which were brought before the courts at a date anterior to the outbreak of war shall continue to be dealt with in Turkey in accordance with the system in force before the war. Cases which have occurred since the declaration of war shall be dealt with in accordance with the principles of European law, on the basis of the convention between Turkey and Servia of March 9, 1896.

“ARTICLE 9.—In the event of disagreements in the course of the negotiations between Turkey and Greece, the contested points may be submitted by one or other of the parties interested to the arbitration of the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople, whose decisions shall be compulsory for both Governments. This arbitration may either be exercised by the representatives of the Powers collectively, or by persons specially chosen by the parties interested, either directly or through the intermediary of special delegates. In the event

of the votes being equally divided, the arbitrators shall choose an additional arbitrator.

“ARTICLE 10.—The stipulations of the convention concluded on May 24, 1881, for the cession of Thessaly to Greece, are maintained, with the exception of those which are modified by the present act. The Sublime Porte reserves to itself the right of laying its proposals for the settlement of the questions arising out of the said convention before the Powers who are the signatories of the convention, and whose decisions should be accepted by Greece.

“ARTICLE 11.—With a view to assuring the maintenance of good neighbourly relations between the two States, the Governments of Turkey and Greece engage not to tolerate in their territories proceedings of a nature to disturb security and order in the neighbouring State.

“ARTICLE 12.—As soon as the present act shall have received the approval of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, which shall be given within a period of eight days, the clauses which it contains shall be brought by the representatives of the Great Powers to the knowledge of the Athens Cabinet, and shall become executory.”

The Greek Parliament met to discuss the treaty on September 30, and the Ralli Cabinet having been defeated on proposing a vote of confidence, a new Ministry was formed under M. Zaimis. The treaty was then approved by the Chamber, and signed on December 4; but no arrangement had been arrived at by the end of the year for the payment of the indemnity, the rectification of the frontier, or the appointment of a governor for Crete, and the Turkish troops remained in occupation of Thessaly. As regards the indemnity, Turkey obtained an advance on account of it from the Ottoman Bank, but Russia warned the Porte that if any portion of the indemnity were applied to fresh armaments, the Russian Government would demand 1,300,000*l.* for the arrears of the Russo-Turkish War Indemnity. This notification was made in consequence of the Turkish Government having given orders to Messrs. Krupp and other German firms for ironclads and war material for the Turkish Army and Navy, and the execution of these orders had accordingly to be suspended.

In Armenia further massacres took place in March at Tokat; but the Porte, in consequence of the representations of the British and other ambassadors, took prompt measures for the punishment of the offenders.

The smaller States of Eastern Europe, owing no doubt to the compact which had been made between Austria and Russia for preventing the Cretan difficulty from giving rise to a general conflagration, were unusually quiet, notwithstanding the disturbed state of affairs in their immediate neighbourhood. The question of the churches in Macedonia seemed at the beginning of the year to threaten a conflict between the Christian

nationalities in that province, the Servians claiming to have the exclusive use of the church at Uskub and the appointment of a Servian bishop at that place, while the Greeks and Bulgarians strongly opposed this claim as an infringement of the supremacy which they possessed in Macedonia in virtue of the privileges which had been granted by the Porte to their churches and schools. The result was continual rioting between the adherents of the various nationalities, but it did not extend beyond the frontier, and the Porte temporarily settled the question of the Bishopric of Uskub by appointing a Servian, Mgr. Firmilianos, administrator of the see. This somewhat strained the relations between Bulgaria and Servia, which had become very friendly since the exchange of visits made between Prince Ferdinand and the King of Servia in the spring. In Albania, too, the "Albanian League," which was founded by the Porte in 1880 to check the aspirations of Montenegro for an increase of its territory, was very active. It addressed a petition to the Sultan asking that Albania should be granted an autonomy, that an Albanian should be appointed governor of the province, and that the Albanian language should be officially employed in the churches, schools and government offices; and no notice having been taken of this petition, conflicts took place between the people and the authorities, but the rising was suppressed without much difficulty by the Turkish troops. The compact made between Russia and Austria-Hungary for maintaining the *status quo* in Eastern Europe was notified in an Identic Note by the Governments of those Powers to Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Montenegro on April 29. The Note stated that "the exchange of views which has taken place between the Russian and Austrian Emperors has afforded the two sovereigns an opportunity of noting with satisfaction the correct attitude" which the Governments of the States above named maintained "in the present phase of the situation in European Turkey, which harmonises all the more with the wishes of the two sovereigns as they are firmly determined to uphold universal peace and the principle of the *status quo*."

Rumours of an intention of the restless and ambitious Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to proclaim the independence of that country were prevalent in August on account of a visit paid by him to the Sultan, but it was notified to him by the Powers that such a proclamation would be an infringement of the Treaty of Berlin, and his visit was accordingly made simply as a demonstration of his loyalty to his suzerain. Though the prince was not popular among his subjects, his administration was undoubtedly conducive to the prosperity of the country. In the Budget for 1898, which showed an increase of expenditure amounting to 1,090,000 fr., it was estimated that this increase would be covered by the revenue derived from existing taxes, and savings to the extent of 17,500,000 fr. had

been made on the expenditure of the year 1894. The active strength of the Army was fixed as follows: Twenty-four regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, six regiments of field artillery with nine active and three reserve batteries, one regiment of mountain artillery with nine batteries, three battalions of garrison artillery, one brigade of engineers, and six battalions of infantry, mounted and dismounted, to serve as frontier guards and fixed garrisons at places to be subsequently decided by decree.

In Roumania a new Ministry was appointed in April under M. Demeter Stourdza; this, however, was only a change of persons, the Premier having announced that he would follow the policy of his predecessors. In his speech at the opening of the Roumanian Parliament in November the King again expressed the most friendly feelings for Austria-Hungary and referred to the visit of Prince Ferdinand to Bucharest as a demonstration of the amicable relations between Bulgaria and Roumania. He at the same time announced that the Budget for 1896-7 showed a surplus of 3,000,000 fr., and that in the Budget for 1897-8 expenditure and revenue would balance each other.

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

I. BELGIUM.

MILITARY questions rather than domestic reform occupied public attention throughout the greater part of the year. General Brassine's resignation of his post as Minister of War at the close of the previous year had been rendered inevitable by the refusal of the majority to accept the principle of personal as opposed to substituted service on which his scheme of army reform was founded. No officer having been found willing to take office under the conditions imposed, the Prime Minister had been finally forced to offer the portfolio to M. van den Peereboom, who already sat in the Cabinet as Minister of Railways; and this appointment indicated more clearly than any words the antagonism existing between the heads of the Army and the military policy of the Ministry.

The King, nevertheless, took advantage of the New Year's reception to explain to the members of the Senate and the Chamber as clearly as constitutional etiquette allowed, the importance he attached to the introduction of the principle of personal service. "Allow me," he said at the conclusion of his short speech, "to remind you that what is above all things needed to make a country prosperous and happy is patriotism."

A few weeks later an imposing deputation of former non-commissioned officers waited upon the King, to present a petition signed by upwards of 30,000 old soldiers imploring his Majesty to use his weighty influence to introduce the system of personal service. To this deputation he replied: "I altogether share your views, but I am a constitutional King, take my advice, do as I do, exercise patience. I have been waiting for ten years." This was in reference to a speech uttered in 1887 at Bruges when he had said: "Let us now promise ourselves to shrink from no sacrifice to assure the Fatherland a future worthy of its glorious past." At a later date the retired officers of the Army, under the presidency of the renowned General Brialmont, organised an imposing deputation to wait upon the King and appealed to him to make use of the rights conferred upon him by law to make a direct appeal to the people on this question of personal service. The King in his reply to General Brialmont, who presented the address, said: "You are preaching to one already converted. I am too mindful of the security and defence of the country not to desire that personal service should be the basis of its military system. . . . The country, however, enjoys full liberty in settling its own destiny. I have never been wanting in my duty to utter the word of warning. I am, and will continue, in the van of the patriots, but it is for the nation itself to decide as to its future."

A letter from the late Minister of War, which appeared almost simultaneously with the King's speech, added considerably to the state of public excitement. General Brassine asserted, and his statement was never contradicted, that his scheme of military reorganisation had received the assent of the entire Cabinet, and had the support of an actual majority in the Chambers, but at the last moment his colleagues had alleged certain reasons of general policy which rendered the postponement of the scheme expedient. Under these circumstances no other course but resignation was open to General Brassine. This letter was easily understood by the public, and it was obvious that the military reforms, so urgently needed and so loudly demanded by the more enlightened leaders on both sides, would have passed the Chamber if party considerations had not been allowed to intervene at the last moment.

Very similar tactics were resorted to by the Cabinet in dealing with the reorganisation of the Civic Guard. In the opinion of the Government the Civic Guard, as reorganised, was to form the reserve of the active Army, and to contribute efficiently towards the national defences. Under these circumstances the Ministry suggested that the reform of the Civic Guard rendered the question of Army reform inopportune, and they brought all their influence to bear upon passing a measure which was neither desired nor demanded, which imposed serious burdens upon citizen-soldiers, and which according to competent military authorities was absolutely insufficient and useless for

the purpose of supporting the regular Army. The bill, notwithstanding its unpopularity with the Ministerialists as with the Opposition, was forced through the Chamber, the Cabinet making its passing a question of confidence. At the same time this energy made it all the more evident that by the exercise of equal pressure and decision the whole scheme of Army reform might have been passed into law.

Among questions of general policy, that which aroused most discussion was the new law obliging all foreigners residing in Belgium to serve in the Civic Guard for an entire year. Naturally such pretensions aroused protests from all foreign Governments, and the Ministry was obliged to retreat from a false position with such credit as it could raise. The Minister of the Interior, M. Schollaert, the chief author of the bill, therefore announced that, from the point of view of nationality, foreigners were divisible into two distinct categories, those who could prove a definite nationality (and these were exempt from service in the Civic Guard), and those who were unable to show their foreign origin. These latter were to be regarded for all purposes as Belgian citizens, and to submit to the service prescribed by law.

The increasing tendency of the Catholic party to split into rival groups was not less noteworthy than the earnest efforts to heal the breaches which had brought the Liberals to political helplessness. The Old Catholics, who for so many years had docilely followed the leadership of M. Woeste, were divided into two distinctly hostile parties, one following M. Woeste and remaining faithful to its old Conservative principles, the other, under the leadership of the Abbé Daens, known as the Christian Democrats. The latter had the actual, if not the avowed support of the lower clergy, and was steadily gaining strength, especially in the Flemish provinces. On various occasions, and even in important elections, the new party had not scrupled to throw its weight in the scale against the Old Catholics, forcing M. Woeste to utter a note of alarm and warning with regard to the future of the Clerical party should its unity be destroyed.

At the same time the leading members of the different factions of the Liberal party endeavoured to found a society, the "Alliance," which was to lay down the basis of a policy on which all could agree, and by means of which they might co-operate frankly in future electoral contests. The preliminaries of the new "Alliance" were satisfactorily arranged before the close of the year, but no opportunity had arisen to test its efficacy.

The denunciation by England of the Anglo-Belgian treaty of commerce at first aroused considerable anxiety; but the obviously friendly intentions of the British Government in framing a new treaty promptly allayed any alarm. Public opinion, moreover, was satisfied by the conclusion of the Stokes affair, which at one time seemed to threaten the good under-

standing existing between Great Britain and Belgium. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, speaking as Secretary for the Colonies, had said: "It is my duty to protest against an expression of the last speaker. Mr. Stokes was not put to death illegally, but was regularly tried and executed in accordance with Congolese law. There should not exist the least doubt on that point." With these words the Belgian press and public were content to allow the Stokes incident to be regarded as finally closed.

II. THE NETHERLANDS.

The most important political event of the year was the renewal of the Second Chamber of the States-General for the first time since the revision of the constitution and the admission of a large body of new electors. The outgoing Chamber contained 57 Liberals, 25 Catholics, 15 Protestants (divided into 7 Conservatives and 8 Democrats) and 3 Radicals. The two parties which threw the most zeal into the election were the Anti-Clericals, composed of (1) Liberals, Radicals and Socialists, and taking free trade as the basis of their programme, and (2) the Clericals, who boldly adopted protectionist principles, formed of a coalition of the Catholics under Dr. Schaepman and the anti-revolutionary Protestants under Dr. Kniper.

The first ballots were curiously indecisive in a large number of districts, but in those where an effective majority had been polled the Catholics carried 22 seats, the Anti-Revolutionists 12, and the Liberals 14 only. Several causes were at work to make the first elections unsatisfactory. A large proportion of the electors, as had not unfrequently occurred before, took no part in the voting, and on the other hand the very large number of candidates, about 300 for 100 seats, rendered the polling of an absolute majority by any one extremely difficult. The defeat of the Liberals, however, was mainly due to the fact that whilst their opponents presented a compact body, all minor differences having been set aside for the time, the Liberals were divided into two distinct groups, the Moderates and the Progressists, each anxious to be independent of the other, and each claiming the sole right to speak in the name of the Liberal programme.

The hopes which the Liberals had nursed, that the second ballots (June 25) would reverse the verdict of the first, were in a great degree realised, and finally the Second Chamber as elected under the new Electoral Bill contained 47 Liberals, 22 Catholic and 22 Protestant Anti-Revolutionists, 4 Radicals and 1 Historic Christian—representing a small group of seceders from the Anti-Revolutionists. The most noteworthy incident, however, of the elections was the defeat of Myh. van Houten, the Minister of the Interior, which was followed by the

resignation of the Roell-van Houten Cabinet. The difficulties attending the formation of a new Ministry were not easily surmounted, for no single party had the support of a clear majority in the Chamber; and the Liberals, although the most numerous, could only hope to hold office with the support of the Radicals and Socialists. After taking counsel with the leading politicians of all parties, the Queen Regent decided to entrust M. Pierson, a former Finance Minister, with the construction of a Liberal Cabinet, and after a slight delay the following list was drawn up (July 25): M. Pierson, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; M. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Goeman Borgesius, Interior; M. Jansen, Navy; General Eland, War; M. Lely, Public Works and Waterways; and M. Cremer, Colonies.

This Cabinet, of which the tone was distinctly Liberal and Progressive, included not a single Catholic, but the authority of the Prime Minister was such among the more advanced section of the Liberal party that no complaint was raised. Several weeks were allowed to elapse before the States-General were summoned, and at the opening ceremony (Sept. 21) the young Queen Wilhelmina appeared for the first time. The speech from the throne, promising important political and social reforms, was accepted as the programme of a Ministry determined to advance steadily in the path of Liberal progress. The two most important measures brought forward before the close of the year aimed at the establishment of universal compulsory education and the abolition of the system of substitution in the militia. Bills were also promised for the more effective protection of children and young workmen, and for the insurance of workmen against accidents. The formal accession of the young Queen Wilhelmina was, moreover, announced, together with the less pleasing intelligence that the state of affairs in Atcheen called for further sacrifices and greater energy. In the course of the year this colonial possession was the scene of more than one rebellion, which entailed upon the Dutch heavy expenditure and the loss of many valuable lives. The policy pursued by General Vetter, the commander-in-chief and the conqueror of Lombok, was so severely criticised that the Cabinet, in obedience to popular clamour, consented to his recall, and his place was filled by General Swart.

Everything seemed to be going smoothly for the new Ministry when suddenly it became known that the Minister of Marine, M. Jansen, had resigned, on the ground that the Lower Chamber had declined to vote the necessary sums for the construction of a new line-of-battle ship.

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the question of the reduction of the electoral qualification on the payment of house tax from three to two florins was discussed. The author of the proposal, M. Servais, admitted that it was designed to be a step in the direction of universal suffrage, and to this view

public opinion raised but slight objection. Within the Chamber, however, the majority thought otherwise, for the resolution was, after a short debate (May 18), rejected by 23 to 8 votes. This distinct expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber was in a measure provoked by the persistent obstruction to which the two Socialist members had recourse, opposing every Government measure regardless of its aim and value; whilst the majority may have found much pleasure in preventing the Socialists from carrying out a scheme for the reduction of the property qualification for the franchise.

Another question which occupied much public attention was the zeal displayed by the clerical members in the cause of educational reform. Public instruction in the Grand Duchy had been left in the hands of the Communes, under the supervision of the State, which provided a third part of the school expenditure. In 1881 a law was passed which effectually destroyed the preponderating influence of the clergy in primary education. Up to that time they had been all-powerful in such matters, but the new bill transferred the inspection of all schools to the State, and the priest was relegated to a seat on the local board of supervision. It was doubtless in view of restoring to the clergy their former influence that the Clerical party in the Chambers brought forward its bill for the reform of school teaching, of which the leading features were the transfer from the parish priest to the teacher of the duty of teaching the catechism, and the *ex officio* right of the parish priest to a seat on the committee of school management in connection with the burgomaster and two others chosen by the parents of children under tuition.

This proposal, as might have been expected, aroused throughout the Grand Duchy such loud and angry protests that the clergy found it more prudent to come to terms, and throwing over their original demands, they professed themselves content with a proviso to the effect that the catechism should be taught for one hour in each week. This modified demand, however, was not allowed until three weeks had been spent in angry debate, when it was finally passed by 27 to 16 votes.

The condition of the finances of the Grand Duchy continued to improve, and the surplus of 2,000,000 fr. obtained in 1896 was surpassed in 1897, and the Government was strongly urged to take measures to apply these sums to the reduction of the land tax.

III. SWITZERLAND.

The year was marked chiefly by the continuance of the prolonged struggle between the centralising policy of the Federal Council and an important section of the Swiss nation. The two most important economic questions upon which a trial of strength was attempted were the establishment of a Federal Bank and the purchase of the five principal railways. At the

close of the previous year, the Federal Council had persuaded the Chamber to adopt the idea of a State Bank, which, supported by the Radicals and Socialists, had aroused such serious opposition in several cantons, that without difficulty the demand for a referendum had obtained over 80,000 signatures. The people quickly appreciated the seriousness of the question at issue and realised that, independently of the specific question upon which the vote was to be taken, there was the choice between "Statism" (*statisme*) and Liberalism—two diametrically opposed systems of government. Each side made superhuman efforts for the triumph of its cause. The Statists, comprising the Socialists, the majority of the Radicals of the German-speaking cantons, founded their hopes of success upon the result of the previous referendum. Then, thanks to the support of the Catholic voters, the Federal Council had obtained a popular confirmation of its law on railway accountability. By a strange coincidence, the opponents of the idea of a Federal Bank also looked for support to the Catholics who had on several occasions clearly pledged themselves against such a proposal. The voting (Feb. 28) showed by its numbers that the question was one which excited considerable interest. Upwards of 450,000 persons took part in the referendum—which cruelly disappointed the hopes of the Statists, whose proposal for a State Bank was rejected by 255,984 against 195,764 votes.

Undeterred by this defeat, the Federal Council at once set itself to discuss and to pass another bill for the purchase of the five principal railways by the State. But on this question the grounds taken by the opponents of the measure were very different, and in fact its opponents and supporters were divided in a different manner. An important group of the former held that the Federal Council already wielded too much power, and consequently declined to support any scheme which would still further strengthen the influence which the possession of the railways would carry. Another body of objectors was composed of those—presumably holders of railway stock—who were dissatisfied with the prices which the State proposed to pay to the various bond- and shareholders. These, naturally, talked loudly of confiscation. Others, again, objected to the State undertaking such heavy responsibilities, and demurred to the economy of a proposal which involved the payment of a milliard 200,000 fr. (480,000*l.*) within five years. In addition to these questions of general policy the more special interests of the various large towns claiming the right of being the seat of management of the different railways had to be considered, whilst the lesser towns promptly put forward their claim to have some share in the business thus centralised. Moreover more than one canton plainly let it be understood that their support of the scheme of purchase was dependent upon a formal promise to construct new lines within their borders (the Canton of Vaud for instance insisting upon the completion of the Simplon line), or else requiring that in

addition to the five principal lines, the State should purchase a portion at least of the less important railways, which as a rule showed the most lamentable financial results and were a burden on their respective cantons. These and other considerations were eagerly put forward from the moment the measure was first discussed, and the rivalry and competition of their supporters increased in keenness as the year drew to an end and the day fixed for the popular vote approached. But of honest enthusiasm or genuine feeling on one side or the other, there was little trace. In the committee of the States Council, composed of eleven members, the discussion of the bill had been carried by the casting vote of the President, and when remitted to the States Council itself the discussion of the preamble was only agreed to after three days' debate by 24 to 17 votes, and the whole bill by 26 to 17 votes. More than a month was subsequently spent in adapting the original bill as framed by the Federal Council to the numerous local interests which it was necessary to conciliate, if the measure was to be made acceptable to the nation at large, voting at a plebiscite. After many concessions the bill passed the Federal Council, but immediately a campaign against its ratification by the popular vote was commenced in every canton, and was fiercely sustained up to the close of the year. Both those in favour of the purchase of the railways and those opposed to it were equally confident of success. To foreigners, however, the more important feature of this campaign was the practical subordination of the economic to the political side of the question, and the evidence it afforded, more strongly than in the case of the establishment of a Federal Bank, that the doctrine of State rights as opposed to Federal centralisations was submitted to the popular verdict.

The questions of military control which occupied the public mind in the previous year were not again brought into prominence, the Federal Council having deemed it prudent to give way to public opinion. Colonel Frey, who had been the prime mover in the changes attempted to be made in the War Office, was quietly transferred to the telegraph department, of which the director-in-chief had opportunely died. The post thus vacated was after some delay assigned to Herr Brenner, the deputy for Basle, who belonged to the Radical group in the Chamber. At the close of the year the Federal Assembly elected M. Ruffy, deputy for the Canton of Vaud, President of the Confederation for the ensuing year, who assumed the direction of Foreign Affairs, while M. Müller, deputy for Berne, was elected Vice-President, with the post of Minister of War.

IV. SPAIN.

The rivalry existing in the Conservative party between its official leader and Señor Silvela threatened the existence of the

Ministry in the early days of the year. The succession to office was eagerly discussed and disputed by or for the leaders of various groups of politicians. The Liberals declared themselves perfectly willing to assume the responsibilities of Government, while Señor Silvela asserted that in the event of a ministerial crisis their party was so divided that such a step was impossible. He added significantly that within the ranks of the Conservative party might be found men who could take the lead in such a crisis, and could give the people the support of the throne in its struggle against political and parliamentary feudalism.

As if to emphasise this assertion, two days later (Jan. 13) the Madrid Court of Appeal gave judgment in the case of the Marquis de Cabrinaña. To the surprise of every one the marquis was found guilty, and condemned to imprisonment for two months and a day, to the temporary loss of electoral rights, and to the expenses of the trial, for a libel upon Señor Bosch and the former Municipal Council of Madrid. This sentence was nothing more than the defiance of public opinion, and while the Republican journal, *El Liberal*, published a number especially devoted to protesting against the result of the proceedings, a large number of the bar under the presidency of Señor Gamazo undertook to carry an appeal to the highest court of the realm.

At the same time the Cuban question was becoming serious. In replying to the note of President Cleveland the Ministry, while gladly recognising the good intentions of the Government of the United States, declared that they could not permit the interference of any country between Spain and her colonies. This language was too much in consonance with popular feeling not to be unanimously approved throughout the peninsula, but this did not save Señor Canovas del Castillo from serious censure on another matter. The Government had requested the Court of Cassation to revise its decisions in a score of cases in which the competence of civil courts to intervene in cases of press prosecutions undertaken by the military authorities had been disputed. By six to one the judges of the Supreme Court had maintained the rights of civil jurisdiction, and to this Señor Canovas, provoked beyond measure, replied by threatening to proclaim a state of siege throughout the country, and to suppress all papers except the official *Gazette*. Such threats of course could not be put in execution without a *coup d'état*, and it was more than doubtful if the Queen Regent would sanction such a step. It was obvious to all that the policy of repression *à outrance* was doomed, for it had failed all along the line. At Seville the Radical workmen had been able to bring things to a deadlock, while the Carlists were plotting at Rome, and the Marquis de Carvalho was publishing the report of the conferences being held at the Loredano Palace. At the same time the cry was heard for the recall of General Weyler, whose cruel policy in

Cuba was arousing general indignation, and there was a rising feeling that Marshal Campos should be sent back to take up the command. At the same time, in the columns of *El Liberal* Castelar, Silvela, Lopez and Ezquerdo (now the recognised leader of the advanced Republicans) severally insisted upon the immediate application of the promised reforms in the administration of Cuba, and to this demand the Marquis Aspetegua, who had hitherto been opposed to concessions, openly adhered.

In presence of such unanimity the Ministry could no longer delay, and the promised reforms were published (Feb. 6) in the official *Gazette*, with the proviso, however, that their application was to follow upon the pacification of the island. The principal feature was the creation of an autonomous consultative assembly, and, as might have been expected, these reforms satisfied no one. A group of Conservatives, under the leadership of Señor Romero Robledo, protested vehemently against this act of capitulation; the Liberals regarded it with contempt as too little and too remote, while the Cubans themselves declared it to be evasive and insufficient, since the real power was left in the hands of the Spanish Government. From the Council of State, it must be admitted, the Ministry received unanimous support. The only amendment introduced by that body was to the effect that Cubans should have no vote on the Extraordinary Budget of the year.

On the other hand, it was widely rumoured that 10,000 Carlists, fully drilled and equipped, were ready in Catalonia at any moment to march where ordered, and the Government was so seriously alarmed that orders were issued to General Augustin, in command of the Sixth Division, to hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning. At the very same moment the United States Government was impatiently demanding satisfaction for the family of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, seized as a filibuster, who had died in prison. It was in vain that the Spanish Government replied that an inquiry had been ordered, and that prompt satisfaction should be given if it were found that blame attached to the Spanish authorities, and in proof of their conciliatory spirit the sentence of death passed upon a Cuban, who had been naturalised an American, was commuted into one of exile. This concession was adversely criticised by the Spanish press, and in order to allay popular excitement the Minister of Marine announced his intention of raising the strength of both sailors and marines to 28,000 and 11,000 respectively.

Good fortune, however, befriended the Ministry to a surprising extent. General Augustin, by the display of unusual energy, attacked unawares a large body of insurgents in the neighbourhood of Castellon, and forced them to surrender their arms and to disperse, and the agitation limited itself to a demand for the *fueros* of Catalonia, and for the equality of the

Catalan beside the Castilian language. In the Philippines the newly appointed Captain-General Primo de Rivera was able to arrive with 6,000 fresh troops to take over the supreme command from General Polavieja, and to bring his work of pacification promptly to a conclusion, while to help him in his course the Government sanctioned the raising of a loan of 100,000,000 pesetas, guaranteed upon the customs dues of the Eastern Archipelago.

Throughout the month of April the Ministry, although temporarily deprived of the services of their leader, were able to hold their own against the repeated attacks of their opponents. This might have in some way been due to the energy they threw into their defence of the authorities. For example, in the course of the investigation of the Madrid municipal scandals, the counsel for the prosecution appealed to the court (April 8) to deprive eighteen councillors of their civil and political rights; and later on in the case of the charges of corruption in certain municipal works and building operations in Madrid, in which a deputy, Señor Holguin, was implicated, the prosecution pressed for a fine of 12,000 pesetas and the suspension of civil rights for nine years. About the same time on the one hand the Carlist organ, *El Correo Español*, was seized for having published and commented on a declaration of the Pretender that he could count upon the support of 100,000 adherents, and on the other the Prefect of Madrid announced his intention of preventing any Socialist gatherings or workmen's manifestations.

Within the walls of Parliament matters passed in comparative dulness, for the Left held to their policy of abstention. The most interesting feature of the session was Señor Navarro Reverter's Budget (May 22) for the year 1897-8. According to the Finance Minister, the gross total showed a revenue of 883,000,000 and an expenditure of 873,000,000 pesetas. The cost of the war had raised the total by more than 100,000,000 pesetas. To meet the increased demands the minister proposed to increase by 10 per cent. all indirect taxes, by the transfer of 20,000,000 pesetas from the Colonial Budget and by establishing a monopoly in alcohol for twenty years. The Cortes with exemplary docility accepted and passed the various measures presented by the Government, but they steadily avoided discussing the Budget, which was finally postponed for a year and the taxes ordered to be raised by royal decree in Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as in the mother country. Outside, however, matters were not looking so peaceful. Señor S. Moret, one of Sagasta's most trusty lieutenants, speaking at the Liberal Club furiously attacked the policy of the ministers, and their obvious inability to cope with the serious situation.

Such a condition could not last long, and it was therefore with but little surprise the public learnt (June 2) that on the day after the prorogation of the Cortes Señor Canovas del Castillo

had tendered to the Queen Regent his resignation and that of his colleagues. The Liberal leaders, convinced that they would be called to office by the Regent, urged upon their followers calmness and conciliation. Señors Montero Rios, Gamazo, Sagasta, Moret, and Aquilar did their utmost to quiet the more noisy of their party, feeling sure that they would form part of the new Cabinet. To their surprise the Queen Regent decided to retain Señor Canovas, who thereupon reconstituted his former Cabinet in almost its previous form. The Liberals accused the Prime Minister of having intentionally duped them, and the situation became so critical that upon the Queen's suggestion the two leaders, Canovas and Sagasta, met to consult as to the best means of restoring harmony between the two dynastic parties. The real difficulty lay in the schisms in the Conservative party, for whilst the Minister of Finance was levying an extra 10 per cent. tax to meet the requirements of the latest war loan, Señor Silvela was upbraiding the Cabinet with pursuing a policy of isolation in its American policy. At the same moment the Liberals issued a declaration (June 27), addressed to the Spanish nation, denouncing the policy of cruel repression adopted in Cuba, and declaring that the only remedy was a complete independence of the civil power from the military, by which means alone could Cuban autonomy be established without detriment to the sovereign rights of Spain.

The elements of disorder, never deeply hidden in Spain, soon showed upon the surface. At Bilbao, where the election of a number of municipal councillors had been challenged as irregular, the prefect intervened to prevent them from taking their seats. Immediately the miners of the district, to support their friends, declared a general strike, and when the leaders were arrested their followers at once insisted upon their release; and it was necessary for General Augustin to occupy the district with troops before the trivial question of a communal election could be settled. At Burgos, Valencia, Albaceta, and, in a still more marked degree, in Madrid, the disastrous effects of the increased taxes were felt, and for several days (Aug. 2-7) the shopkeepers of the suburbs of the capital closed their shops as a protest against the price of commodities and the increased *octroi* duties levied by the city of Madrid; and all this time the Conservative leader, Señor Silvela, was going from city to city declaring that the only plan of the Government for retaining Cuba was by depopulating it.

Señor Canovas del Castillo—in presence of these attacks—affected the most complete indifference to his opponents, and possibly his policy may have been effectual in silencing them had not a catastrophe suddenly changed the whole situation. While taking a short holiday at the baths of Santa Aguada the Prime Minister was assassinated (Aug. 8) in broad daylight by an Italian Anarchist, named Angiolillo, who, on being arrested, declared that he had avenged the Anarchists who had been tor-

tured in the prison of Monjuich. The Queen requested the Minister of War, General Azcarraga, to temporarily take the place of President of the Council, and under him the system of repression inaugurated by his predecessor was maintained, but with less discretion. The press was muzzled, and every telegram addressed to foreign newspapers was carefully revised before despatch; the trial of the assassin was hurried on, and ten days after his victim Angiolillo was executed.

The position of the Ministry became more critical when the shock of Canovas' assassination began to wear off. The support of the entire Conservative party was needed to give it authority and that union was as far off as ever. Señor Romero Robledo publicly declared that under no circumstances would he accept Señor Silvela as a colleague, and Marshal Martinez Campos scolded with equal impartiality all who refused to see through his spectacles, and prophesied that the only outcome of the existing schism was the return of the Liberals to power. General Azcarraga, it must be allowed, found himself surrounded by difficulties and scarcely showed ability in dealing with them. He attempted to deport Anarchists against whom no specific charges of violence had been made, and promptly found that other countries were not disposed to receive such unwelcome guests without demur. At Barcelona and elsewhere there were conflicts between the authorities and the workmen—often on some futile question. But it was chiefly to Cuba that public attention was directed. After much hesitation the Government had decided to recall General Weyler, whose policy had aroused the expression of strong feeling in the United States. At this moment, however, news arrived that the Cubans had seized the important fortified town of Victoria-Ormes. The Cuban deputies and senators took counsel on the situation. The Republicans and Carlists showed symptoms of unrest, and the newly appointed Minister of the United States, General Woodford, formally handed (Sept. 19) to the Duke of Tetuan a statement of the views of the Washington Government.

The incapacity of the Cabinet to face the situation was patent to all, and immediately on her return to Madrid the Queen Regent sent for the chiefs of the various political parties, and after some deliberation requested Señor Sagasta to form a Ministry. The Liberal leader was evidently prepared for this emergency, for two days later (Oct. 4) he was able to submit a Cabinet composed of the leading members of his party: Señor Sagasta, President of the Council; P. Gullon, Foreign Affairs; G. Groizard, Grace and Justice; General Correa, War; Rear-Admiral Berrnejo, Marine; S. Lopes Puigcerver, Finance; F. R. Capdenon, Interior; Comte Xiquema, Commerce; and Señor Moret, Colonies. All of these had previously held office, and the only important Liberal name absent was that of Señor Gamazo, who was regarded as the most skilful financier of the party.

As a natural consequence of a change of Ministry, there was a general change in the chief administrative officers, and not a single province of the forty-seven into which the country is divided retained its prefect. But the substitution of a Liberal for a Conservative Cabinet could not solve, still less remove, the difficulties which had gathered round the Cuban question. The new Ministry was scarcely installed in office when General Woodford invited (Oct. 5) a declaration of Spanish policy towards its chief dependency. After some delay the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that although unable to fix a date for the pacification of the island, as suggested by the United States, a radical change in policy would be adopted. General Weyler was consequently summarily recalled, and General Blanco, a man of very different temper, was appointed Captain-General with powers to bring about a settlement with the insurgents by peaceful means if possible. The fullest autonomy compatible with the sovereign rights of Spain was to be accorded to the Cubans, and the United States Government was invited to use its power more effectively to put an end to filibustering. At the same time a number of political partisans who had been requested in the interests of public order to quit Cuba, and had found an asylum in Spain, were permitted to return home. Even the Anarchists profited by the change of Government. Many of the prisoners detained in the dungeons of Monjuich without trial since 1896 were released. The liberty of the press was once more recognised, and not only for the dynastic parties, as the Republican-Socialists were permitted to start a newspaper.

Of all these events the recall of General Weyler was that which gave rise to the most serious complications. In the first place, this officer showed great reluctance to resign the power he had used to so little public profit. He left Cuba in high dudgeon, and by his conduct encouraged the seditious manifestations of his personal adherents. His original intention had been to disembark at Coruña, and his friends were instructed to prepare an ovation for him, but at the last moment he changed his tactics and remained on board ship until he reached Barcelona, where he obviously expected a hearty reception from the discontented population of the industrial capital of Spain, whose interests were threatened by the promised autonomy of Cuba. The Government, however, was not taken unawares, and as by chance Barcelona had been in a state of siege since the month of June, it was decided to prolong this condition for some days longer, and when General Weyler arrived he met with but a lukewarm reception (Nov. 24), notwithstanding his assurances that he came as the champion of national industry. Two days later, the Government felt strong enough to raise the state of siege, and to issue the decrees under which from the new year Cuba and Puerto Rico were to enjoy autonomous government, and to levy their

own customs duties—a severe blow to the interests of Catalonia. The message of President McKinley to Congress was sufficiently plain spoken to make clear the dangers of the situation, and the urgency which existed for settling with the Cuban insurgents, but the Spanish Conservatives obstinately refused to recognise the condition of affairs. Señor Romero Robledo, having assembled (Dec. 10) a meeting of the party at Madrid, declared that they, the Conservatives, were alone competent to defend Spanish labour and industry, and he proposed himself as civil chief of the party, with General Weyler as its military supporter. Happily his advice was not adopted, and a few days later the General Assembly of Orthodox Conservatives elected as their president Señor Pidal, at the same time expressing the hope that he would be able to bring about an understanding with the Silvelists. On his side, General Weyler, anxious to recover the popularity he was conscious of having forfeited, addressed a formal protest to the Queen Regent, in which he complained that President McKinley in his message to Congress had made use of expressions reflecting upon his honour as a soldier and a Spaniard. In his anxiety to publish his patriotism General Weyler sent a copy of his protest to the newspapers, where it appeared almost as soon as it reached the Regent. For this breach of discipline, involving also a breach of international courtesy, General Weyler found himself censured by the Government, and notice of disciplinary proceedings against him was given by the Ministry.

V. PORTUGAL.

The opening of the Cortes (Jan. 2) in Portugal is more regular and earlier in its annual return (Jan. 2) than in older parliamentary countries. The King, in his speech from the throne, was pleased to speak in a far more optimist tone than the condition of affairs seemed to warrant. He announced that measures would be laid before them for developing the colonies, for undertaking numerous public works in Lisbon and elsewhere, and for adjusting the customs duties. The Ministry further announced their intention to submit a measure for the cultivation of a large extent of land lying fallow, especially in the southern provinces. It was hoped that by this means the importation of foreign corn, which every year assumed larger proportions, might be stopped. But all these proposals required money to carry them into execution, and the Government had none to give. Moreover, it was very soon seen that, in the Upper Chamber at least, the Government could no longer count upon a majority, and in order to avoid a political crisis, which was otherwise inevitable, the President of the Council, Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, requested the King to nominate a certain number of peers for life. To this proposal the King declined to accede, whereupon the ministers tendered

their resignation, which was accepted, and the formation of a Progressist Cabinet was entrusted to Senhor Luciano de Castro. He accepted the mission on the understanding that the Cortes should be dissolved without delay, and presented the following list (Feb. 6) to the King: Senhor Luciano de Castro, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Berras, Justice; General Cunha, War; Senhor Mathias Carvalho, Foreign Affairs; Senhor Bassano Garcia, Finance; Senhor Barros Gometz, Marine; and Senhor Aug. Cunha, Public Works. The King, on receiving the members of the Cabinet, fulfilled his promise, and the dissolution of the Chambers was announced, and in so doing the King explained that he had separated himself from his Conservative advisers in order that the Liberals might bring forward the various reforms they had pledged themselves to lay before the new Cortes. Among these reforms an extended franchise, the repeal of the laws interfering with individual liberty, and the freedom of the press, were the most important. It was also announced that the administration of the colonies would be revised, and the representation of the colonists in the Cortes arranged, and also that a general amnesty for press offences would be promulgated. None of these measures, however, were to be submitted for discussion until the Budget had been voted.

Soon after the Ministry were firmly established in office, a royal decree appeared which guaranteed all individual rights threatened under the preceding administration and legalised the ancient commercial associations, which had been summarily dissolved. While thus rallying the Moderate Liberals to its side, the Cabinet found that in both Lisbon and Oporto the Republican party was carrying on an active propaganda, and at the same time accused the Government of remaining indifferent to the distress of the urban population, ruined by the prolonged industrial crisis. The Republican party, in the hopes of forcing the hand of the Government, passed the word to its members to take no part in the elections, and to contest no seats. The party arrangements in Portugal are so contrived that only by the consent of the Government can opponents find seats at all, and the number assigned to the Opposition is generally the matter of arrangement. On the present occasion 30 seats out of 120 were abandoned by the Government.

In the interval between the elections and the assembling of the Cortes, Ministers applied themselves seriously to the consideration of several pressing matters. At the request of the Chamber of Commerce, the French Government was approached with the view of concluding a *modus vivendi* analogous to that arranged in 1895 between France and Spain. The King in his opening speech (June 10) announced that the Budget would be satisfactorily balanced, thanks to the successful issue of an internal loan; that the external debt would be converted on terms

satisfactory to the creditors and advantageous for the Treasury ; and that serious measures would be adopted to improve the condition of agriculture. These proposals were keenly discussed in the press and bitterly attacked by the Conservatives. The Lisbon Republicans published a protest against the financial plans of the Ministry, and especially against the proposed conversion of the external debt, which would favour foreign bond-holders at the expense of the nation. The opposition of the Republican party to the ministerial policy became so serious that at length the Cabinet had recourse to the very same measures of repression which it had utterly condemned when practised by its predecessor. The official organs began by insinuating that the Republicans were plotting the complete subversion of the kingdom, that they were about to rise against the monarchy, and that it was the duty of the Government to anticipate rather than to repress such risings. The Republicans retorted that such articles constituted a dishonourable provocation, but, nevertheless, the Government re-established (Aug. 31) the much-abused " preventive censure " entailing the seizing of newspapers, domiciliary visits, invasion of the offices of the *Vos Publica* of Oporto, breaking up its type, and the usual vexatious acts to which the Portuguese police were well accustomed. These acts were followed up by the arrest of several well-known Republicans—Portuguese and Spanish—but without any apparent result upon general opinion.

Meanwhile, the Government had been pressing forward the discussion of its Budget and various measures of reform. The debates on the former were prolonged unreasonably, but ultimately the ministerial proposals were adopted. With other bills they were not so fortunate, for out of twelve only three were passed—the reform of the Bank of Portugal, the adoption of the scheme of public works, and a new law dealing with pensions. So poor a harvest after so many promises naturally weakened the position of the Ministry, but the end of the session had arrived and with it the danger of immediate collapse. The visit of the King of Siam, the opening of direct telegraphic communication between Lisbon and Paris, and an understanding with Italy to punish the Riff pirates for outrages to the commerce of both countries, sufficiently occupied public attention. It was, therefore, with considerable surprise that news of a Cabinet crisis (Nov. 8) was received. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Marine had suddenly resigned, and their places were filled by Senhor Barros Gomez and Senhor Dias Costa, respectively.

VI. DENMARK.

Of that stagnation which, from a legislative point of view, characterised the long tenure of office by the Estrup Ministry there was no trace in Danish politics during the year 1897.

When the Rigsdag assembled after the new year a number of highly important measures were brought forward, many of which were of such a contentious nature that their discussion could not fail to bring about serious disagreements, both between the two Houses and within each Chamber. The legislative difficulties, in fact, grew so formidable that they ultimately brought about the resignation of the Reedtz-Thott Ministry, although not until the session was far advanced and after much useful work of a preparatory nature had been got through. The session 1896-7 should not therefore be gauged by the actual and definite results, for although definite results were few several important measures were thoroughly sifted and many objections from various sides were removed. Baron Reedtz-Thott, with tact and consistency, maintained the attitude he from the outset had assumed, that of a mediator between the two Houses, anxiously careful that political differences, where avoidable, should not stand in the way of useful legislation. In this difficult task he succeeded in numerous instances, for whilst his predecessor solely relied upon the First Chamber, the Landsting, Baron Reedtz-Thott found it possible to obtain support from the Lower House, with which he established relations bordering upon cordiality; the agrarian interest having in him a warm friend. The Premier's conciliatory position towards the Folkething did not, however, altogether please the Upper House, which for a number of years had been in full possession of the confidence of the Government. The Landsting consequently would not approve of the policy of compromise which the Ministry had adopted in their dealings with the Second Chamber. The Premier's constant presence, moreover, in the Lower House, made him almost a stranger in the Landsting, and he was in danger, thereby, of losing touch with that extremely Conservative body. The passing of the Budget had always been the crucial test of the relations between the two Houses, and during the discussion this year it looked, at times, as if the old days of provisional budgets were once more to come back. Baron Reedtz-Thott had, however, once stated that he would consider his mission as ended when negotiations between the two Houses about the Budget arrived at a deadlock. The Budget, however, not having been passed before the end of the financial year (March 31), a temporary Budget for two months was resorted to to gain the time necessary for further consideration. The differences were in themselves trivial, but the Landsting finally concluded not to make the requisite concessions, although Baron Reedtz-Thott in a long speech (May 8) gave some very good reasons for adopting a conciliatory line. He characterised the items about which the two Houses were at variance as too insignificant to justify the serious consequences which might result if the Budget were passed in a different form by the two Houses. He referred to

the fact that his Ministry in the preceding year had found it expedient, in accordance with the advice of the Landsting, to adopt a Budget in which the military votes had been very materially reduced by the proceedings of the Joint Financial Committee. The Government had therefore this year thought it their duty to take the matter in hand themselves, and this could not be done in a more unmistakable manner than by staking their existence on the passing of what they considered an adequate vote. He stated that the representatives of the Landsting on the Joint Financial Committee this year had suggested that the Government themselves should undertake the removal of the points in dispute between them and the Folkething. From this the Government could only infer that the Landsting on its part was prepared to make some sacrifices. As the responsible minister he had now succeeded in obtaining from the Folkething a Budget, which, although not by any means a generous one, was acceptable. In order to bring about this result he had naturally had to make some sacrifices, and it was about these that the difficulty had arisen with the Landsting. These differences amounted in the aggregate to some 11,000 kr., or 2,600%, of which 2,000 kr. were appropriated to the Peace Bureau at Berne, and the balance arose from a reduction in interest on some State property. In the Joint Committee the Budget had been agreed upon by a majority and accepted by the Government, which made the concession of these two small items to the Folkething, but a minority in the committee representing the Conservatives of the Landsting, although otherwise willing to agree to the Budget, obstinately refused to give way. The Folkething finally passed the Budget as recommended by the majority report of its Joint Committee, whilst the Landsting adopted that of the minority. The situation to which the Premier had referred early in the session was thus created, and consequently, in accordance with his promise, two days later he handed in the resignation of the whole Ministry, which was accepted by the King. Baron Reedtz-Thott might constitutionally have claimed a dissolution of the Landsting, but he preferred not to adopt this extreme course.

The resignation of the Ministry was received with feelings of general regret, except by the ultra-Conservatives, and it was universally considered that the Landsting had unnecessarily created the serious situation and had not acted in the conciliatory spirit of the compromise of three years previously. The action of the Upper House in allowing a ridiculous trifle of 2,600% to interfere with the progress of useful legislation and the development of more cordial feelings between Right and Left, between the Upper and the Lower House, was loudly condemned, and fears were expressed that such action would damage instead of strengthen the course of Conservatism—fears which subsequent events showed to be not without foundation. The King

at once sent for M. Estrup, the former Premier, whose influence in the Landsting had made itself felt during the recent proceedings. In attempting to construct a Ministry he first applied to the large landed proprietors, but all refused, and a reconstruction of the old Ministry, without its chief and his immediate friends, was then resorted to. It was, however, only after a prolonged delay (May 23) that the new Ministry was completed. In it M. Hugo Hörring, formerly Minister of the Interior, became Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Roon, formerly Naval Minister, retained his office, and in addition took over the Foreign Ministry; M. Bardenfletl, formerly Minister of Worship and Instruction, became Minister of the Interior; M. Slaze, Minister of Agriculture; Bisbhop Styhr, Minister of Public Worship; M. Rump, formerly Home Secretary, retained his office, and M. Tuxen was made War Minister.

As the vote on account was within a week of its expiration, the first object of the Ministry was the passing of a regular Budget. It was a foregone conclusion that M. Hörring would try to avoid everything likely to cause a fresh rupture between the two Houses. A colourless Budget was therefore introduced a few days after the new Ministry had come into office and was finally passed (June 1) on the day on which the powers under the temporary Budget expired. The new Ministry could not complain of being unduly harassed or criticised. The proceedings were, in fact, somewhat dull, especially as M. Hörring cautiously refused to allow himself to be drawn as to his views with regard to provisional Budgets in the event of a recurrence of the deadlock between the two Houses. He declined to pledge himself and his colleagues or to forecast their programme. He claimed to be judged by his actions; and at length, on the adoption of the Budget by both Houses, a very long session was brought to a close. On the whole, in regard to its legislative achievements, it had been disappointing. Nevertheless, the most important bills, although unvoted, had been the subject of much useful criticism; moreover, a number of financial reforms of great importance had been discussed with knowledge and interest. The Tariff Bill especially was debated at considerable length, and on the whole materially advanced. Altogether some 120 bills were introduced during the session 1896-7, and about one-third of these were passed. Several minor bills also became law tending to develop the State railways; and in this connection it should be mentioned that the new railway tariff, claiming to be the cheapest in the world, came into operation during the summer. Bills dealing with telegraphs and telephones, margarine and the export of fresh meat, and the distribution of land were also introduced and passed.

During the recess one or two bye-elections momentarily aroused a passing interest in home politics, especially that at Nestved, but the results did not alter the relative strength of parties in the House.

The Rigsdag assembled as usual on the first Monday in October, and the Budget for the succeeding year was promptly introduced. The proceedings promised well for a more friendly co-operation between the two Houses than in the previous session, and more, the Lower House seemed anxious to lose no time in order that no excuse might be given for prolonging the spring session, and thereby interfere with the arrangements for the election campaign of the ensuing year. Altogether the days when party feelings ran high and purely political motives were the guiding principle seem to be over, especially in regard to the Folkething, the Liberals displaying common sense and moderation, while the Conservative party showed symptoms of failing strength. M. Hørring, like his predecessor, was able to establish friendly relations with the Lower House, although less popular with the agrarians than Baron Reedtz-Thott, whose traditions he otherwise followed in more ways than one. The financial reforms, as passed in the previous session by the Second Chamber, were again introduced into the Landsting, but it was understood that they would be materially altered before reaching the final stage. These reforms were incorporated in several separate measures (the Tariff Bill, the Income-tax Bill, the Spirit Taxation Bill, and a bill purporting to transfer certain State rates to the municipalities) more or less closely connected. These bills, after a careful and deliberate first reading, were referred to a committee. What with these important measures and the School Bill, the Small Holdings for Labourers Bill, and one or two other bills of some magnitude, the Rigsdag was fully occupied.

Although the year ended with less discord than might at one time have been expected, the Conservative party had done little or nothing to enhance its prestige. Although the party, as was demonstrated at the annual December meeting of Conservative delegates from various parts of the country, would form a compact body at the forthcoming general elections, yet divergent views of some importance existed within their ranks. The discipline necessitated by the severe political struggles of the Estrup period had vanished, and personal ambitions and personal considerations were forcing themselves more and more to the front, to the detriment of the aggregate strength and influence of the party. M. Dinesen and M. Jacob Scovenius continued to represent different sections within the Conservative party, a formal split occurring during the consideration of the Budget. On this occasion M. Dinesen, having failed to secure the support of the whole party, seceded from the general body, accompanied by some half-dozen members. This step, taken to secure certain parliamentary advantages, gave rise to a very heated discussion in the Conservative press. The Radical papers naturally made the most of this occurrence and openly spoke of the collapse of the Conservative party as imminent.

Within the ranks of the Liberal party the Moderates

suffered one or two reverses and seemed hardly likely to improve their position at the polls, although much would depend upon the relations between the Left Reform party and the Social Democrats, it being somewhat uncertain whether the two latter groups would co-operate at the general elections.

Thanks to the united efforts of the Liberals and the Social Democrats, the municipal elections in Copenhagen in the spring resulted in the victory of the Liberal list of candidates ; the municipal representation consisting of twenty Conservatives, three Independents, but with distinctly Liberal sympathies, and thirteen Liberals and Radicals. Towards the end of the year the first burgomaster, M. Housen, resigned his post, which he had filled during a long series of years with much ability, and M. Izbdal was elected his successor.

VII. SWEDEN.

The year 1897 was in almost every sense a satisfactory one for Sweden ; politically, because a number of useful measures were passed under the most desirable parliamentary circumstances, and financially, because Swedish trade and industry showed signs of rapid development. Moreover, the King's jubilee on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne provoked a display of loyalty at home and of friendly feelings abroad.

On the assembling of the Riksdag (Jan. 15) the Premier M. Boström's prospects of a successful session were unclouded, for he was supported by a majority in both Chambers. Although Sweden during 1897 kept herself aloof from the political troubles which disturbed the sister kingdom, the anti-unionist spirit, so frequently displayed on the west side of the Kölen Mountains, undoubtedly tended to strengthen the loyalty in Sweden towards the throne and Government, and to make minor home differences disappear. It must be admitted, too, that the various political parties and groups used their influence with moderation, and found this method wholly effectual, it being quite in accordance with Swedish taste to avoid violent political disturbances. The opposition, too, to protectionist legislation greatly subsided during the year, it having been found to benefit both the agricultural interests and the exchequer, without damaging those who were loudest in their protest against it. In former sessions the troubles with Norway of one kind or another had engrossed much of the interest of the Riksdag, but a lull having occurred during 1897, economical questions chiefly occupied the time of the two Houses. Much attention was paid to railway legislation, resulting in the passing of two important State railway bills, the one providing for the extension farther north of the North Trunk line, the other dealing with the Orebro-Keylbo line. Of greater importance, however, was the preparatory work done in connection with the revival of

the scheme for the construction of a railway from Gellivara to the Norwegian coast, whereby the immense natural wealth of Northern Sweden in timber and minerals would be opened up, and at the same time furnish an important link in the communications between east and west. A preliminary vote for further testing the plan was readily granted, and, unless Norway should assume a different conclusion with regard to her section of the line, there was every reason to believe that the scheme would be speedily realised. An English company some years previously had started the same undertaking, but got into financial troubles, losing the whole of the subscribed capital.

Legislation was not, however, confined to the extension of State railways, for much was done for the advancement of railway building by private enterprise, and few countries could show more energy in this direction than Sweden. The completion of the Trelleborg-Sossnitz route opened out a new direct connection with the continent, for which there had been much agitation. Bills were also passed for the deepening of the Vädö Canal and the Kalmar Sound, for extension of telephones and telegraphs, and for improved management of the railways. A highly important bill was the one dealing with the reorganisation of the Riks Bank, and although the form in which it was passed did not give universal satisfaction, the Riks Bank was placed in a position to become a thoroughly efficient national bank, capable of adequately facilitating the rapid financial development of Sweden, and of meeting the ever-increasing requirements of the provincial banks, many of which were preparing for large extensions. A session of the Swedish Riksdag without the tariff, or portions of it, being brought before the Chambers was an exception, but the parliamentary doings in this direction during 1897 were of a limited scope. In place of the "*Mellanrikslag*," the act regulating the tariff facilities between Sweden and Norway, of which Sweden had notified in 1895, a little hastily, to Norway the expiration, two years previously, new regulations referring to coasting and shipping and to frontier trading were passed. An attempt to prolong the act itself was abandoned, for the National party in Sweden was strongly opposed to special trading facilities between the two countries, regarding such as detrimental to the industrial and financial interests of Sweden, and of exclusive advantage to Norway. Of actual alterations in the tariff may be mentioned the increase in the duty on leather and shoes, etc., followed by an immediate impulse to the home industries in these branches.

The Riksdag, as usual, did not view the proposed military votes with equal favour, and several of some importance were lost, comprising the grants for various fortifications. It was, however, anticipated that the report of the Military Committee when presented would influence the Legislature in the desired direction. The proposed mobilisation scheme, which was considered premature, fared no better, but the naval votes

were passed on a very liberal scale without imposing too heavy a burden on the Budget, which was in a most satisfactory condition. A grant for supplying the troops with a more perfected rifle was also passed. In connection with military matters a bill was passed rendering more stringent the existing law with reference to the disclosure of military secrets. On the other hand, a bill dealing with procedure in civil courts, after a very full discussion, failed to secure the necessary support. During the course of the session several important committees were appointed: amongst them one to inquire into the incomes of the clergy, and another to report on the incidence of municipal taxation.

The most interesting feature of an otherwise dull session was the stability of the Landtmanna party, owing to the astuteness of its leaders and the discretion with which they used their influence. The policy of this party seemed to be gradually tending towards a Conservatism of a more comprehensive nature than was probably at first intended, and although this might not altogether please some of its adherents it undoubtedly increased the influence and usefulness of the party. The Radicals, seriously reduced in numbers at the general election of the previous year, found themselves without spokesmen of sufficient ability to make up for their restricted voting strength. The fact of a weakened Opposition tended as usual to slacken party discipline a little on the other side, but there was no reason to apprehend danger in Sweden under existing political circumstances, which were remarkably adverse to Radicalism in its different shapes. The Democratic and Socialistic gatherings in Stockholm during the summer evidenced in the most unmistakable manner that their promoters had been losing ground during the last few years.

Although, as already stated, the Norwegian question was allowed to remain, as it were, in abeyance during the past year, yet politicians were unable—and perhaps unwilling—to shut their eyes to the unsatisfactory turn matters took in Norway during 1897, from a Swedish, or rather, perhaps, from a Unionist, point of view. During the three years' term of the late Storting there had been innumerable, and at times most critical, political differences between the two countries—difficulties with regard to which Sweden was not without fault, although the principal blame rested with the aggressive and overbearing Radical party in Norway. But the Storting had been so evenly balanced, that although the Radicals had a bare majority, they were not in office and unable to push to an extremity the various points at issue between the two countries. The general election in Norway, however, completely altered the political situation, leaving the Radicals omnipotent for the time being, with a sufficient majority in the House to carry out their programme. The Hagerup Government having decided to remain in office until the new Storting met, no anti-

unionistic steps could be taken by Norway during 1897, so the Swedes were allowed to adopt the policy of waiting for developments. The future relations between Sweden and Norway may have been foreshadowed by the doings of the Union Committee—a mixed committee—which for the last two years had held occasional meetings alternately in Sweden and Norway. Although its transactions were kept secret during its sittings, a certain amount of information as to its doings transpired. It would hardly be correct to say that any great hopes were ever entertained of any practical benefits resulting from the work of the Union Committee; still, most people looked for some sort of a proposal, backed up by a majority of the committee, a sort of compromise, however meagre, embracing some fundamental points about which the representatives of the two countries were in union. But even this modest hope was doomed to disappointment, for before the close of the year it was an open secret that no collective proposal would be forthcoming, the representatives of each country having stuck to their original demands. It was, however, fortunate for Sweden that Norwegian sympathies, which a considerable portion of Swedish Liberals used to be fond of expressing on occasions, had gradually subsided, and that an overwhelming majority within the Riksdag would loyally support the Government. On the other hand, the “*Storsvenska*,” an ultra-national agitation of a few years’ growth, ceased to exist. Great praise was due to King Oscar for his prudence and tact in discountenancing in his Swedish kingdom the excessive anti-Norwegian enthusiasm of a certain, and that an influential, section of his subjects.

In June Count Wachtmeister took over the Finance Ministry from M. Wersäll, but this change had no political significance within the Boström Ministry. The return of Dr. Sven Sledin from a perilous expedition to Central Asia, extending over several years, and M. Andrée’s setting forth on a still more perilous balloon expedition in search of the North Pole are referred to elsewhere.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Oscar’s accession to the throne, he received a probably unprecedented number of academical distinctions, universities in various European countries conferring upon him high and exceptional honours; while from foreign rulers and from all portions of his own kingdom congratulations and homage of the most flattering nature were received. During the endless receptions, which formed an important part of the jubilee programme, King Oscar sustained his reputation as an accomplished orator in many languages.

The great exhibition held in Stockholm during the summer gave ample and unmistakable proof of the great strides Swedish industry was making, and of the vast natural resources the country possessed. The exhibition was, from every point of view, including the financial, a great success.

VIII. NORWAY.

In Norwegian politics in the year 1897 occurred, according to the Radicals, the most important event in the history of the country since 1814, when the union with Sweden was effected. Future events alone will prove whether the view taken is not an exaggerated one; but that the Radical victory will transform, if not revolutionise, Norwegian politics for a time must be recognised. The last session of the Storting (Feb. 1 to Aug. 9) was the longest on record since the introduction of annual sessions. The work done by and the interest evinced in the doings of the forty-sixth ordinary Storting were, however, hardly proportionate to the length of its sitting.

The conditions under which the Legislature was working during 1897 were in a sense those of an armistice. The Radicals had a majority over the Conservatives and Moderates of only two votes, but the "State" Ministers, M. Hagerup, the Premier, in Christiania, and M. Gram in Stockholm, were both Conservatives, although Radicals and Moderates were represented in the Cabinet. This Ministry was an outcome of the determination to discuss the differences with Sweden in a sensible and matter-of-fact manner, the result being the appointment of the Union Committee. At the same time, notwithstanding the abandonment by Norway of her hostile attitude towards Sweden, considerable military and naval votes were quickly passed by the Storting, so that Norway might be better able to meet eventual complications. This episode afforded an unhappy example of the consequences of unbridled popular agitation, for the "impending attack" of Sweden upon Norway had served the purpose of the Radicals too well in 1895 as a party cry to be altogether abandoned. In all probability the idea was never for one moment seriously contemplated even by the Swedish Nationalists, but it was seriously accepted by Björnstjerne Björnson. More than any of his countrymen, he harped upon this with all the magic of his eloquence at home and abroad, and the political agitation in Norway during the last two or three years, and the results of the last general election were materially influenced by him. In 1895 the Radicals were not prepared to take the full consequences of the opportunity their small majority gave them. They preferred to play a waiting game and to put up with the composite Hagerup Ministry; they were satisfied to show themselves in their true colours from time to time when their followers grew impatient or nervous, and worked diligently for the party aims outside Parliament in proportion as they supported moderate measures in the Storting.

Arbitration for the settlement of international difficulties had for many years found many supporters in Norway, and early in the session M. Lövland and nine other members proposed the appointment of a special arbitration committee of

nine members for the advancement of the matter. In June a vote was unanimously agreed to, recommending an address to the King advocating the conclusion of treaties with other countries for the settlement by arbitration of possible differences between them and Norway. The Premier, when the proposed address came before the Storting for adoption, delivered an able and eloquent speech, in which he accorded his support to the idea of arbitration, but there were many difficulties, he held, which should not be overlooked. There was no guarantee for the arbitration taking effect or being fulfilled, and there was no higher court for revising the verdict when the arbitrators were charged with having exceeded their powers. Then there was the difficulty of fixing the proper limits of the competence of the arbitrators, and he was against forcing the question too much, if there was any likelihood of it not being adopted. He was of course a friend of international means, by which right could obtain a hearing against might. He thought that that might which was called right had a great future, and hoped right would some day rule the whole world. He warned the House against the harm which could be done by unduly pressing the matter. After a short debate the address to the King was, however, unanimously passed. Whilst the arbitration addresses secured the unanimous support of the House, another discussion, which took place some time previous, managed to twice divide a full House into two equal parties. The Radicals were dissatisfied with the new Norwegian-Swedish treaty with Japan, and demanded a separate treaty for Norway; they did not, however, feel justified in rejecting the treaty itself, but resorted to the expedient of a "declaration of disapproval," which, it was distinctly stated and understood, did not necessitate the resignation of the Government. On this the House divided, 57 voting for the declaration and 57 against it. The matter was not even then allowed to rest, for the President of the Storting himself, M. Ullmann, requested the Government to lay before the House the records of the proceedings of the Norwegian Government and the Council of State at Stockholm having reference to this matter, reports having been circulated that the Norwegian ministers had been coerced into acquiescing in the terms of the treaty. From what M. Hagerup stated, it appeared, however, that there was no question of coercion, but that the Foreign Minister had been requested by the King to inquire at Tokio whether the Japanese Government was willing to substitute separate treaties with Norway and Sweden for the joint treaty. M. Ullmann was compelled to ask for a postponement, and when the matter again came before the House a vote of dissatisfaction obtained a similarly undecided result.

The new tariff was the most important measure passed during the long session, marking as it did a new departure in

the direction of complete protectionism. The measure owed its immediate origin to the expiration of the existing Tariff Facilities Act with Sweden. It was at one moment even proposed to introduced a tariff of exceptional severity against the latter country, but this suggestion was quietly dropped. Moderate views were on the whole allowed to prevail, and in most cases the rates of duty fixed were considerably below those of Sweden. An exception in this respect was the duty on cattle (living animals), etc., which was fixed at about the same rate as in Sweden, and doubtless was directed against this latter country.

There were several proposals to be dealt with regarding most of the items in the new tariff, but the more moderate views prevailed on almost every point. The agricultural interests were those most favoured by the Act, and the spokesmen of the various industries, more especially textiles, grumbled somewhat at the fixing of the tariff. A proposal that the increase in the revenue by the new duty on certain articles of food (bacon, for instance) should be counterbalanced by a reduction of the duty on coffee and sugar was lost by a large majority, as the state of the exchequer was not considered strong enough to justify such a step. A proposal emanating from the Left, that from the calculated surplus on the duty 500,000 kr. should be reserved for an invalid and old age pension fund, was, however, carried. The new tariff, it was admitted on all sides, gave the Budget additional stability. There were also passed bills establishing an improved control over and protection of the fisheries, and another for enforcing the protection of reindeer. An important act was one regulating the pay of the clergy, which attracted much comment.

From a financial point of view the year 1897 was satisfactory and compared favourably with some of its predecessors. This more especially applied to the timber trade, but shipping and the fisheries also yielded good results, while on all sides home industries showed signs of a more vigorous development.

It was, however, the general election which gave to the year its distinctive mark. The Radicals had been active during the comparative quiet of the preceding year or two; they had been doing their utmost to rouse the suspicions of their followers against Sweden and everything Swedish, and they denounced the Conservatives as the secret sympathisers with Sweden. They minimised the advantages which the Union with Sweden had given to Norway, and at the same time they exaggerated everything, real or imaginary, which could tend to create or nourish feelings of distrust, wounded pride and absolute hatred against the former country. They boldly asserted that Norway's prestige and interests suffered from the existing joint arrangements with Sweden in foreign diplomatic and consular representation, and the famous "contemplated attack" of Sweden upon Norway in 1895 was shouted from

every platform. Björnson's splendid gifts as an agitator and orator did the Radicals immense service. As, for instance, at the gathering at Drontheim (July 29) in commemoration of Saint Olaf, the national patron of Norway, the demand for a Norwegian Foreign Minister and Norwegian diplomats and consuls appointed by a Norwegian Council of State formed part of the Radical programme, which also embraced universal suffrage and several reforms intended to satisfy the Socialist section.

The Radicals conducted the electoral campaign with reckless indifference as to the results; and in a country with greater political maturity than Norway, they would have far overshot their mark. Their opponents, who acted with composed reticence and moderation, were unable to compete in their appeals for popular support. The Conservatives and the Moderates maintained their co-operation from 1894, when it was found to work satisfactorily. At the general election it was found, however, especially in some of the rural districts, that a difficulty arose at times to decide as to which section of the party had the first claim upon a vacated seat. The elections began in the middle of August and lasted three months, a system which this time was all in favour of the Radicals, whose chances improved as the campaign advanced. At the outset the Conservatives and Moderates were fairly hopeful of holding their own; it was considered that M. Hagerup's able leadership within the Cabinet would have strengthened the cause of Moderation, and that the pending proceedings of the Union Committee would check the expression of extreme views. Rumours of the barren nature of the Union Committee's labours, however, found their way to the public ear and were not of a nature to produce the effect desired by the supporters of the Union. The result of the elections was an unexpected victory for the Radicals, for whilst the relative strength of Conservatives and Moderates on the one side, and Radicals on the other had been respectively 55 and 59 in the old Storting, the figures in the new Parliament were respectively 35 and 79, the Radicals thus obtaining a two-thirds majority required to carry constitutional changes. At the close of the year the Coalition Ministry still remained in office, but it was understood that in all probability the old Radical leader, M. Steen, would again be called upon to form a Cabinet. The name of M. Konow was also frequently mentioned as possessing a considerable personal following in the Radical party. There was some question of the Hagerup Ministry resigning when the victory of the Radicals became obvious, but M. Hagerup decided to retain office till the new Storting met in the beginning of the new year, when King Oscar would also be present in Christiania.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

I. INDIA, ETC.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer's realm was quiet during the year. Some suspicions that Abdurrahman was acting unfaithfully towards the British were entirely dispelled by his loyal attitude in refusing to aid the rebel tribesmen engaged in the frontier war, or even to sympathise with them.

On January the Kamdesh Kaffirs were being rapidly disarmed. The headmen of the villages in the Bashgol Valley sent a deputation to the Sipar Salar requesting him to keep back the force that was to be sent to collect arms in every village, promising themselves to collect the knives, guns, and other weapons, and to hand them over to the Afghans.

The Ameer withdrew in May the officials and irregular soldiers who had occupied for a year the Mittai Valley in contravention of the Durand agreement.

Nearly 150 shops in the Kabul city bazaar were destroyed by fire on September 6 and 7, and several lives were lost.

During the year India was sorely afflicted with many troubles. Famine, plague, sedition, earthquake, and frontier disturbance ending in war, gave anxiety to the Government, and brought distress upon the people.

Burmah.—By royal proclamation Burmah was raised from a Chief Commissionership to a Lieutenant-Governorship in May, and Sir Frederick Fryer, the Chief Commissioner, was made the First Lieutenant-Governor. The first meeting of the Burmah Legislative Council was held on November 4, the council, consisting of five official and four non-official members, having been appointed some months earlier.

The reduction in the rate of interest on advances to the local Governments by the Government of India enabled the Burmah Government substantially to reduce the rates charged to municipal bodies and agriculturists in the province. In future cultivators would pay 5 per cent. instead of 6½ per cent. on advances.

Over 2,000 prisoners in Burmah were released on the occasion of the diamond jubilee, including 126 political prisoners, while 7,000 received partial remissions.

On the night of October 11 a gang of twenty-five Burmans, armed with long knives and led by a Buddhist monk, made an attack on the south gate of the Mandalay Fort and rushed in. Major Dobbie, with other officers and a few sepoy, killed four of the rebels, and fourteen were captured, of whom eight were wounded. On the side of the garrison Lieut. Harrington and two sepoy of the 32nd Madras Infantry were wounded, and one private of the Royal Scots died of his wounds. At the

trial of the rebels in December twelve were sentenced to death, one to penal servitude for life, and one was acquitted.

A British force, under Mr. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, while marching through the Wa country in the early summer, fell into an ambushade, but after some severe fighting the Was were driven off with heavy loss, while six of the Indian troops were killed and nineteen were wounded.

According to official estimates in December, 1,925,000 tons of cargo-rice would be available for export in the following season, or 7 per cent. above the highest total hitherto attained.

All famine relief operations ceased in Burmah in November.

The trade across the frontiers of Upper Burmah amounted last year to 186 lakhs of rupees, against 136 lakhs the previous year, the increase being equally distributed between imports and exports. In Lower Burmah the trans-frontier trade increased from 75 to 82 lakhs.

Frontier War.—A treacherous attack was made by the tribesmen in the Tochi Valley (June 10) on the escort of Mr. Gee, the political agent. When the troops were encamped, and just as their dinner was over, which had been provided by the headman of the village of Maizar, a heavy fire was opened upon them from the small towers on the walls of the village. Colonel Bunny of the 1st Sikhs, and Captain Browne, R.A., were instantly killed. Lieutenant Cruickshank, R.A., was wounded, but continued fighting bravely with the guns which opened fire with shrapnel till he was killed by another bullet. Three other British officers were wounded, and Mr. Gee of the white officials alone escaped injury. Several Indian officers were conspicuously brave in the retreat towards Sherani. For four miles the tribesmen kept up a harassing fire on the party, now encumbered with dead and wounded, but retired when reinforcements sent from Datta-Khel appeared. The guns were brought in safely. Of the native troops one officer and twenty-one men were killed, and twenty-four were wounded. A punitive expedition was prepared under the command of Major-General Corrie Bird, and a proclamation was issued to the tribes declaring the intention of the Government to punish all those implicated in the cowardly attack.

On July 26 there was a sudden rising of the tribes in the Swat Valley, caused, it was said, by the fanatical preaching of the "mad mullah," a well-known Mahomedan priest, who had gathered about him a number of armed men with the view of raising a religious war. A night attack was made on the Malakand, held by a garrison of some 3,000 men, of whom 290 held an outpost at Chakdara, guarding the bridge on the Swat River on the road to Chitral. A reconnoitring force discovered that the whole valley was in arms, and that the Chakdara post was for the time cut off, but the garrison was well provisioned, and the place practically impregnable, except against artillery. The Swatis had been regarded as friendly, although the recent

advance to Chitral had possibly raised some suspicion that their independence was endangered. Without delay a force of 8,000 men, under General Sir Bindon Blood, was sent to the relief of the garrison. Peace was soon restored, and the hostile tribes paid fines and surrendered their arms. Most determined attacks were made night after night by the tribesmen, in which the fighting was very severe, and the rebels lost 2,700 men, besides many others wounded. On the relief of Chakdara Fort the tribesmen hurriedly retired to their homes. The native soldiers in the forts gave splendid proofs of their courage and endurance. Few casualties occurred in the garrison—three men were killed and nine were wounded.

The march of the Guides from Mardan to Malakand on June 27 was remarkable. The infantry starting at 2 A.M. arrived at Malakand, a distance of thirty-two miles, at 5 P.M. The extreme heat was very trying, and there was a continuous ascent of seven miles at the end of the march.

In August there were other risings of the warlike tribes. The Mohmands north of the Cabul River, the Afridis inhabiting the mountains on the south bank, and the Orakzais living in the hills north-west of Kohat and near the Kyber Pass began to muster in force, led on by the Hadda Mullah and other fanatics. The Afridis, who for years had guarded the Kyber Pass under subsidy of the British, attacked Ali-Mesjid Fort near the entrance to the Kyber (Aug. 23), and captured it. They also took the small post of Lundi-Kotal in the pass; and Fort Maude, about four miles from Jamrud, which was held by fifty men of the Kyber Rifles, was captured and burnt. The Afridi levies garrisoning these posts retired. They were not British forts, and their capture was not of much importance, but the Indian Government had at once to take energetic measures to suppress the rebellion. General Sir William Lockhart, who had had great experience of warfare on the frontiers of India, was placed in command of a large army of some 60,000 men, for the Afridis and Orakzais combined were able to muster 70,000. The Government determined to employ imperial service troops, and the native princes throughout India, as in the Chitral campaign, offered their regiments for active service, but only a limited number could be employed.

On August 17 Sir Bindon Blood had a severe engagement with 3,000 tribesmen in the Upper Swat country. Lieutenant Greaves of the Lancashire Fusileers and Lieutenant MacLean, Adjutant of the Guides, were killed. Colonel Adams and Lord Fincastle also distinguished themselves in this fight and were honoured with the Victoria Cross.

Severe fighting occurred in September on the Samana ridge between the column under General Yeatman Biggs and the Orakzais and Afridis. The enemy attacked the Samana forts in great force (Sept. 14), and captured the Saragari post held by twenty-one men of the 36th Sikhs, who were all but one

man killed while bravely fighting. One Sikh defended the guard-room single-handed, but was finally burnt alive at his post. Forts Gulistan and Lockhart were attacked, but the Afridis were repulsed by heavy artillery fire. General Ellis advanced from Shabkadr into the Mohmand country (Sept. 15), through a difficult defile, but met with no opposition.

The Indian Government addressed a letter to the Ameer stating that the operations on the frontier were solely intended to punish the Hadda Mullah and his followers and that there was no intention of interfering with the independence of the tribes or remaining permanently in the country.

Jarobi, the village of the Hadda Mullah in the Mohmand country, was destroyed by General Westmacott's brigade on September 25 and the Bedmanai Pass was captured two days later. The Afridi tribesmen sent deputations to the Ameer asking for help, and tendering allegiance to him as the King of Islam. The Ameer would not receive them, but replied in a publicly posted message stating that he had entered into alliance with the British Government in regard to matters of State, that no breach of the agreement had occurred on the side of the British, and therefore they could not break it.

The Ameer also issued all over Afghanistan a proclamation headed "Clear declaration by way of warning to all Afghans," in which he justified his alliance with Great Britain, and then added:—

"Why do you call these disturbances *jehad* or *ghaza*? The time will come for a *jehad*, and when it does come it will be announced to you. If you behave yourselves courageously on that occasion I shall be glad to call you religious leaders; but the first condition of a *jehad* is the co-operation of the King of Islam. It is curious that the King is on friendly terms with the English and yet you are making a fuss about a *jehad*. It appears that you yourselves are independent of Kings and do not require a King over you. A similar instance occurred in France thirty years ago, when the people there revolted against their King, dethroned him, and sent him to London where he died. I will never interfere with you in religious matters nor prevent you from prosecuting your own objects, provided that these are in accordance with the principles of religion. But the present disturbances have nothing to do with religion."

After noticing that the tribesmen, talking among themselves, gave the cause of the rising as due to the British occupation of Chitral and Swat, the Ameer said:—

"I tell you that in taking possession of Chitral the object of the British Government is not to assess taxes on the land. Their only desire is to increase the population of the country and to strengthen their own position so that it may serve as a barrier against any future invasion by Russia."

His Highness concluded as follows:—

“ In short I have nothing to do with your affairs and no concern with you, because I have no trust in you. Do not be led to think that, like Shere Ali, I am such a fool as to annoy and offend others for your sake. Your real object is to make me fight with the British Government, and if I were to do such a foolish thing I am sure you would assume the position of simple spectators.”

His Highness was understood to be particularly resentful against the Afridis for having closed the Kyber, as not only trade with India had been stopped, but large quantities of stores for the Kabul workshops, together with a consignment of arms imported from Europe, were lying at Peshawur railway station.

About October 15 General Lockhart's force advanced by divisions to Shinwari, and the troops with mountain batteries moved on the Chagru Kotal, and up a steep mountain side.

The enemy were strongly posted behind walls and *sangars*, their left resting on the village of Dargai. The infantry, led by the 3rd Gurkhas, carried the heights; the defences of Dargai were destroyed, and they were then evacuated. The enemy were reinforced, and about 8,000 strong made a vigorous attack later in the day (Oct. 18), which was repulsed with severe loss to the attacking party, but as the enemy soon reoccupied the Dargai position it became necessary to renew the attack and storm the heights. The Gordon Highlanders made a most gallant charge, supported by eighteen pieces of artillery, and carried the heights at the point of the bayonet. All ranks behaved with the greatest gallantry and steadiness. Two brave Highland pipers were thought worthy of the Victoria Cross for their exceptional courage in this engagement, and the decoration was awarded to one, Findlater.

Before advancing into the Tirah country Sir W. Lockhart issued a proclamation to the Afridis and Orakzais recounting the offences of the tribes in attacking the posts in the Kyber Pass, and declaring as forfeited all allowances hitherto granted. He also declared that the Government had no wish to inflict unnecessary damage on the tribes provided they made immediate submission and reparation. A force would march through the country to announce from the heart of the country the final terms which would be imposed. The tribes were determined to fight however, and the march through the Tirah country was everywhere met by the most stubborn resistance. General Lockhart's force arrived at the Sempaghar Pass on October 28 and stormed it. On October 31 the Arhanga Pass was captured and a camp formed in the Mastura Valley. Bagh was occupied in the Maidan Valley a few days later. On November 7 the Kuram column, under Colonel Hill, made a reconnoissance from Sada to the village of Esor. On their return to camp the enemy kept up a guerrilla warfare. A native officer and thirty-five men of the Karputhala Sikhs were cut off in a ravine and were all killed. On November 9, after a reconnoissance in force to the

Saran Sar heights, the Northamptonshire regiment fought with great bravery, but Lieutenant Macintyre with twelve men of the regiment, being hampered by their wounded and unable to retire without deserting them, were cut off, and a search party found their stripped bodies in a ravine, all dead with gunshot wounds.

The Mullah Said Akbar's stronghold in the Waran Valley was destroyed by General Kempster's brigade on November 15. Important papers were found which stated that the Turks had beaten the Greeks, and that now was the time to strike a blow for Islam. A fierce rearguard fight was kept up in crossing the Tseri Kandao Pass, causing severe losses in officers and men to the Dorsetshire regiment, the 15th and 36th Sikhs and the 3rd Gurkhas.

Sir W. Lockhart received the Orakzai *jirgahs* at the camp at Maidan, and announced the terms offered by the Government, *viz.*, full restoration of all arms and property looted in the Kyber Pass or elsewhere; the surrender of 500 breech-loading rifles; the payment of a fine of 35,000 rupees; the absolute forfeiture of all previous subsidies, and formal submission to be tendered in durbar. The Orakzais were much relieved that no reference was made to a permanent occupation of the country. The headquarters of the Tirah force were transferred to Bagh (Nov. 19), when, speaking in Hindustani, Sir William Lockhart eulogised the splendid conduct of the Sikhs. He also addressed the Gurkhas and the Northamptonshire and Dorsetshire regiments, warmly commending them for their bravery. To the Afridis General Lockhart announced the terms of peace, which were the restoration of rifles and Government property, the surrender of 800 breech-loaders, and the payment of a fine of 50,000 rupees. The Government would reserve the power of reopening the Kyber Pass on such terms as they should think desirable. A week's grace would be allowed for compliance. The advance from Bagh to Datoi began at day-break (Nov. 22), through a terrible gorge with precipitous sides 100 feet high. Two brigades under Generals Westmacott and Kempster, accompanied by Sir W. Lockhart, marched from Bagh to Datoi (Dec. 7) along the Bara Valley on their way to winter quarters at Barkai. The hostile tribesmen made constant attacks, and the troops were much harassed.

General Symonds with General Hart's brigade marched down the Mastura Valley into the Waran Valley to punish the Aka-Khel Afridis. He burned their village defences and destroyed their towers. The enemy followed, showing great boldness.

On December 11 General Westmacott's rearguard after leaving Sher-Khel had a severe fight near Barkai, and many casualties occurred, but the Afridis were driven off with great loss. Sir W. Lockhart before leaving Maidan issued a proclamation to the tribes stating that he was withdrawing from

the highlands because winter was near, and that further operations would be made against them in the spring unless they submitted. The march down the Bara Valley was conducted with great success under the most difficult conditions, all the troops behaving most bravely and steadily. The Peshawur column under General Hammond was concentrated in the Kyber Pass at the end of the year. At the close of the campaign every Afridi and Orakzai valley had been visited, and their defences had been destroyed. The British casualties up to December 23 were 433 killed and 1,321 wounded, including 36 British officers killed and 81 wounded. The Afridis were well armed with Lee-Metford and Martini rifles, and provided with abundant ammunition. Though deficient in artillery, their fire from protected positions behind rocks and walls was very deadly.

At the close of the month the Afridis made another attempt to gain assistance from the Ameer, but they met with no encouragement.

National Congress.—The thirteenth Indian National Congress met at Amrati in the closing days of the year; some 700 delegates from different parts of India were present. Mr. Sankaran Nayar was unanimously elected President, and in his address he insisted on the loyalty of the people and of the congress especially. Resolutions were passed thanking the people of the United Kingdom, the United States and the British colonies for their generous aid during the famine; protesting against interference with freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; condemning the forward frontier policy, and demanding that the cost of the frontier war should be borne largely by Great Britain. In one resolution a further searching inquiry into the causes of famine was prayed for, so as to make periodical famines practically impossible. The next congress would be held at Madras.

Native States.—The deposition of Rana Zalim Singh, the ruler of the State of Jhalawar, was formally confirmed in June. Half of Jhalawar reverted to Kotah, from which State it was severed in 1838. The other half was placed under the rule of a member of the Kotah branch of the original Zalim Singh's family.

The agricultural bank system of Mysore instituted by the late Maharajah was working satisfactorily, and the State under the regency, assisted by a Prime Minister of such uncommon ability as Sir Sheshadri Iyer, was making good progress.

The Nizam of Hyderabad relaxed the stringency of his contract with the Imperial Government by permitting the garrison of Secunderabad to be reduced by one battalion of British infantry in view of the disturbances on the Indian frontier, and expressed his strong desire to do anything in his power to assist the Indian Government in subduing the frontier tribes in rebellion. The Princes of the other native States showed the same loyal spirit.

Bombay.—The plague continued its ravages in the Bombay Presidency. In Bombay city all efforts of the municipality seemed to fail at first to dislodge the plague, although the most stringent measures of prevention and disinfection were resorted to. In March there was a decrease in the number of deaths in Bombay from plague, but a rapid increase at Poona. At Kurrachee there were many cases. At the end of April the plague was subsiding in all these places. In September there was an increase of the disease at Poona, and a month later it had extended over a wide area and invaded scattered villages. It was officially announced in October that the plague had appeared in the Jalandhar district of the Punjab and in other places beyond the Bombay Presidency. At Poona city 134 cases and 94 deaths were reported within forty-eight hours on November 15. The town was then completely deserted, and several of the principal streets were closed. There were 630 plague patients in the Poona hospitals at that date. At the end of December it showed a serious increase in Bombay. The total returns for Bombay to the end of the year showed 14,257 cases and 11,882 deaths.

The repressive measures, which were absolutely necessary to stamp out the plague, came in conflict with the caste prejudices of the Hindoos. It was necessary to disinfect the dwellings and to remove the plague-stricken people to the hospitals. Everything was done to allay the religious susceptibilities of the sufferers; lady doctors were employed in the search parties, with Hindoos of good caste and careful European officers, who were ready to yield to the feelings of the people as much as was compatible with the discharge of their imperative duties. The native press used language of great bitterness, denouncing these measures, and libels were circulated against the soldiers employed in the search and removal parties. These wild statements took effect, and on June 22 two British officials, who had been connected with the Plague Commission at Poona, Mr. J. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, were fired upon and murdered as they were leaving an official reception. This tragedy took place just at the time of the Calcutta riots, although it had no possible connection with them, and the vernacular press indulged in very violent and seditious language concerning both of these incidents. There was little doubt that the murders were planned by a comparatively small body of "progressive" Poona Brahmins merely as a striking demonstration to stir up the people against the Government, and a young Brahmin named Damodar, when arrested in October, confessed to having committed the crime with the aid of one of his brothers. After Damodar's arrest his two brothers disappeared.

Gamgadhar Tilak, editor of the Poona newspaper the *Kesari*, was arrested (July 27) on a charge of inciting disaffection and sedition. His trial came on in September and

lasted for several days, but it ended in Mr. Tilak being sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. His application for an appeal to the Privy Council was rejected (Sept. 24) by a full court, which included Justices Farren, Fulton and Strachey. At the time of Tilak's arrest several other prominent Poona Hindoos suspected of disloyalty were deported under an old emergency law of the Indian Government. The editor of the *Moslem Deccan*, published in Bombay, was ordered to quit British territory within twenty-four hours. The editor of a native journal called the *Mod Vritta*, published at Wai, was tried in November on a charge of publishing seditious articles, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Kishalkar, the editor, and Harmolker, the proprietor and publisher, of the *Maratha* newspaper, printed and published at Islampur, in the Satara district, were charged under section 124 of the Penal Code with publishing a seditious article on May 17. The judge, disagreeing with the assessors, who found the prisoners "not guilty," sentenced the editor to transportation for life and the publisher to seven years, reduced on appeal to one year and three months respectively.

In October the Government laid before the municipality of Bombay a scheme for the improvement of the dwellings of the city, calling for the expenditure of 50,000,000 rupees in carrying out the works. New streets were to be opened up in crowded localities, low-lying lands were to be reclaimed, and healthful tenements for the poor were to be provided. Lord Sandhurst desired to create a Bombay Improvement Trust, raising its capital at a low rate of interest, to further this sanitary enterprise.

Bengal.—A select committee of the Legislative Council of Bengal reported in April in favour of a bill for the suppression of rain-gambling, or betting for the occurrence of rain within a certain time. This practice was introduced into Calcutta some years ago by the Mawaris. The proprietors of certain houses offered odds against rain—the public backing the rain. The streets in which these houses were situated were frequently crowded from morning till after midnight by the votaries of this form of gambling.

The great landholders in Bengal were becoming more and more impressed with the importance of reclaiming waste or half-occupied districts, and peopling them from the congested and overcrowded ones as a safeguard against famine, but fair terms and fixity of tenure were essential.

The Government of India addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal in June on the increase of litigation, and the enormous number of appeals in civil suits, and suggestions were made designed to restrict the right of appeal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to the Indian Government a radical reform of the municipal constitution of Calcutta, which would place the actual work of the urban

administration in the hands of a council of twelve and a responsible chairman.

A very severe earthquake was felt in Calcutta on June 12. Many houses were in ruins, and few escaped damage. Fifteen feet of the cathedral spire fell.

At the end of June some serious rioting took place in Calcutta. On June 29 possession of land alleged to contain a ruined mosque had been taken by the estate of a deceased Hindoo under orders of the court. The police assisted in giving possession, but the next day about 2,000 low class Mahomedans came together to rebuild the alleged mosque. They were dispersed by the police, and seventy arrests were made. The following day (June 30) the rioters reassembled, but were again dispersed by the police and military. The soldiers did not fire a shot, but during the encounters between the police and the mobs in different places on July 1 eleven rioters were killed and twenty were wounded, while thirty-four police were injured. It was a local disturbance merely, and the pretext that the mud hut was a mosque, in the opinion of the better class of Mahomedans, could not be maintained.

During these riots Colonel Wilford, commanding the Calcutta troops, employed with excellent effect a Mussulman regiment, the 18th Bengal Infantry, to quiet the disturbance in the Serampur quarter, and the Bengal Government highly commended the conduct of all the forces assisting to restore order.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was compelled by ill-health to take leave of his post of duty for six months from June 25.

Assam.—Mr. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, issued a report on the great earthquake of June 12, describing it as a "calamity unprecedented and unique in Assam, and indeed in India." The damage done to the Assam railway was severe, and the losses caused to the tea planters were enormous. Large factories were wrecked with the villages of the labourers employed in the cultivation, and many people lost their lives.

The Jubilee.—Throughout India there were public rejoicings everywhere to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign, except at Calcutta and Assam, where the arrangements were cancelled in consequence of the recent disastrous earthquake, still the celebrations were marked by unbounded loyalty, and the Queen's gracious message still further increased the enthusiasm already excited. At Gwalior the diamond jubilee created the greatest enthusiasm. The Maharajah announced the remission of 60 lakhs of revenue and the release of 10 per cent. of the prisoners. At Simla the Viceroy received numerous addresses in the Town Hall for presentation to the Queen, and delivered an eloquent address, in which he said that her Majesty's strength, all through the sixty years of her reign, had come from her being actuated by two good principles.

—love of her people and the conscientious performance of duty. Detachments of imperial service troops sent by the native Indian princes took a conspicuous part in the jubilee festivities in London.

Famine.—The pinch of famine began to be felt severely at the beginning of the year, and the Viceroy's reports to the Secretary for India showed that the number of persons employed on relief works was increasing rapidly. In the first week of January a Mansion House relief fund was opened by the Lord Mayor. In a month the subscriptions rose to 250,000*l.*, and in October when the fund closed it had increased to nearly 550,000*l.* Lancashire contributed an additional 158,000*l.* The total amount credited to the relief committees in India by this fund was Rx. 1,650,000. Contributions in money, grain and clothing came from the United States, Canada and other countries, and adding these to the sums directly remitted gave nearly 1,500,000*l.* as the total amount raised by the fund.

At the beginning of March the number of persons employed on relief works rose to 3,141,000. In Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and many other places in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Central India the scarcity was severely felt. The total number of persons on relief works early in June was 4,064,000. Good rain fell in Bengal and the North-west and Central Provinces in July, and the prospects were greatly improved. For some time rain was still wanted in Bombay, the Deccan and Berar, while Madras and Hyderabad had practically no rainfall whatever. The monsoon set in on the west coast about the middle of June.

Early in August the Viceroy reported that more rain was wanted in Anantapur, Bijapur and parts of other districts, but the monsoon was strengthening and the prospects were much better everywhere. There were then 3,220,000 persons on relief works.

The wages paid on relief works bore a fixed proportion to the local price of food and varied with it.

The Secretary of State for India wrote to the Lord Mayor (Sept. 20) that in view of the favourable crop conditions and prospects in India the time had arrived when the fund could be closed. He testified to the immense good done by the Mansion House Fund, and to the gratitude of the Indian people.

In December, in an official review of the famine, the Government stated that the cost to the Treasury was 8,000,000 rupees, while loans and suspensions of revenue, mainly repayable, amounted to 4,000,000*l.* sterling. Including British donations, the charitable contributions approached 1,750,000*l.* The Viceroy expressed the most profound admiration of the splendid work done by the numerous officials employed on famine service, and praised the fortitude and patience displayed by the natives during the calamity.

Viceroy.—Lord Elgin made a stirring appeal at a meeting

of the Army Temperance Association held at Simla, May 17, to the soldiers. He said:—

“I would have you remember that, though the Empire of India may have been won by the sword, and though it will be defended by the sword against all comers, still there is yet another thing on which British rule in India must depend, and that is the maintenance of the honour and the character of the British name. That honour, that character, is not entrusted only to those who are sent out to occupy positions of authority. It is the inheritance of every man of British race, and every man—certainly every man who wears the Queen’s uniform—has it in his keeping. If this association can make good its assertion that greatly through its agency one-third of the British Army in India is saved in the eyes of the natives of this country from the great disgrace of drunkenness, I for one acknowledge that it has established claims on my support and on the allegiance of the soldiers whom it seeks to enrol in its ranks.”

The Viceroy gave up his intended tour through Burmah as, owing to the delay of military operations on the frontier, there were duties which required his presence at Simla. It had been his intention to visit, in November, Rangoon, Mandalay, Bhamo, Moulmein and other places, returning to Calcutta in December.

Legislation.—The bill giving effect to the new policy of the Government in the matter of contagious diseases affecting the health of the British troops was passed in the Viceroy’s Council at Simla in July. It was strongly supported by Sir W. Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who said that he was not without a hope that the power now being restored to the Government might be accompanied by the initiation of a new era and a brighter future for the British Army in India.

A special act was passed by the Government of India in February to prevent the spread of dangerous epidemic disease, authorising the inspection of ships leaving or arriving at any port in British India, and the inspection of persons travelling by railways or otherwise.

Financial.—The Budget statement of Sir James Westland was presented on March 19 to the Legislative Council, by which it appeared that the accounts of the year 1895-6 closed with a surplus of Rx. 1,534,000. The Estimates for 1896-7 then presented gave a deficit of Rx. 1,987,000 owing to expenditure and loss of revenue through the famine amounting in all to Rx. 6,081,000. The Estimates for 1897-8 were given showing a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. A famine relief expenditure of Rx. 3,641,000 was provided for.

The explanations of the Secretary for India made in July with regard to the Indian Estimates showed the net revenue for 1897-8 as Rx. 59,629,700, and the expenditure Rx. 62,093,700,

with a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. The revised Estimates for 1896-7, the accounts of which had not then been closed, showed an estimated reduction of Rx. 3,019,000 in net revenue, and of Rx. 569,000 in net expenditure, making the situation worse than originally expected by Rx. 2,450,000, and the expenditure and loss of revenue through the famine Rx. 6,081,000. Against this was set a reduction of Rx. 476,300 under famine insurance, owing to the impossibility of making the full grant out of surplus revenue which had been allotted in the Budget. For 1897-8 the net revenue was taken as Rx. 1,593,500 more than the revised estimate for 1896-7, but the net expenditure (owing chiefly to heavier charges for famine relief) was 2,072,600*l.* more.

The Government issued a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees in August, announcing a minimum rate of 97½. The aggregate amount of the tenders of the loan was six crores of rupees. The minimum rate of allotments was 98 annas 1 pie; the average rate, 98 annas 5,188 pies. Late in December the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Government urging that the time had come for the adoption of a gold standard.

Trade.—The imports of India for 1896-7 amounted to Rx. 84,990,000; the exports to Rx. 108,840,000. For the year ended March 31 there was an increase of 299 lakhs in imports over the preceding year, and a decrease of 967 lakhs in exports. The interruption of trade and business in Bombay by the plague accounted in a great measure for the decline in exports, while the exportation of wheat was less than 96,000 tons, compared with 500,000 tons in the previous year. The exports of tea, jute and cotton yarn exceeded those of 1895-6 by 146 lakhs of rupees.

As to imports, steel and iron showed but a slight falling off. The imports of cotton, twist and yarn, nearly all from Great Britain, were 50,174,000 lb. Cotton piece goods showed a large increase.

About 225 lakhs in value of gold was imported and absorbed in 1896-7, notwithstanding the distress caused by famine and plague.

The exports to Japan from India increased from Rx. 2,819,383 to Rx. 4,094,214.

The Indian cotton crop proved an average one, yielding about 3,000,000 bales of 400 lb. each. The starting of spinning mills at Shanghai opened up a new field for Indian cotton, and about 55,000 bales were sent there last year.

II. CHINA.

Ratifications of a new agreement between Great Britain and China, modifying the Burmah-China Treaty of March 1, 1894, were exchanged at Peking on June 5. In compensa-

tion for breach of faith by the cession of Kiang-Hung to France, China ceded to England the Shan district of Kokang and a portion of Wanting, a territory about sixty miles long, and its greatest breadth twenty-five miles, and agreed to open the West River to trade. There were three other concessions of territory of lesser extent. By the old convention goods carried between Burmah and China were only permitted to cross the frontier at Manwyne and Sansi, but in future the Governments agreed that any other routes between Burmah and China would be sanctioned as the interests of trade might require. In the event of the construction of railways in Yunnan the Chinese Government agreed to connect them with the Burmese lines. Great Britain might station consuls at Ssumao and at either Momein or Shunning-fu, and British subjects and persons under British protection might establish themselves and trade in those places under the same conditions as at the treaty ports.

The French Government concluded in June an arrangement with China, conceding to France an extension of the Kwang-si railways towards the interior, access to Yun-nan towards Yun-nan-fu, permission to French engineers to work the frontier mines, and an indemnity of 760,000 fr. to the Marty Company for obstructions to navigation in the Gulf of Tongking.

The extension of the frontier posts up to the Mekong was also completed.

The Chinese Government in May at last formally sanctioned the extension of the British settlement at Tien-tsin, from 65 to about 300 acres—the largest area of the kind in China, except at Shanghai. Nearly half of the extension was already the property of British subjects.

An important member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Grand Councillor Li Hung Tsao, and the chief opponent of Li Hung Chang, died in July. His sympathies were decidedly Conservative and anti-foreign.

The wheelbarrow coolies at Shanghai struck on account of an increase in taxation, and on April 5th 5,000 of them took part in a riot. Volunteers were called out, and bluejackets and marines were landed in case their services might be required. The police finally forced the coolies to return to the French settlement.

Very little progress was made in railway development in China during the year. The new Director-General of Railways, Sheng Tajên, a man of astuteness and business ability, appeared to be making arrangements with the different groups of foreign capitalists who were ready to furnish the means for various railway enterprises in China, but one scheme after another collapsed. It was positively declared in May that an edict had been issued at Peking sanctioning the loan of 4,500,000*l.* from a Belgian syndicate for the construction of a trunk line from Peking to Hankow on the Yang-tse River, and the syndicate

was to have the monopoly of furnishing railway material, and supplying engineers for all important lines to be constructed later throughout the empire, and that this railway, some 900 miles long, was to be completed in 1903 and to be under Chinese control. In deference to the emphatic protests of the British, German and American Ministers the monopoly clauses were materially modified, and no specific engagement was entered into with regard to any line except the Pekin-Hankow line. In July the Belgian syndicate informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that it was impossible to provide the money on the original terms, and demanded increased interest, security and commission. In August the agreement with the Belgian syndicate was still unratified, for the Tsung-li-Yamen would not consent, but later it was said that the contract had been secured.

Then negotiations were commenced with the Hooley-Jameson syndicate for the loan of 16,000,000*l.* sterling to be secured on the customs, the *likin* and the salt revenues. China claimed to desire money to pay off the balance due to Japan for the war indemnity, and the indemnity and railway loans were to be dealt with separately. The Tsung-li-Yamen gave Shêng Taotai their approval to the preliminary agreement (Aug. 15), and Li Hung Chang was to conduct the negotiations at Pekin. At the end of October it appeared however that this arrangement had failed and that the Chinese Government had opened negotiations with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Then Russia was to furnish a loan. It was proposed to be a 4 per cent. loan issued at 93 to the amount of 100,000,000 taels, and it was asserted that Russia demanded as security the monopoly of railways and mines in North China, and an open port as a harbour for her ships of war, as well as that the next Inspector-General of Customs should be a Russian.

Li Hung Chang was alive to the importance of developing the vast mineral wealth of the country, but the anti-foreign sentiment of the Tsung-li-Yamen stood in the way. A foreigner cannot hold title to land, and at present the land is owned by Government and private holders, excluding foreigners from participating in its development.

The Blackburn Commercial Mission returned home in September, having obtained much valuable trade information. In Sz-chuen, one of the richest provinces of the empire, imported goods were found to be heavily taxed, and while the inhabitants were industrious and prosperous, the province was seriously overpopulated. Yunnan was found extremely poor and miserable, owing to successive rebellions. The whole region lying south of Yunnan and the northern part of Kwang-si was overrun by disbanded Black Flags, who plundered indiscriminately.

With respect to China the policy of Great Britain was not to annex Chinese territory, but to open the country to free trade with all the world, by insisting upon strict observance

of treaty obligations, and by the removal of all artificial hindrances to commerce. The system of internal taxation for the benefit of local officials was a great obstruction to trade. Sir Claude Macdonald in January succeeded in his demand that the Peking authorities should enforce upon the Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si the observance of treaty agreements, where the *likin* officials were ignoring the transit pass altogether; and the *likin* authorities of Kwang-si were then forced to issue a proclamation declaring the rights of foreign trade under the treaty transit pass and its freedom from all differential taxation. It was a loss to the expansion of trade that the British merchant did not retain his interest in imports till they reached the consumers. The Chinese merchants were getting a monopoly of the distributing trade, but they dared not agitate for reforms or resist illegal taxation.

The trade of China had almost completely recovered from the effects of the recent war with Japan. In spite of the desires of some Western powers to partition her territory and control her affairs, China remained a nation, badly governed, but immense in resources. The total value of the foreign trade last year, estimated in Haikwan (or customs) taels was 333,000,000 taels, an advance of over 9,000,000*l.* compared with 1894. It must be noted that the Haikwan tael, which five years ago was worth nearly 5*s.*, has a present value of about 3*s.* 4*d.* The increase was entirely due to the exceptional gain under imports of over 30,000,000 taels, but there was a decrease in exports amounting to 12,000,000 taels, partly accounted for by the loss of the trade of Formosa. The trade of China with the British Empire amounted to 39,271,000*l.* The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China, which increased by 9½ per cent. during the year, amounted to within a fraction of 70 per cent. of the whole. The trade of other foreign countries had fallen in the aggregate by about 1,000,000 taels. The most noticeable decrease was in the trade with Japan, which had fallen by over 3,000,000 taels. The trade with the continent of Europe, excepting Russia, had decreased by over 1,000,000 taels. On the other hand there was a very decided improvement in the trade with the United States, which had increased by upwards of 2,500,000 taels.

During the past year evidences, such as increased friendliness to foreigners on the part of the educated classes and eager competition among the officials for foreign posts, had not been wanting to show that China was beginning to assume a better attitude towards the ideas and institutions of the West. Progress was slow and almost imperceptible, but progress there was. The new cotton-spinning factories were at present only turning out the coarser kinds of yarn, and competed with the mills of Japan and Bombay rather than with those of Lancashire. But there was no reason to suppose that this would continue to be the case, nor that the manufacturing industry of

China would be confined to spinning rather than to weaving, to cotton rather than to wool or silk, and those interested in these undertakings hoped from the demonetisation of silver in Japan that China would become one of the principal manufacturing countries of the world. It was computed that the Chinese did about half the work of the British operative at about a fourth of the wage.

With regard to imports, opium last year showed a further large decline, attributable not only to the loss of Formosa but to decreased demand throughout China. The trade in textiles was exceptionally good. The unusually heavy consignments of American drills, sheetings, and cotton flannels were explained by the very low prices at which the American mills were obliged to sell during the summer months, in consequence of the badness of domestic trade. The great increase in the import of American cotton goods was also explained by the fact that as they are heavy they are more especially taken by Manchuria and the North of China in consequence of the cold weather of those regions. The increase in the importation of woollen goods was very remarkable, but particularly in Indian cloth, which advanced from 63,000 pieces in 1895 to 161,000 pieces last year.

The striking decrease in the export of black tea was accounted for by the disappearance of the Formosan shipments, added to the diminished production throughout China both in black and green tea. In brick and tablet tea, mostly for the Asiatic Russian market, there was an increase. India, while destroying China's black tea trade with England, is herself taking more and more Chinese tea. In 1887 China sent a little over 2,000,000 pounds of fine teas (mostly green) to India. Last year, in spite of plague and famine, the amount reached 6,250,000.

In 1896 the total collection of Chinese customs revenue amounted to 22,600,000 taels. At Shanghai alone nearly 8,000,000 taels were collected, or nearly 2,000,000 taels more than in the year 1895.

Attacks on missionaries were not so frequent this year as in former years. An American Methodist mission some fifty miles from Fu-chau was attacked in January. Some shots were fired, but no injury was caused.

The murder of two German missionaries in Shan-tung gave the German Government a pretext for landing a force in Kiao-Chau harbour. This was done with the connivance and consent of Russia, and in November a body of German marines was landed, the Chinese garrison retreated, and the German flag was raised. Germany demanded an indemnity of 200,000 taels for the murder of the two missionaries; the erection of a memorial church at Tsi-ning-chau; the degradation of the Governor of Shan-tung, Li Ping Hing, Viceroy-elect of Szu-chuan; payment of the expenses of the occupation, and mining and railway privileges, possibly not exclusive, in Shan-tung. China yielded, as she dared not refuse.

The German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, left Kiel for China in the battleship *Deutschland* (Dec. 16) to strike with his "mailed fist," if that course was found necessary. At the close of the year a Russian squadron entered Port Arthur for the winter with the consent of China, as she was persuaded that this action was taken in her interest.

III. HONG-KONG.

Sir Henry Blake was appointed Governor of Hong-Kong toward the end of the year, in place of Sir W. Robinson who retired.

Governor Robinson in December in his annual speech to the Legislative Council said that the plague which visited Hong-Kong in 1894 and in 1896 had been subdued. In 1897 there had been only seventeen cases, and several of them were imported from the mainland. The plague had cost the colony in all nearly \$1,200,000, but it had led to great sanitary improvements.

An engineer from one of the Russian warships was arrested in February for trespassing in the forts at Hong-Kong, and fined \$300.

Negotiations with the Chinese Government were in progress for enlarging the British territory on the mainland so as to include the Kowloon hills and Mirs Bay within the frontier line.

The total tonnage entering and leaving the colony during the last year amounted to 16,500,000 tons. This total, however, included all junk trading with the opposite mainland, and that of the large river steamers between Hong-Kong and Canton. A great increase took place in vessels sailing under the Japanese flag.

IV. KOREA.

The King of Korea left on February 19 the Russian Legation, where he had remained under Russian protection for some time, and moved to the new palace at Seoul. A force of eighty men with one gun was landed from the three Russian war vessels at Chemulpho to quiet any agitation. In October the King proclaimed himself Emperor.

By a Russo-Japanese Convention, published in February, it was provided that Korea should retain full liberty of action in all questions of home and foreign policy. Russia and Japan would support the King in permanently maintaining order by the organisation of a force of native troops and police. Japan was to be allowed 200 men for protection of telegraph lines, and three military detachments for the protection of Japanese settlements at Seoul, Fusan and Gensan, and Russia a military force of equal strength for the protection of the Russian Legation.

For a while the Japanese appeared to be gaining the ascen-

dency. They organised their own police at Chemulpho, and treated Korea generally as a conquered country. Russian influence seemed to be decreasing, and Japan seemed to view the situation with comparative equanimity. But Russia stealthily gained influence by yielding to corrupt officials, and the struggle for mastery went on. The King was completely subservient to Russian influence.

In November the Russian Minister had forced the Korean Government to dismiss Mr. McLeavy Brown, the English Commissioner of Customs and Financial Adviser to the Korean Government, and to put a Russian in his place.

The text of the contract securing Russian preponderance in Korea, dated October 5, and signed by the Russian Minister of the one part and the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs of the other part, declared that, in accordance with the commands of the Emperor of Korea, the Russian Minister having requested his Government to send an official to transact the financial affairs of Korea and take charge of the Customs Department, Russia had sent M. Alexieff to be Adviser to the Finance Department and Superintendent of the Customs. The Adviser, it was added, should provide for the taxation, revenues, and expenditure of the country and submit the Budget, provided that the ministers concerned should be consulted on all matters, and that the Adviser should not act on his own arbitrary authority. He was to superintend the receipts from taxation, to pay into the Korean Treasury such sums as might be necessary to defray outlays, to manage the Government's expenditures in the strictest and most cautious manner, to render an account to the Korean Government of moneys received and obligations incurred or discharged, and to submit to the Korean Government a general statement of the country's finances. The various departments and their officers were to conduct the financial affairs in accordance with the directions of the Financial Adviser and to assist him. The Financial Adviser was specially to provide a suitable person to be Superintendent of Customs in lieu of the then incumbent. This superintendent was to submit his accounts to the Financial Adviser and report to him.

The period for which the arrangement was to last was unlimited, yet none but Koreans or Russians were to be appointed to the post of Financial Adviser in future.

Korea was becoming, to a large extent, the rice granary of Japan. The mineral resources of the country had attracted little attention from foreign capitalists, though the Government was not so illiberal to them as many Asiatic Governments. The British flag was practically still unrepresented in the trade of Korea. Japanese yarn seemed to be driving English and Italian yarn out of the Korean market. In point of quality Japanese goods were generally inferior to those of Manchester, but their cheapness, their varying degrees of texture, length,

and width made them more acceptable to the Korean consumer than the more rigid Manchester patterns.

V. JAPAN.

Japan continued in her experiment of making herself young again, and her ambition to become a great nation was not weakened by the difficulties before her. Yet there were many causes for anxiety. Prices had risen to a height unknown before, the finances were disordered and the adoption of the gold standard, which went into effect on October 1 at a ratio of 1 to 32½, interfered for the time being with trade.

The Hawaiian Government refused in April to permit the landing of Japanese emigrants in the Sandwich Islands, and 400 Japanese, prohibited from landing, returned to Kobe. Japan protested against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, because it would deprive the 25,000 Japanese residents of the suffrage under United States laws, but finally in August agreed to arbitration, suggesting the King of the Belgians as arbitrator.

The sentence of death passed on Mrs. Carew, convicted at Yokohama of poisoning her husband, was commuted in February by the British Minister in Japan to penal servitude for life.

The total cost of the war with China amounted to 210,973,669 yen, the War Department expenditure being 171,000,000 yen, including a national subscription of 5,600,000 yen, and the naval expenditure of 39,973,669 yen.

In the Budget Estimates for the fiscal year 1897-8 the Army Estimates were divided into three parts—the ordinary, the extraordinary and the continuing expenditure. Ordinary expenditure for the Army was set down at 2,912,937*l.* as against 1,631,365*l.* last year, being an increase of 78 per cent. Extraordinary Army expenditure amounted to 3,008,879*l.* as against 1,926,118*l.* last year, an increase of nearly 56 per cent. Before the expansion scheme was started the Army cost about 1,520,000*l.* per annum; now the cost was set down at 2,460,000*l.*, an advance of over 61 per cent. This would furnish Japan with an Army of 145,000 and a reserve of 375,000 men.

The Naval Estimates were for ordinary expenditure for the year 1897-8, 981,304*l.*, an increase of 198,024*l.* over the preceding year; and the extraordinary expenditure, 6,699,412*l.* as against 2,963,183*l.*, an increase of 3,736,229*l.* over the expenditure of the preceding year, giving a total expenditure for naval purposes for the year of 7,680,716*l.* With the completion of the expansion scheme Japan expected to have by the year 1906 a Navy of 67 ships with a displacement of 258,300 tons. This year's Budget provided for the raising of a loan of 61,339,500 yen, but so much money had been invested in speculative schemes that there was no prospect of raising such a loan in

the country. As rice had risen about a third in value since 1895, some were advocating an increase in the land tax on that account, but the land was already overtaxed and the rent amounted to half the crop value, so that further imposition of taxes on the farmers was not practicable.

The increased cost of labour was being so acutely felt at the principal mines that a movement was on foot in October to replace all Japanese workers by coolies brought from Korea. The Japanese workman was beginning to develop the taste for strikes, boycotting, picketing, etc., that European workmen are wont to exhibit. Near Nagasaki a large police force was needed to restore order among labourers, half of whom were on strike and half were willing to continue work.

Japan had established commercial schools which were admirable, and were a credit to the country. The largest of these were at Tokio and Osaka. The system of instruction was divided into four courses: (1) a preparatory course of two years; (2) the principal course of two years; (3) the higher course of one year; and (4) a special course of two years in which an easy practical course of instruction was given.

The public debt on March 31, 1898, it was estimated would be 437,129,479 yen. The interest on all public securities had been brought to a uniform rate of 5 per cent. The debt will attain its maximum in 1902, when it will aggregate 497,617,273 yen.

Marquis Ito visited England in the summer, but his stay in Europe was shortened by the situation of affairs at home compelling his return in August.

In March a law was passed by the Japanese Parliament, introducing a gold standard at the ratio of 32½ to 1. It was estimated that Japan possessed gold to the value of 168,000,000 yen. The present silver dollar was to remain legal tender until six months after notice of its withdrawal had been given, and was to be gradually exchanged for gold coin at par within five years. The law came into force on October 1.

The special report on Japanese trade prepared for her Majesty's Government by Consul Brenan was issued in December. In it he said: "It seems a hopeless task to keep the ordinary Japanese to the terms of a contract. When he finds that the market is going against him he will put off taking over the goods till better times come, or he will wriggle out of the contract on some frivolous pretext, such as that the mode of packing is unsatisfactory or the quality is inferior. Attempts had been made to put the law in operation, but this merely landed the foreign merchant in greater difficulties, for then a regular boycott was established, and the merchant was unable to resume business until he had capitulated. One great obstacle in the way of Japanese industrial progress was that when the superiority of an article or its cheapness had won it a favourable position in trade the desire to lower the standard and

produce an inferior article was irresistible. In such important productions as silk manufactures, matting, matches and carpets this had done much injury. In this regard the contrast between China and Japan is very marked."

In the section of the report concerning British trade with Japan the question of the position of the resident British merchant at the treaty ports and how far he acts as a complete and satisfactory intermediary between the British manufacturer and the Japanese consumer was discussed. While the ordinary staples—yarn, textiles, drugs, etc.—might be left where they were in the hands of the resident merchant, the supply of the requirements of the Government, and of the great railway and shipping and other companies required different treatment. Makers of machinery should be represented in Japan by technical experts. Mr. Brenan's opinion was that Japan is overrated as a manufacturing country. An examination of the statistics showed that while her exports had increased enormously, the increase, with some exceptions, had not been in any new direction, but her staple products were being exported in ever-increasing quantities. With many articles which she imported formerly she was now able to supply herself, but the only articles in which she competed in neutral markets with Western countries were cotton yarn, cotton textiles, matches, glassware, and umbrellas. A table of the exports of Japanese manufactured goods during 1896 afforded no indication that Japan was becoming a dangerous competitor with the West.

Much of the commercial and industrial activity of the last two or three years was described as wholly fictitious, and it was stated that Japanese spinners would never be likely to secure the Chinese markets for their yarns, especially as China was now spinning for herself. English yarns were holding their own in Japan, while the import of English piece goods was actually increasing owing to increased luxury and fondness for display.

Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Progressist party, retired from the Cabinet in November. This left the Cabinet virtually without support in the Lower House. A speech delivered by Count Itagaki some months before in which he threatened to impeach the Premier, Count Matsukata, and Count Okuma, the Foreign Minister, because of dissatisfaction at home, loss of prestige abroad, and confusion in the public finances, foreshadowed the rupture of the Cabinet. It was said that the Cabinet proposed to increase the land tax, and that the Progressists in the House of Representatives were unwilling to vote for that measure, especially as in June, 1898, a general election in the Lower House would take place. Members dared not meet their constituents after voting for such an increase to the burdens borne by the agricultural class when all along they had been talking in Parliament of lightening these burdens, and had incessantly attacked the proposals of a

land tax. The Progressist party also had been so unreasonable in their demands for all kinds of reforms that no Cabinet could satisfy them. The Ministry, abandoned by its supporters, finally resigned. The resignation was brought about by the opposition of the three most powerful parties, led by Count Okuma, the Marquis Ito, and Viscount Shinagava. At the close of the year it was probable that a coalition Ministry would be formed with a vigorous foreign policy, and that the Marquis Ito coming again into power would be upheld by the naval and military officers who supported him in his former premiership, as well as by the general voice of the people.

The Mikado in his speech at the opening of Parliament (Dec. 21) stated that the relations between Japan and all foreign Powers were friendly, and that the revision of the treaties with European Powers would soon be completed. Fresh taxation measures and a bill for amending the Japanese law code were announced.

Japan was bound by the treaty of Shimoneseki to evacuate Wei-hai-Wei on payment by China of the outstanding balance of the war indemnity. On evacuating Port Arthur, Japan removed all its armaments and the excellent plant in the dockyard and arsenal, and destroyed the greater part of the fortifications. As to the German occupation of Kiao-Chau, Japan assumed indifference.

Formosa.—The unconciliatory ways of Japanese under-officials in their dealings with the Formosans and the duplicity of Chinese underlings, who were first employed as intermediaries, created some disturbance. It was unfortunate that the Japanese rulers were not able to speak the language. Trade remained much as when China possessed the island. It was being developed by the Japanese, but Chinese labour was essential to this development.

VI. SIAM.

The Khorat Railway was opened on March 27 by the King in person with much ceremony. The King of Siam, later in the season, made a visit to Europe. His name should read Kulālakāram, which means in Sanscrit, ornament of his race, but in England he was called Chulalongkorn. Very much to his disappointment, he failed in Paris to obtain the abrogation of a clause in the treaty with France of 1893 which declares the Cambodians, Anamites and the Laos on the left bank of the Mekong to be *protégés* of France. He returned in December to Bangkok from his European tour. It was asserted that, despite the artificial creation of French subjects, the British subjects in Siam entitled to ex-territoriality outnumbered the French by five to one, and that if the French were to discontinue their methods of registration in Siam they would regain much of the popularity that they have lost.

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA.

I. EGYPT.

THE history of the year in Egypt was comparatively uneventful, though marked by the usual exhibitions of ill-feeling towards English rule. At the beginning of the year the French and Russian representatives forwarded a protest to the Khedive against the advance of 500,000*l.* made by England for the expenses of the Dongola campaign, but the protest had of course no political result. A little later on a somewhat angry discussion was roused in the French press by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's outspoken remarks in Parliament regarding our rights and position in Egypt and by his criticism of the political influence of the mixed courts. But M. Hanotaux's reply in the French Chamber showed no disposition to stimulate an agitation against us. On the other hand, Prince Henry of Orleans repaid our hospitality and protection by publishing a characteristically unfair attack on our administration in Egypt, and the Khedive maintained the same discourteous attitude towards us, pointedly assisting the reactionary agitation in favour of Turkey, subscribing largely to the fund collected for the benefit of the Turkish Army, and decorating the editor of a German newspaper which was launched in the spring with a violent attack upon English influence in the country. But these, after all, were normal and familiar incidents in our ungrateful task. It is more satisfactory to remember that throughout the year the Khedive's ministers worked cordially with us, and that the Legislative Council, increased, on Lord Cromer's suggestion, by the addition of a third Coptic member, offered no serious opposition to the progress of reform.

In the financial records of the year the chief evidences of that progress were to be found. Early in February of 1897 the revenue returns for 1896 were published, showing an increase from customs, from tobacco, from salt, from railways, from the telegraph—in almost every department alike—and the largest revenue ever yet collected in the country. The excess of revenue over expenditure was 1,345,000*l.*, but as by far the greater part of this surplus went into the clutches of the Caisse, and as the expenses of the Dongola expedition had to be placed upon the other side, even this great balance promptly disappeared. For 1898, the Government, in view of the expenses of the Soudan war, wisely estimated for no surplus at all. The Budget for 1898, presented by Sir Elwin Palmer to the Council of Ministers in November, estimated the receipts and the expenditure at the same sum, namely, £E.10,440,000. The receipts were expected to be better by £E.205,000 than in the Budget of 1897, and the actual receipts for 1897 justified

the assumption. The Budget allowed for an increase of £E.145,000 on war expenses and for £E.20,000 for civil expenditure in the Soudan. It showed that £E.440,000 would be paid to the Conversion Economies Fund, and that £E.344,000 would be paid into the General Reserve, that is into the hands of the Caisse de la Dette. This meant that the Powers of Europe had impounded some 6,000,000 of money, which was urgently wanted for the development of the country, but which no one could use for any purpose at all.

Equally satisfactory to our zeal and credit were the reports of the administration of justice. The statistics of the public prosecutor and of the native tribunals for 1896, published early in 1897, showed a satisfactory decrease in crime, the cases affecting public security in 1896 being only 1,352 as against 2,524 in 1895. Sir John Scott's report on the progress of the native tribunals, published about the same time, was also full of evidences of improvement. There are now forty-two courts of summary justice in Egypt, seven tribunals of first instance, two of contraventions at Cairo and Alexandria, and one supreme court at Cairo. The Khedive's School of Law, with its 100 pupils, supplies the magistrates needed. Sir John Scott was able to say that he found the independence of the judges increasing, although the courts of first instance still seemed to need the stiffening which Europeans only could supply. The native police, however, were improving. The summary punishment of perjury had added to the value of evidence. And the inspection of the judgments of the lower courts by a supervising committee had had a good result. The work of the summary courts was apparently increasing fast, there being 51,690 cases before them in 1896 as against 46,346 in 1895. In other respects also the administration of justice in 1897 showed some advance. One grave scandal, caused by a judgment of the Cairo mixed tribunal in favour of a dishonest official, led to the appointment of English presidents for two of the six chambers of the native court of appeal. The measure proposed some time ago by Sir John Scott for the reform of the religious tribunals, and approved by all the heads of the Mahomedan religion, received the sanction of the Khedive and his council. The native courts dealing with questions of marriage and inheritance were placed under the Minister of the Interior, and the Legislative Council unanimously voted the establishment of one land registry office under the same minister's control. These matters of comparatively little importance, were still indications of the steady progress of reform. In public works there was nothing of great account arranged during the year, although the appointment by the Government of an electrician to examine for scientific purposes the cataracts of the Nile may possibly have large results. The Caisse de la Dette granted the Government 250,000*l.* for drainage works. The Cairo tram-

ways were extended. A concession for agricultural railways in the Fayum Province was granted for the first time to a native syndicate; and in another field of adventure Dr. Borchardt made the interesting discovery that a royal tomb, found last spring by M. de Morgan, is actually the tomb of Menes, the founder of the first dynasty of Kings. The census taken on June 1 showed the population of Egypt, both native and foreign, to be 9,700,000 souls, and showed at the same time a considerable increase of Europeans in the provinces. But even more gratifying to us was an article which appeared in the summer in an Arab newspaper, written by the son of one of Arabi's followers, and replying to attacks made on the English occupation. Previously to that, the author points out, the taxes were nearly 5*l.* an acre; now they are 30*s.* "The Mamours could insult, flog and imprison the Omdehs with impunity"; now the poorest labourer is free from the tyranny of even the greatest official. Formerly the officials all despoiled the fellaheen, monopolised the Nile water, and despised the law. Now the Khedive himself cannot touch another man's property; all share alike in the waters of the Nile; "no one is above the law." It was as rare as it was agreeable to find a native authority declaring that "such are the benefits of British occupation."

In the Soudan there were many rumours but very few incidents of war. One notable fact was the revival of trade and agriculture in the province of Dongola, in spite of the wholesale destruction of the date-trees under dervish rule. Another notable fact was the rapid progress of the railway through the desert, the line having reached Abu Hamed in October, and a further extension to Berber having been already begun. Early in August the only important blow of the campaign was struck, when Major-General Hunter captured Abu Hamed, after some severe house-to-house fighting, and completely routed the dervish forces there. Beyond that victory, however, no event of much importance occurred in the campaign. By the middle of September garrisons had been established along the river at Dongola, Debbah, Korti, Merawi, Abu Hamed and Berber. The steamers made reconnoissances as far as Metemmeh, which was found to be a very strong position, and engaged the forts there on October 31. But beyond that, the autumn was devoted to collecting stores and to making preparations, with a view to advancing on Khartoum in the following year. Farther to the east our negotiations with Italy led to an agreement for the surrender of Kassala to Egypt, and just before Christmas a body of Egyptian troops arrived at Kassala, and the Italians handed over the fort and its defence to them. In one other direction, also, our diplomacy showed some activity. In the spring an English mission, under Mr. Rennell Rodd, penetrated to the court of Abyssinia. In spite of French complaints, which went so far as to accuse us

of conspiracy in having selected men of such lofty stature in order to impress the Abyssinian Emperor with our power, the expedition proved a complete success. It appeared to gratify the Abyssinian Sovereign, and it certainly facilitated an exchange of friendly assurances. In view of the many uncertain and dangerous elements which still surround our advance in the Soudan, anything which makes for peace and civilisation may be regarded as an unquestionable gain.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony.—Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., was appointed in February the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, to succeed Lord Rosmead who resigned on account of failing health. The appointment of Sir A. Milner gave universal satisfaction. For several years he had been Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt, where he had a brilliant official career. He arrived in the colony early in May and met with an enthusiastic reception. Lord Rosmead left Cape Town for England on April 21.

The annual congress of the Afrikaner Bund was opened at Cape Town early in March. It resolved to prepare a congratulatory address to the Queen on the occasion of her diamond jubilee. It took a decided attitude against Mr. Rhodes, declaring that he should never again sit in Parliament, and it rejected a proposal for an international conference between the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Colonial Afrikanders for discussing trade and other topics.

The Cape Parliament was opened by commission on April 2, and Mr. Rhodes left England for the Cape on April 3 to resume his parliamentary duties.

In the Assembly on April 5 Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, said that the Government was satisfied with the policy of the Imperial Government for maintaining peaceful relations with neighbouring communities in South Africa, but the Convention of London which imposed conditions and obligations on both parties should be strictly adhered to.

Rumours of an opposition to be formed to place an anti-Rhodes policy before the electorate were in the air, and it was declared that Chief Justice Sir Henry de Villiers would become the leader of a pro-Dutch party uniting all the dissentient factions. Sir Henry de Villiers, however, on April 9 made a speech in the Cape Legislative Council disclaiming any association with a political party in opposition to Mr. Rhodes and aiming at the overthrow of British supremacy in South Africa.

In the Assembly, April 15, Mr. Du Toit, President of the Afrikaner Bund, moved a resolution deprecating war between European races and expressing the conviction that peace could best be attained by the faithful and reciprocal observance of all treaty obligations. Mr. Rose-Innes, the leader of the Opposi-

tion, made an amendment that the maintenance of peace and mutual confidence between the States and colonies would be best attained by a strict observance of the terms of the London Convention by both parties, by redress of legitimate grievances on the part of the Transvaal and by the continuance of a policy of moderation by her Majesty's Government.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg in the course of the debate said that he did not believe in the probability of war, but if it came the responsibility would rest with the South African Republic.

Mr. Rhodes took his seat in the Assembly on April 21. He was warmly greeted by many of the members; Mr. Van Wyk uttered a loud groan, which was the only sign of dissatisfaction.

The debate on Mr. Du Toit's resolution continued on April 23, when an amendment was made deprecating the intervention of any foreign Power in disputes between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal. The resolution thus amended was carried by a majority of 41 to 32 votes. Every minister and the whole Dutch party, with Messrs. Sauer, Merriman and Schreiner, voted with the majority. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Rose-Innes were in the minority. The members supporting Mr. Du Toit's motion represented 39,222 registered voters of the colony; those voting against it represented 39,771. The Legislative Council passed by a vote of 14 to 7 a similar resolution. The Cape Defence Commission in April recommended the formation of an active force numbering 11,500 men.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg delivered his Budget address on April 29, and announced an available surplus of 500,000*l.* He estimated the revenue for the ensuing year at 6,715,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 6,488,000*l.* The whole surplus would be reserved for the extinction of the rinderpest, which had already cost 667,000*l.* The cost of suppressing the rising in Bechuanaland would be 95,000*l.* It was proposed to increase the salaries of civil servants and to strengthen the Cape police and the Cape Mounted Rifles. A motion of want of confidence in the Cape Ministry, moved by Mr. Merriman, was supported by Mr. Rose-Innes and by the Dutch members. On a division the numbers were equal, and the Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion. It was thought that Mr. Sauer would become leader of the Opposition, and would be joined by Mr. Schreiner; the Progressive Dutch members joining the Moderate Imperial party under Sir Gordon Sprigg.

The motion offered by Mr. Rose-Innes (June 1), declaring that the time had come for arranging for some basis of contribution by Cape Colony towards the imperial Navy, was agreed to with only one dissentient vote. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, on the strength of it, offered the Imperial Government an ironclad when he visited England for the jubilee festivities, but no action was taken in support of this proposal by the Cape Parliament.

It was reported at Cape Town in April that the rinderpest had crossed the Orange River, and a general fast day was observed (June 13) by agreement between the South African Governments owing to the spread of the disease. Fresh outbreaks were reported in July in the eastern province of Cape Colony, and the price of meat at Cape Town was greatly increased. Inoculation with glycerine and bile proved something of a preventive.

The news of a Hottentot rising in July on the Damaraland border was confirmed. On July 5,200 Hottentots, ensconced in a well-fortified kloof near Coyamus, repulsed an attack by a German force. The latter had expended their ammunition and were too weak to carry the position. Two Germans were killed and wounded. The Germans intended to renew the attack later with artillery.

Cape imports for the year 1897 amounted to 17,997,789*l.*, against 19,771,371*l.* in the previous year, and the exports to 21,660,210*l.*, against 16,970,168*l.* in 1896.

Mr. Hofmeyr, speaking in December at a local branch of the Afrikaner Bond, advocated a contribution to the all-British cable to the Cape in preference to the proposed Navy contribution. Other propositions were made as to the proper form of contribution for the colony by leading statesmen at the Cape.

A long drought in the colony gave place to abundant rains in the middle of July. In August political parties were preparing for the elections to be held in January, 1898, Mr. Hofmeyr leading the anti-Rhodes groups.

Under conditions of great discomfort, Sir A. Milner visited, during the summer, various parts of the colony which no previous governor had visited, and everywhere made a very favourable impression.

Natal.—In compliance with medical advice Sir John Robinson resigned in February the Premiership of Natal, and Mr. Escombe, the Attorney-General, formed a new Cabinet in which he was Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Education. The Governor, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, opened the Natal Parliament in March. He stated that railway receipts in the colony were exceeding all estimates. The Premier, in introducing the Immigration Restriction Bill, said that its terms had been made general in order to avoid conflict with the British and Indian Governments, and declared that the bill would not imperil the introduction of indentured labour.

On April 24 a motion was discussed calling on the Transvaal to carry into effect fully the clauses in the convention of 1894 respecting free exchange of colonial produce. The Transvaal blocked Natal produce, while Natal allowed the Transvaal free entrance.

Mr. Escombe returned in September to Pietermaritzburg from England, where he had been attending the Queen's jubilee, and in response to an address of welcome spoke enthusiastically

of the benefits that would result from that great celebration. Speaking at Durban, he dwelt on the cordiality of the reception accorded in England to the colonial representatives at the jubilee celebrations. He advocated closer union with Cape Colony, and said that the difficulties and distrust caused by the Jameson raid were now disappearing. There could only be one paramount Power in South Africa—the Power represented by the noblest Sovereign the world had ever known. The London Convention contemplated government, not by personal power or by an oligarchy, but in accordance with the fixed principles of the civilised world. He likened the present Transvaal system to a pyramid standing on its point. President Krüger, however, had recently stated that he desired to be on good terms with the other States of South Africa, and there were hopeful signs in the Industrial Commission and in the recent attempts to reform administration.

The Natal Government proclaimed in September a rebate as a means of bringing the duties on certain articles down to the level of the new Customs Union tariff adopted by Cape Colony.

The original Umslopogaas died in October in Natal. He was in the service of the Native Department, and accompanied Sir T. Shepstone when the Transvaal was annexed.

The Natal Parliament agreed in December to the annexation of Zululand to the colony—Amatongaland being already joined to Zululand. The return of the Zulu exiles was made a condition of the grant of annexation. It was also required that the existing system of land tenure should be maintained for five years, and that no grants of land should be made during that period. The restriction of the sale of liquor to natives was to be maintained, and the franchise question was left entirely to the discretion of the Natal Government.

Dinizulu, the son and heir of the last of the Zulu kings, was to be returned from captivity in St. Helena and reinstated.

The general elections, which began on September 22, resulted unfavourably for the Government. Mr. Escombe secured re-election as member for Durban, but as he could not reconstruct his Ministry he resigned, and Mr. Binns became Premier and Colonial Secretary. The defeat of the Ministry was quite unexpected.

Orange Free State.—On March 9 President Krüger of the Transvaal arrived at Bloemfontein on a visit to President Steyn. At a public luncheon, President Krüger, in reply to a toast, said he was not there to work against the Queen's rights, but spoke strongly in favour of the unity of the two republics, adding that her Majesty was "*een kwaaje vrouw*," or, as he afterwards explained it, somewhat exacting and not inclined to yield.

The Volksraad was opened on April 6. President Steyn referred to closer union with the Transvaal, and said that

doubtless the compacts arranged at the recent conference with President Krüger would be confirmed. The treaty was published at the close of April. By it the republics bound themselves to give each other mutual support in the event of the independence of one of them being menaced or attacked, unless the State which should provide the support proved that the cause of the other State was ill-grounded.

An alien immigration bill was introduced in May, but it was not well supported, and was withdrawn in June. A treaty of amity and commerce with Germany was confirmed (May 25), but a proposition to restrict the franchise was voted down.

The report of the commission appointed to revise the Orange Free State Constitution was published in December. The period of naturalisation was fixed at three years instead of five, as originally proposed. A simple oath of allegiance to the State, without renunciation of nationality, was all that was required. Burghers of the South African Republic were to receive certificates of naturalisation on taking the oath of allegiance, and reciprocal privileges were to be granted to burghers of the Orange Free State in the Transvaal. The freedom of the press was guaranteed.

Transvaal.—The Transvaal Government in February admitted to full franchise 862 Uitlanders of the Rand who sided with the Government before Dr. Jameson's surrender.

A controversy arose between the High Court and the Executive and Volksraad in January out of a business question in the suit of "*Brown versus the State.*" There had been a tender of money in June, 1895, by a prospector for "gold claims" on lands publicly announced as available for that purpose, under the President's proclamation. A claimant who tendered the money in payment for the requisite licences was met, after some delay, with a statement that the proclamation had been withdrawn, and this was subsequently confirmed by a resolution of the Volksraad. The plaintiff, who was thus deprived of his right, instituted an action against the State, and the High Court decided that such a right, being protected by the Grondwet, could not be set aside by any act of the Executive or by any resolution of the Volksraad.

The decision of Chief Justice Kotze alarmed President Krüger and the majority of the Volksraad, and a law was passed overruling this decision and affirming that the Grondwet, or written constitution, clearly stated that the Volksraad was the highest power in the State and its resolutions had the force of law that no court could call in question. The Government sent a letter to the High Court judges—who had already signed a statement regretting the passing of a law encroaching on their independence—requiring them to answer before March 17 whether they would accept the terms of the new law. The judges in reply agreed not to test in future any of the laws or resolutions of the Volksraad, on the understanding that the

President would submit to the latter body a draft bill placing the Grondwet and the independence of the High Court on a firmer basis, so that changes could not be made otherwise than by special legislation. The President accepted the reply, and agreed to place the proposal before the Raad.

President Krüger visited President Steyn of the Orange Free State at Bloemfontein in March, and they arranged, it was said, a draft treaty between the Free State and the Transvaal for reciprocity of franchise rights and mutual action for defence in case of attack.

As the result of elections in March the first Volksraad was composed of nineteen Conservatives and eight Progressives, as compared with sixteen Conservatives and eleven Progressives last year. The second Volksraad preserved its Conservative majority unaltered.

The details of the claim made by the Transvaal Government for damages on account of Dr. Jameson's raid included among the heavy items 136,000*l.* for military and commando services; annuities, pensions, etc., 28,243*l.*; compensation to commandeered burghers for services and troubles and cares brought upon them, 462,120*l.*; expenses of Orange Free State, 36,011*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; and for the moral and intellectual damage of the South African Republic in connection with the incursion, 1,000,000*l.* Total, 1,677,938*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

The Government of the Transvaal, in April, suspended the *Johannesburg Star* for three months, but it was decided by the High Court that the press law referred to matter already printed, and gave the President no power to suppress a publication.

The Volksraads were opened at Pretoria on May 3. President Krüger in his speech alluded to the peaceful relations of the republic with foreign Powers, but regretted that the political horizon was still clouded. The Volksraads held prolonged debates with closed doors concerning the answer to be sent to Mr. Chamberlain's despatches demanding repeal of the Aliens Law, as it conflicted with the Queen's suzerainty over the Transvaal. The Aliens Immigration Law was repealed a day or two later not on the ground that it was a breach of the London Convention, but because it was distasteful to surrounding States and colonies! Dr. Leyds, who became State Secretary on May 26, declared that the Aliens Law was not contrary to the convention, according to prominent jurisconsults in England, France and Holland. The amount of the fees was not stated. Mr. Chamberlain argued that this act should not be passed without preliminary consultation with the Imperial Government, and recommended that the matter should be discussed by the British agent and a representative of the Transvaal, but this suggestion was rejected.

The Industrial Commission at Johannesburg closed its sittings on June 4. The reality of the alleged burdens upon industry

was fully proved, but excessive capitalisation and extravagance were not proved to be responsible for the existing depression.

Trade improved in Johannesburg after the repeal of the Aliens Law, and there was generally more confidence. The British fleet was in Delagoa Bay, and Admiral Rawson invited the members of the Volksraad and the Field Cornet of Pretoria to visit the ships, but his letter to the Volksraad was laid on the table. Work was continued night and day on the Pretoria forts while the war scare lasted. By advising the repeal of the Aliens Law President Krüger no doubt benefited his country, and although he desired existing differences between the Transvaal and Great Britain to be settled by arbitration it was firmly held by her Majesty's Government that questions as to the infringement of the convention could not be submitted to the arbitration of any foreign State or the nominee of any foreign State.

The Volksraad (June 11), at the request of President Krüger in person, consented to celebrate the Queen's jubilee (June 22) and to close all public offices. Several members denied the Queen's suzerainty, but only three voted against the motion.

President Krüger sent his personal congratulations (June 22) direct to the Queen, and received a direct reply from her Majesty thanking him for his kind message.

He also set free the two remaining prisoners, Captains Sampson and Davies, condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000*l.* for the rising at Johannesburg, and who had refused to petition the Transvaal Government for their own release.

The Volksraad passed the treaties in July, which had been ratified by the Free State Volksraad, arranging for a closer political union of the two States. The full report of the Industrial Commission was laid before the Volksraad early in August. It recommended facilities for native emigration to the mines, but no forced labour; stricter enforcement of the liquor law; more police supervision; the establishment of an industrial board to supervise the liquor, pass, and gold-theft laws; the abolition of interstate transit duties; food stuffs to be admitted free; the abolition of the dynamite concession if feasible, with the establishment of free trade in explosives except a duty of 20*s.* a case; and the reduction of the Netherland Railway tariffs 25 per cent.

A dynamite explosion at Johannesburg on September 8 caused great havoc and loss of life.

The Sub-Committee of the Volksraad on the Industrial Commission's report agreed to assist all industries as far as possible, but declined to believe that any industry was obstructed by the Government or the Volksraad; it discredited statements concerning alleged high profits on dynamite, and it recommended reduction of transit dues from 3 to 1½ per cent. President Krüger used his influence to put off a final decision

on the Industrial Commission's report till after the presidential election. Regarding the dynamite duty he said that he would not allow dynamite to oppress the mines, or the mines to strangle the dynamite concession. The dynamite debate was closed by the passing of a resolution by 14 to 13 votes, instructing the Government to refer the matter to its legal advisers, the Government meanwhile to permit the importation of dynamite, subject to duty, or as the Executive might deem desirable.

The Volksraad agreed to the proposed reduction of the Netherland Railway Company's rates (Nov. 10), and on November 15 was prorogued till February.

The Transvaal revenue for November, compared with November, 1896, was 413,000*l.*, as against 623,000*l.* The expenditure was 550,000*l.*, as against 680,000*l.*

Mr. Krüger, General Joubert and Mr. Schalk Burger decided in November finally to contest the election for the presidency. The three candidates went about making speeches. President Krüger dwelt on the danger to the independence of the country which would result from the establishment of the proposed Industrial Advisory Board at Johannesburg.

Bechuanaland.—Rebellion broke out in territory north of the frontier of Griqualand West in January. The native chief Galishwe took offence because some cattle suffering from rinderpest were shot, and for several months serious disturbances lasted. When he was captured in September he accused a Transvaal field cornet named Bosman with inciting him to rebel, and supplying him at various times with ammunition.

Rhodesia.—A native rising in Mashonaland was suppressed after some severe fighting. The strongholds of the chiefs Chiquaqua and Gando were destroyed. Colonel de Moleyns captured Shangwe's kraal in May. Chicumba's kraal on the Unyani River was taken on July 10, and the rebels were cleared from the district. The strongholds of other hostile chiefs were captured, and the rebellion was checked, if not completely crushed, with a British loss since January of twenty-eight whites and blacks killed and thirty-nine wounded.

Rinderpest was reported to have destroyed the buffalo in North Matabeleland.

By the completion of the railway to Bulawayo a great stimulus was given to the development of South Africa. The first train arrived on October 19, but the public opening took place on November 4 with ceremonies of general rejoicing. Mr. Rhodes, who was recovering from a fever, was not able to be present. Among those who took part in the festivities were Sir A. Milner the High Commissioner, Sir J. Sivewright, Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P., and the Governor of Natal. Nearly 100 chiefs and indunas were present. The natives were taken for a trip on the railway, and when they were told that the new road would bring fresh cattle to Matabeleland they danced and shouted with delight. The railway would be worked at cost price by the

Cape Government, with whose system it was in connection, and it would lower the cost of freight-carriage from Cape Town to Buluwayo from 100*l.* to 15*l.* a ton. Mr. Rhodes was at Inyanga at that time, engaged in farm stocking operations and pushing forward the transcontinental telegraph line.

III. EAST AFRICA.

Abyssinia.—A British mission under Mr. Rennell Rodd, C.M.G., left Cairo for Abyssinia on March 10, *via* Aden and Zeila, and was cordially received at Harar on April 2 by Ras Makonnen, who treated the mission with princely hospitality. It reached Adis Abeba on April 28, proceeding through the mountainous country on mule-back. The chief objects of the mission to King Menelek were to reassure him that no designs were entertained against him by the advance on the Nile, and to obtain from him a pledge of neutrality during the operations against the dervishes. In these respects the mission was completely successful, as well as in defining the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary. With regard to the valley of the White Nile, no definite result was attained.

French missions to King Menelek arrived in Abyssinia during the year—one led by Prince Henri d'Orléans and another by M. Bonvalot. An imperial Russian mission to carry return presents from the Czar to the Negus visited the country late in the year, and there was also a so-called geographical expedition from Russia under M. Vlassoff that left St. Petersburg in October. Menelek, it was said, was becoming weary of these European missions, and was highly suspicious of the designs of some European States.

An Italian exploring expedition under Major Botego was almost annihilated in April, in an armed encounter with the Abyssinian chief of the district, while attempting to cross the border on the Galla side, in the direction of Balo.

Major Nerazzini received proposals from King Menelek in July respecting the new Italian frontier, which involved a serious diminution of Italian territory. The Italian Government decided to accept this frontier, however; the Italian colony was to be reorganised on a pacific basis, and Kassala was to be restored to Egypt as soon as possible.

Zanzibar.—By decree of the Sultan the legal *status* of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba was abolished on April 6, but the abolition of slavery was not thereby completed. Zanzibar being a protectorate and not like a colony completely under British law, the Mahomedan law recognising slavery could not be completely ignored without causing great offence to the Mahomedan population. A gradual extinction of slavery was the most that could be hoped for. The slave population was about 144,000 persons, but in recent years, under various decrees, a large proportion of these were already enfranchised and could claim their freedom.

About 7,000 persons only were affected by the legal *status* decree. Sir Arthur Hardinge, the Consul-General, regarded it as almost certain that in less than a decade slavery would disappear without compensation to owners or general simultaneous manumission of slaves. The maritime slave trade was virtually extinct through the action of the British war vessels. The Suri Arabs, sailing their dhows under French colours and under the Muscat flag, succeeded in kidnapping a certain number of slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Direct communication was wanted between London and Mombasa by a line of steamers well subsidised by Government to compete with German steamers.

A British tribunal was given to Zanzibar to hear all questions arising between Zanzibar subjects and persons subject to the order, hitherto in use, in which the Zanzibar subject was plaintiff or complainant. The code administered would be that of British India as far as applicable, and otherwise the law of England. Mr. W. B. Cracknall, C.M.G., was appointed judge. Heretofore each European Power had been obliged to maintain its own separate court. The powers of the British court would extend to British subjects, and to foreigners whose Governments agreed to accept British jurisdiction with certain reservations as to foreign ships.

Portuguese East Africa.—Major Mouzinho de Albuquerque, the Governor-General, left Mozambique in March for the interior, with 600 white soldiers and 400 blacks to reduce the province to submission. In May the Namarallo chiefs submitted, and on August 10, Maguimana, the leader of the rebels in Gazaland, with 7,000 men was defeated by the major, with trifling loss to the Portuguese. A complete victory was gained, and among the captives were several chiefs and Gungunhana's brother. Maguimana was killed and the revolt was entirely suppressed.

A British squadron of eight vessels, commanded by Rear-Admiral Rawson, arrived about the middle of April in Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese regarded this as a demonstration against a possible raid on Lorenzo-Marquez either by the Transvaal or by Germany.

German East Africa.—Imports rose from 6,790,000 marks to 7,629,000 marks, and the exports decreased from 4,240,000 to 3,894,000 marks according to German reports. There was only partial success in suppressing the slave trade.

Uganda.—In November of last year King Mwanga tried to smuggle ivory into German territory without paying full duty to the British Government. He was detected, and it was settled among the chiefs that he should pay a fine of 1,000*l.* in ivory and be restrained from settling any important affair without a council of the greatest chiefs, and if he showed further disloyalty he would be dethroned. In May a revolt at Kampala, near Mengo, to throw off European control, instigated by

Gabriel, a Catholic native chief, and supported by the King, was promptly suppressed. Gabriel had been charged with murder, but escaped arrest and fled to Buddu, where he plotted rebellion with two other chiefs, Mukwendu and Kaima, who had long been hostile to the British Government. These two chiefs were arrested, but Gabriel escaped. On July 6 the King left Mengo secretly to organise a rising in the Catholic Buddu district against the Government. On July 24 Major Ternan, the Deputy Commissioner, with 250 Soudanese soldiers and a large army of Baganda, 12,000 strong, under all the leading Protestant chiefs, won a decisive victory at Kiango in Buddu after a stubborn fight. Major Ternan was slightly wounded, Gabriel was shot in the throat, and other rebel chiefs were killed. The King escaped to German territory, where he was detained. Order was restored throughout Uganda, the whole of which, except the Buddu district, remained loyal. The infant son of Mwanga, "Choua," born July, 1896, was proclaimed King in presence of the chiefs and all the Europeans resident in Mengo. Another attempt was made (Aug. 23) by the rebels after the army had left Buddu, but they were beaten and fled to Ankole.

A force of 300 Soudanese troops had been sent from the Kampala garrison to join Major J. R. L. Macdonald's expedition to delimit the boundary between the Italian and British spheres fixed by the treaty of 1891. A part of them mutinied because they preferred to remain in the forts and were not allowed to take their women and children with them on the expedition. Two detachments were on their way to Major Macdonald's camp when they were met by their comrades who had mutinied and deserted, but they refused to join them. The mutineers appeared before Fort Lubas, on the frontier between Usoga and Uganda, and Major Thruston started from Mengo to persuade his troops to remain loyal. He was warned of the danger. Crossing over to Fort Lubas, he admitted thirty of the mutineers to a conference. They immediately revolted with the whole garrison, seized Major Thruston and Mr. Wilson, commander of the fort, and occupied Fort Lubas.

A severe battle was fought between Major Macdonald's force and the mutineers on October 19. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels. Another battle was fought on October 23, when the mutineers in the fort murdered Major Thruston, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Scott, an engineer, whom they had previously made prisoners. A Maxim gun was captured by the rebels on the steam launch when Mr. Scott was made prisoner, and they made deadly use of it in repelling attacks on the fort. On October 26 a party of Baganda was sent down from the Nile behind the fort to cut down plantains so as to prevent the rebels from getting food supplies. The Soudanese came out to attack them and were driven back to the fort, but when the Baganda had got close to

the entrance the rebels suddenly turned their Maxim on them, killing twenty and wounding fifty-four, and compelled the Baganda to retire. Rev. Mr. Pilkington, a C.M.S. missionary, who was highly esteemed in Uganda, was among the killed. Mr. Jackson, the Acting Commissioner, was badly wounded in one of the fights around the fort. Major Macdonald's force surrounded the fort, and it did not appear possible that the rebels could escape.

One hundred and twenty-one miles of the Uganda Railway were completed on January 1, 1898, at a cost of 788,300*l.* The line was opened for traffic in November for 100 miles.

Madagascar.—Queen Ranavalona left Tamatave on March 7 for Réunion, having been exiled to that island. General Gallieni, the Resident-General, issued a proclamation declaring that royalty was useless in Imerina, and that France was the sole Sovereign in Madagascar.

Early in May the Jesuits had obtained the active support of French officers in a crusade against Protestantism, claiming that Romanists alone could be loyal subjects of France, and a number of churches, built entirely by Protestants, were taken possession of by the priests. But owing to the remonstrances of M. Lebon, Minister for the Colonies, and the prohibition by General Gallieni of such high-handed proceedings, the policy of persecution was abandoned in part at least. General Gallieni prohibited outdoor religious ceremonies where there were several religious denominations. Two French missionaries were killed by rebels (May 20) owing to their own imprudence.

When annexation was determined on by France Lord Salisbury represented to the French Government that the war in Madagascar was avowedly undertaken to maintain the protectorate under which British treaty rights were unassailable, and the war could not be used to justify an arrangement abrogating those rights. He offered to accept French jurisdiction over British subjects in Madagascar in return for the reciprocal surrender of French rights in Zanzibar.

At the close of the year General Gallieni was rapidly raising the state of siege in the military territories.

The total cost of Madagascar to France, as given in the colonial Estimates at the end of the year, was 124,000,000 fr.

IV. WEST AFRICA.

Gold Coast.—With the object of visiting chiefs in the interior with whom treaties had long been concluded, a British mission consisting of Lieutenant Henderson and several other officers, with 100 Hausa troops, left Accra on November 20, 1896. Going *via* Kumassi and Dakrupe they received news from refugees that Bona had been attacked by Samory, and that the Sofas under him were raiding the towns and killing the inhabitants. Arriv-

ing at Buali Lieutenant Henderson sent a message to Samory's eldest son, the commander of the Sofas, asking him to meet him in order to expostulate with him for raiding in the British *Hinterland*, but the reply was evasive.

Wa was reached on January 7, the small Sofa force retreated, and the British flag was hoisted on January 9, and, leaving the larger part of the force to garrison the fort which had been built, Lieutenant Henderson, with Mr. Ferguson and forty-three Hausas, pressed on to Dawkita, fifty miles to the westward, and within the borders of Bona and Lobi. Hearing that the Sofas were coming to attack them they made preparations for defence. On March 28 the Sofa army, consisting of 7,000 infantry and 480 cavalry, was seen advancing in a huge square. The little garrison held out for four days, but were at last compelled to retreat to Wa, where they arrived on April 3, after killing 400 of the enemy during the fighting. The town of Wa was soon surrounded by Samory's men, and water being short the British decided to retreat under cover of night. Lieutenant Henderson however resolved to go alone to the Sofa camp to arrange for a cessation of hostilities. He had a palaver with Samory's son, but the conditions of peace were not acceptable, and Lieutenant Henderson refused them. Yet, at the prince's request, he sent a note to his men to evacuate the fort, while he was detained as a prisoner. Mr. Ferguson, who had been wounded, was decapitated by his carriers. Lieutenant Henderson was taken to Samory's headquarters at Jimini on April 29, where he remained till May 4, and was then sent back to the coast.

Sir W. Maxwell in August had negotiations with Samory for the maintenance of the British protectorate in the back lands of the Gold Coast, east of the Anglo-French frontier, which were successful. Bona was occupied by Major Jenkinson (Nov. 17) without opposition.

Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott was appointed to the command of the Gold Coast *Hinterland*, and with a large force left for the interior in November.

Lagos.—Several French expeditions were going about in the back countries of Lagos and the Gold Coast in territories unquestionably under British protection. News reached Lagos in November that a French expedition of 500 soldiers and 2,000 carriers had arrived at Nikki, the capital of Borgu, coming from Porto Novo on the Dahomey coast. They had several fights with the natives before occupying Nikki, and the King fled. Other expeditions had previously occupied Boussa, Kishi, Kiama, and other places in Borgu where the British claim was established by treaties. Captain Lugard's treaty at Kishi was signed on October 13, 1894.

In 1890 Lord Salisbury's Government negotiated the Anglo-French agreement which gave the Say-Barua line as a northern boundary to the British territory in those regions, and in fixing the western terminus of that line the town of Say was expressly

chosen on the right bank of the river in order that no question might arise as to the fact that the line crossed the waters of the Niger. The Niger Company continued from 1890 onwards its deputed work of treaty-making on the right bank of the river. It was distinctly held by Lord Rosebery, who succeeded Lord Salisbury in the direction of foreign affairs in 1892, that the line of demarcation from Say was intended to fall practically due south to the sea. In October of 1894 his Government notified to Germany the extension of a British protectorate over the whole of the back country lying east of that line from the Lagos boundary to Say, and on January 1, 1895, the same notification was made to France. The whole territory in the back country of British possessions east of the meridian of Say was thus covered by the formal declaration of a British protectorate duly notified to the Powers at successive dates.

Previous to 1894 the French upheld the principle that treaties with native rulers and chiefs constitute a sufficient title to European power, and on this ground they concluded both with England and Germany a succession of agreements marking out the spheres of influence, within which the contracting parties bound themselves to remain.

So far there was complete accord between Germany, France and England as to the basis of rights in Equatorial Africa. But during the past three years France has thrown over this principle, on which the spheres in West Africa chiefly rest, and has started what is called "a new principle of effective occupation," which consists of scattering small detachments in various native towns, making friends of local rulers, and assisting them in attacking their enemies. Germany has not admitted the validity of this new theory of international law.

The British occupied Ilesha and Berebere in the Bariba country. Captain Humfrey was attacked on the way by the natives, who mistook his Hausas for French. Captain Humfrey went to Ilesha at the request of the King, who was a vassal of Nikki.

Nigeria.—A brilliant campaign was carried out by the forces of the Royal Niger Company for the suppression of slave raiding in the protected States within the British domain early in the year. It was directed against the powerful Mahomedan States of Nupé and Ilorin. The force under Major Arnold consisted of 800 Hausa troops led by European officers. Accompanied by the Governor, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, they left the camp at Lokaja on January 6, and by rapid marches arrived at Egbom on the 22nd. The Niger Company's flotilla force had already destroyed the Fulah town with its stores of ammunition and set free 1,200 slaves, and was holding the Nupé crossings to prevent the Fulah army on the south from joining the Bida army north of the river. The whole military force with heavy artillery crossed the Niger and arrived at Lokitsha, nine miles

from Bida, the Nupe capital, on January 25. The next day a general action took place, lasting from sunrise till evening. The enemy's force of cavalry and foot occupied a ridge near Bida, and were about 30,000 strong. They attempted to surround the British force, but Major Arnold formed a square, with Maxims at the corners, and retired on the camp till the heavy guns could be brought up, when they opened their fire upon the dense masses of the enemy and gradually made the way clear. The town of Bida was entered on the 27th, the Emir of Nupe was deposed, another Emir was placed on the throne, and on February 5 a treaty was signed establishing British rule in the whole of Nupe.

A column of Major Arnold's force then marched to Ilorin, 300 strong, and after some severe fighting took the place. The town was nearly all destroyed by the bombardment, and the Emir and four of his war chiefs made submission to the Governor of the Niger Company on February 18. The Emir was reinstated, and a treaty was signed, giving the Company complete power over the country and settling the Lagos frontier.

A force of Royal Niger Constabulary, under Major Arnold, was sent against the slave raider Arku, the rebel son of the King of Igarra, in November. Prince Arku defended his stronghold at Kiffi with 500 men armed with muskets and rifles. After a hot engagement the town was stormed and the defenders were routed. Prince Arku fled into the dense bush. He had been raiding the Akpoto tribes, carrying off their women and children, and burning their villages for sixty miles around. Kiffi was finally burned and evacuated by the Niger troops.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—An expedition quite unarmed left the coast on a peaceful mission for Benin city *via* Sapele on January 2. The party included Acting Consul-General Phillips, Major Copland-Crawford, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Boisragon, commander of the Protectorate force. The whole party were massacred excepting Captain Boisragon and Mr. Locke of the consular staff by subjects of the King of Benin, who suspected that the white men were spies. After many hairbreadth escapes the two survivors reached the coast. A punitive expedition, commanded by Rear-Admiral Rawson, consisting of detachments from several war vessels, with Hausa soldiers of the Protectorate, advanced on Benin on February 11. Ologbo, Gwato and Sapoba were taken after some fighting, and Benin city was captured on the afternoon of February 18. The weather was very hot, but the troops kept up bush fighting for eight hours, and both whites and blacks behaved splendidly. The whole town reeked with human blood from the sacrifices and crucifixions, called Ju-ju celebrations, practised by the King and his chiefs. The King of Benin escaped to the coast, but (Aug. 5) he surrendered to the British authorities with several of his chiefs at Benin city. Sir Ralph Moor, the Consul-General, with the able officials under him had entirely

pacified the country, and prepared the way for extensive trade in palm oil, gum copal and indiarubber. Even golf links were established.

Congo State.—The Baron Dhanis Expedition, which was said to have for its object the occupation of the Nile Valley from Lado to Lake Albert Nyanza, and was acting in conjunction with a column starting from the Upper Welle commanded by Captain Chaltin, received a check by the mutiny of the baron's Congo soldiers. The mutineers attacked Fort Katwe, a British fort on the Congo frontier, but after four hours' fighting the Congo natives were driven off. According to one report it appears that Baron Dhanis, with a large force, was encamped preparatory to attacking the mutineers, when he was surprised at night time by the latter, who had been joined by a large number of the baron's troops. A massacre ensued, in which twenty to thirty Belgian officers were murdered. Baron Dhanis himself had a very narrow escape, and only succeeded in getting away in his shirt with a few followers. The mutinous troops captured seven Krupp guns and fourteen Maxims and Nordenfelts, but as they did not know how to use them they threw them into Lake Albert Edward. A decisive victory was gained in the Congo State by Lieutenant Henri over the rebels of the Dhanis Expedition on July 15 in the neighbourhood of the Albert Edward Nyanza. The number of the enemy killed amounted to 400, and the booty captured included a number of guns and all their reserve cartridges. The remainder of the rebels fled into the mountains, where they perished from want in large numbers.

The headquarters of Baron Dhanis in November were at Lokandu in Manyema.

V. CENTRAL AFRICA.

British Central Africa.—Lake Bangweolo was explored, and old Chitambo, the place where Dr. Livingstone's heart was buried, was visited by Mr. Poulett Weatherley. The old Mpundu tree, under which Livingstone died, was fast decaying. Lakes Bangweolo, or Bangweulu, and Malombwe were decided by him to be mere submerged tracts of land of little depth of water. Mr. D. Crawford, long resident in Central Africa, on the contrary, has agreed with Giraud that Lake Bangweolo is a vast expanse of open water and not a morass. The Luapula River he found, in most parts, very broad, and where it leaves Bangweolo fully a mile wide.

The powerful Angoni chief, Mpesini, was about to move his people to the Bua River within the British Central Africa Protectorate. He was the only remaining unconquered one of the Angoni chiefs who raided the country about their settlements.

The diamond jubilee of the Queen was celebrated at Blantyre, the commercial capital, by a parade of troops, and a fund

was raised for support of the public hospital already built by subscription.

Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B., who had been Acting-Commissioner, was appointed in September her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the territories under British influence to the north of the Zambesi, with Captain Manning as his deputy. An expedition, commanded by Captain Manning, was sent in August to the country south of Lake Shirwa to punish the Anguru chiefs implicated in slave dealing and highway robberies within the Protectorate.

Rinderpest made its appearance in the game preserves formed by the Administration of the Protectorate, and among the game in the West Shiré and Ruo districts. Prompt measures were taken to endeavour to prevent the disease from spreading into the Shiré Highlands.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA.

I. UNITED STATES.

THE state of parties in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the year 1897 (the second regular session of the fifty-fourth Congress) was as follows: In the Senate—forty-four Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, six Populists. In the House of Representatives the Republicans had a majority of nearly 150.

Among the limited number of acts which passed during the short session before March 4 were the following: An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and an act to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called, and to enable the President to promote an international agreement. Among the measures that were defeated or failed was a bill to settle the indebtedness to the Government of the bonded railroads. An alien immigration bill which passed in Congress was vetoed by President Cleveland.

On January 11 the general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Washington by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and was sent at once to the Senate with a message from President Cleveland recommending ratification. The President said that the treaty embodied a practical plan by which disputes between the two countries might reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course, that its success ought not to be doubtful, and that it would make a new epoch in civilisation.

because the example afforded by the successful operation of such a treaty would be taken to heart by other nations. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom it was referred, reported it (Jan. 30), with three amendments which emasculated the treaty. On March 23 the Senate accepted without a division the amendments proposed by the committee. Article I., which read, "The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations," had finally the following amending clause, "And any agreement to submit, together with its formulations, shall, in every case before it becomes final, be communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate with his approval and be concurred in by two-thirds of the senators present, and shall also be approved by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The second amendment substituted "jurists of repute" for Supreme Court judges, and the third amendment provided that the umpire should be chosen by the four arbitrators provided for in the treaty.

The Senate went on amending and discussing the shadow of a shade to which they reduced the treaty till May 5, when by a small vote of 43 yeas to 26 nays, they refused to ratify the few words that were left of the original treaty. Yeas were 30 Republicans, 13 Democrats; Nays, 10 Republicans, 11 Democrats and 5 Populists.

The Venezuela Arbitration Treaty was signed at Washington on February 2, and the final ratifications were exchanged on June 15. The arbitration it was thought would probably occupy about eighteen months.

The electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States were counted by Congress on February 10 and Messrs. McKinley and Hobart were declared elected for four years, from March 4, 1897. The inauguration ceremonies were held at the Capitol in Washington on March 4. In the Senate Chamber the oath of office was taken by Garret A. Hobart, the new Vice-President; and after the usual address by the Vice-President and the new Senators were sworn the assemblage proceeded to the central eastern portico of the huge building, where Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office to Mr. William McKinley, the incoming President. Then from the great platform, with a vast multitude before him, he read out his inaugural address, in which he naturally gave prominence to his protectionist views. He deprecated any further increase of debt; to avoid that a sufficient revenue ought to be raised by tariff on foreign products on behalf of American interests and labour, and the paramount duty of Congress was to stop deficiencies by restoring protective legislation, which was always the firmest prop of the Treasury.

"In revising the tariff," he said, "special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle law of 1890, under which a great stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new markets for surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given to this legislation justifies amply further experiments and further discretionary power in making commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands, which we need but cannot produce ourselves, which do not involve a loss of labour to our own people, but increase employment."

The following were Mr. McKinley's references to foreign affairs :—

"It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all nations. This accords with my conception of duty. Now we have cherished the policy of non-interference in the affairs of foreign Governments wisely inaugurated by Washington—keeping free from entanglement either as allies or foes, and being content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be my aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy which shall be just and impartial, ever watchful of the national honour, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than what is due. The United States want no wars of conquest, and must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace fails. Peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

"Arbitration is the true method of settlement for international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognised as the best means for the adjustment of differences between employers and employed by the forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and the application of the principle was extended to diplomatic relations unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the fifty-first Congress in 1890. A later resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with the United States by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognised as a leading feature in our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—namely, the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world a glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between the two greatest nations of the world, an example certain to

be followed by others, I respectfully urge early action by the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such treaties can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilisation, and may well engage the best thought of statesmen and people of every country. I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work."

Mr. McKinley alluded to the necessity of legislation restricting combinations of capital organised as trusts, advocated the further reform of the Civil Service, urged measures for the restoration of the American merchant marine, and announced his purpose of convening Congress for a special session on March 15 to consider the question of tariff revision.

The President recommended a revision of the coinage, banking and currency laws, and announced his intention of appointing a non-partisan commission to investigate the subject. He would endeavour to secure international bimetallism by co-operation with other great commercial Powers.

The Senate confirmed the Cabinet nominations without delay or question, *viz.*: For Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger of Michigan; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long of Massachusetts; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson of Iowa; Attorney-General, Joseph M'Kenna of California; and Postmaster-General, James A. Gary of Maryland. John W. Griggs of New Jersey became Attorney-General in place of Mr. M'Kenna later in the year.

The first session of the fifty-fifth Congress began on March 15—a special session, called by President McKinley, to adjust and increase the tariff.

The nominal state of parties was as follows: In the Senate—46 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 5 Populists, 3 Independents, and the two Nevada senators, the nucleus of the Silver party; in the House of Representatives—202 Republicans, 130 Democrats, 21 Populists, 1 Fusionist, and 3 Silver party.

Thirty-five Senators and 127 Representatives declared themselves ready for the free coinage of silver.

The Vice-President was the presiding officer of the Senate, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Debate on the Tariff Bill began on March 22 in the House of Representatives. Mr. Dingley, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, defended the new bill proposed, and estimated that it would ultimately yield more than \$75,000,000 additional revenue. He estimated the average yearly deficit at \$50,000,000, and declared that free wool cost the Treasury yearly \$21,000,000. This was in reply to members from New

England, who said that the new duties on wool would ruin their manufacturing constituents.

The bill passed the House in April by 205 to 122 votes. All the Republicans, five Democrats, and one Populist voted yea. Twenty-one (Fusionists, Populists, and Silverites) declined to vote at all.

The bill then went to the Senate and was referred to the Finance Committee, where it was considerably modified. A retroactive clause was struck out, and generally the new duties were for revenue only. Reductions were made in first and second class wool duties. Some Western senators were in favour of a large increase of the Dingley duties on raw wool, and President McKinley expressed his dislike of these reductions and also of the concessions made to the sugar trust monopoly. A clause raising the duty on sugar from \$1.85 to \$1.95 was carried in the Senate (June 11) by 32 to 30 votes, the sugar schedule by 35 to 32 votes, and the bill as amended passed the Senate (July 7) by 38 to 28 votes. It was received by the House of Representatives with a message from the Senate requesting a conference. The Joint Committee of Conference met, and some time was necessary to consider the Senate amendments, which numbered about 800. Sugar, wool, and hides raised the chief points of difference. The conference report was accepted by the Senate (July 24). The act was at once signed by the President, and became law on the day of its passage. Mr. Dingley predicted that the measure would produce \$250,000,000 yearly.

In August Attorney-General M'Kenna gave his decision as to the meaning of section 22 of the Dingley Tariff Act, to the effect that goods coming direct to the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports, and foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels, were not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

Attempts to promote international bimetallism were unsuccessful. Early in January Senator Wolcott went to Europe to gather information on the subject, and returning in March to the United States he reported his impressions to the newly inaugurated President. By an act approved on March 3, provision was made for the appointment of a commission to promote bimetallism. Under this act Senator Wolcott, with two colleagues, Adlai E. Stevenson and General Paine, was appointed. They went directly to France, where they were courteously received by M. Meline, the French Premier, and the French Ambassador in London was instructed to support them in their proposals to the British Government. In the discussions which followed in London when the Indian Government were asked if they favoured the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver they replied that they were strongly opposed, and therefore Lord Salisbury informed the bimetallist

envoys that the British Government could not reopen them. He expressed, however, a willingness to consider any further suggestions they might offer on the general question.

A convention between Great Britain and the United States for the determination of a portion of the boundary of Alaska was signed on January 30, by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, providing for the appointment of a joint commission.

The Behring Sea fishery question, which it was thought had been settled by the Paris Arbitration Court, was attempted to be raised again by Mr. Secretary Sherman, who issued a despatch to the British Government accusing Great Britain of trying to evade the regulations agreed to by the Court of Arbitration, as to pelagic sealing, and asked for a conference to reconsider the action of the court. Lord Salisbury declined to reopen the question. Mr. Sherman then desired a conference, at which representatives of Russia and Japan would be present as well as those of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The British Government, by its Foreign Secretary, declined to take part in such a conference, but Lord Salisbury finally consented to a conference of experts, at which only representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States were to take part. This conference met in October, but its conclusions have not been published. A private conference, attended by Russian and Japanese representatives, met at Washington on October 23. Russia sent three delegates, Japan two, and the United States three, and a convention "looking to" the suppression of pelagic sealing was signed on November 6. It agreed to the suspension of pelagic sealing, if Great Britain consented to such a step. A vigorous pelagic sealing bill was passed by Congress, and received the President's signature on December 29. It prohibited United States citizens from pelagic sealing in the North Pacific, in the Behring Sea, and in the Sea of Okhotsk, and provided that no seal skins should be admitted into the United States unless accompanied by a certificate of the United States Consul at the place of export, stating that they were not taken from seals killed within the proscribed waters, and that seal skins without a consul's certificate would be seized and destroyed.

President McKinley sent to the Senate on June 16 a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, which was signed by the President and the Secretary of State and by three Hawaiian commissioners, Messrs. Hatch, Thurston, and Kinney, with the President of the Hawaiian Republic. Japan entered a protest against the annexation, declaring that it would endanger certain rights of Japanese subjects under treaties and laws of Hawaii, and would postpone the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing which are in favour of Japan. Mr. Sherman replied in friendly terms that the interests of Japan would be fully protected. The Hawaiian Senate on September 14 ratified unanimously the treaty of annexation, and the matter awaited the action of the United States Senate.

A resolution was adopted by the Senate in May which recognised the Cubans as belligerents by a vote of 41 to 14. This, however, was only the expression of the opinion of the Senate. The President was not in favour of intervention, but of mediation. On December 8 another resolution was introduced in the Senate in favour of recognising the independence of Cuba. To enforce the neutrality laws and prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States several war vessels were ordered to the Florida coast in the early summer. In December the Secretary of the Treasury reported that during the past thirty months only six American vessels were said to have successfully landed expeditions in Cuba. Most of these were small tugs or pilot boats. In 1896 eight American revenue cutters captured seven vessels, broke up two expeditions, and kept a surveillance on thirteen suspected vessels.

Wholesale lynching in a Northern State was such an unusual occurrence that a great sensation was caused when on September 14 a mob of 400 men on horseback entered the town of Versailles, Indiana, seized five men confined in the local gaol on charges of burglary and robbery and hanged them. For many years the German farmers in that region had suffered from robberies by tramps and outlaws, and as convictions seldom followed arrests, the public were determined that the offenders should not on this occasion escape punishment.

The strikes of the year were not numerous or very alarming, with the exception of a coal miners' strike, which began in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois in July. The men demanded an increase in their wages of 9 cents per ton. That, the owners said, they could not afford to allow them. The strike affected about 200,000 miners of bituminous coal. On account of hard times and the closing of factories, the price of coal fell gradually, and also the miners' wages, till this year it reached the low point of 54 cents per ton. The men returned to work in September with pay at the rate of 65 cents per ton. An encounter took place near Hazelton, Penn. (Sept. 10), between a large party of striking miners, who were mostly Hungarians and Poles, and the Sheriff of Luzerne County, with his deputies. The strikers were proceeding to an adjoining township in order to induce the miners there to join the strike. The sheriff ordered them to disperse and the Riot Act was read, which the illiterate foreigners did not obey or understand. They moved forward and the deputy-sheriffs fired upon the mob, killing twenty-three and wounding many others.

President McKinley unveiled at Philadelphia (May 15) an equestrian monument in bronze to George Washington, erected by the Pennsylvania "Society of the Cincinnati," and delivered an eloquent address marked by kind sentiments toward England.

Governor Bradford's diary in manuscript commonly called the "Log of the *Mayflower*," which had been for years in the

possession of the diocese of London, was handed over by decree of the Consistory Court of the diocese to Mr. Bayard, the late United States Ambassador, on April 29, and was by him delivered personally to Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts in May.

The "Society of Mayflower Descendants" of Massachusetts passed a resolution of thanks and congratulation to Senator Hoar and Mr. Bayard for their successful exertions in procuring the return of the Log of the *Mayflower* to the United States, and also a resolution expressing to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London grateful acknowledgment of the generosity which responded so promptly to the request put forward on behalf of the United States.

The Tennessee Centennial Exhibition was formally opened on May 1 at Nashville, Tenn. The President visited it on June 11, and made a speech in which he said that "the builders of this State brought with them the same high ideals and fearless devotions to home and country, founded on resistance to oppression, which have everywhere made illustrious the Anglo-American name."

The dedication of the Grant Mausoleum on the Hudson River at New York took place on April 27, and was attended by imposing ceremonies. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet Ministers, the diplomatic body with the British Ambassador at the head, and many other official dignitaries graced the occasion. There was a great military display, and opposite the tomb were anchored vessels of the American Navy and several foreign ships of war. President McKinley delivered an address, and alluding to the healing of differences between North and South, said: "The veteran leaders of the Blue and Grey here meet not only to honour the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limits of sectional lines. General Grant loved peace, and told the world that honourable arbitration was the best hope of civilisation."

The orator of the day was General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, Grant's aide-de-camp in the civil war.

Later the President embarked on the gunboat *Dolphin* and reviewed the fleet.

Enthusiasm was stirred in the United States quite as much as in the British Colonies by the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid was appointed special ambassador for the London celebration, and brought over the following letter from President McKinley:—

"To her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

"GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,—In the name and on behalf of

the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Crown of Great Britain. I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign which has been illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts and popular well-being.

"On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recognise your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified upon important occasions.

"It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honour and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule! May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws, and your government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it! And I pray that God may have your Majesty in His holy keeping.

"Your good friend,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Done at Washington, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1897, by the President.

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

President McKinley, with the approval of his Cabinet, sent to Congress on July 24 a message advising the appointment of a commission to consider the question of currency reforms. The message referred to the very great importance of the establishment of the currency and banking system on a better basis, and declared that the subject should not be postponed until the regular session of Congress. A special non-partisan commission should be appointed to recommend the necessary changes in the banking and currency laws and to report before November 1 so that the President might transmit their conclusions to Congress at the opening of the session in December.

The House adopted a resolution authorising the President to appoint such a commission, but the Senate failed to adopt the resolution. On the conclusion of the sitting of the two Houses Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Great interest was aroused in America by the municipal contest for first Mayor of Greater New York. The city was extended by the addition of suburban towns and cities so that it had an area of $358\frac{5}{8}$ square miles with a total population of 2,985,422. The election for mayor was held on November 2, resulting in a sweeping victory for the candidate of the Tammany Democrats—Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, who received 233,997 votes against 151,540 for Mr. Seth Low (the Citizens Union nominee) and 101,863 for General Tracy (Republican). The sudden death of Henry George, the Jefferson Democrat candidate, a few days before the election did not affect the result. If he had lived he could not have been elected, and his son,

Mr. George, received only 21,693 votes. Mr. L. Sanial, the Socialist-Liberal candidate, received 14,467 votes.

Elections in several of the States were unfavourable to the Republicans in the autumn.

The fifty-fifth Congress met on Monday, December 6, in regular session, as appointed by the Constitution, and President McKinley's message was read in both Houses of Congress. It was a document of great length. Much of the message was devoted to the Cuban question, which he described as the most important problem that the Government of the United States had to deal with. He repudiated any desire on the part of the United States to profit by Spain's misfortunes, and declared that forcible annexation of the island would be an act of criminal aggression, that Spain should be allowed time to make a fair trial of her new policy, and if a righteous peace was not secured the need of further action by the United States would remain. The President declared that the Spanish disposition to charge the United States with failure to meet its international obligations was unreasonable, as no military expedition or armed vessel had for a long time left the shores of the United States to support the Cuban rebellion.

The President referred to the importance of the currency question, and recommended that as soon as the receipts from the new tariff were sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government the United States notes when redeemed in gold should be kept apart and only paid out again in exchange for gold.

He concurred in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, that the national banks should be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited as security, that the tax on circulating notes should be reduced, and that national banks with only a capital of \$25,000 should be established. The President recommended also that the national banks should not be permitted to issue notes below \$10, and should be required to redeem their notes in gold.

Referring to the failure of the Wolcott Commission, the President said that the envoys had not finally reported, and that they still believed that the objections raised respecting the feasibility of maintaining a parity of gold and silver might be overcome. The President expressed hopes for an international agreement.

Concerning the Behring Sea question, the message said:—

“The result of the recent seal conference will make it a duty for the Governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation of the herds, and negotiations to that end are now progressing.”

Regarding international arbitration, the President declared that it represents the best sentiments of the civilised world, and that treaties embodying these humane principles on broad

lines, without in any way imperilling the interests or honour of the United States, would have his constant encouragement. The message advocated the annexation of Hawaii.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress on December 7, entered into details as to the financial position of the Government, and offered various recommendations for the reform of the currency and banking systems.

The Secretary stated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the revenues of the country amounted to \$430,378,167.89, and the expenditures to \$448,439,622.30, showing a deficit of \$18,052,454.41.

As compared with 1896 the receipts for 1897 increased by \$20,911,759, while, on the other hand, there was an increase of \$13,594,713 in the ordinary expenditures. The receipts from customs showed in 1897 an increase of \$16,532,375. The total available assets of the Treasury were \$855,685,321 at the opening of the fiscal year, and \$874,764,377 at the close.

In the issue of paper currency the operations of the year, which amounted to \$374,848,000, were exceeded in any like period but once, in 1892, and then by only a narrow margin.

The net exports of gold were \$44,609,841, as against \$78,904,612 net exports for the previous fiscal year. The net exports of silver were \$32,636,835, as against \$33,262,258 for the fiscal year 1896.

Some interesting figures on foreign commerce were furnished in the report. The imports of merchandise, free and dutiable, during 1897 amounted to \$764,730,412, a decrease compared with 1896 of \$14,994,262, while the imports of gold amounted to \$85,014,780, an increase of \$51,489,715, and of silver to \$30,533,227, or an increase of \$1,756,041. The exports of merchandise amounted to \$1,050,993,556, an increase of \$168,386,618; of gold to \$40,361,580, a decrease of \$72,048,367; and of silver to \$61,946,638, an increase of \$1,404,968.

Immigration to the United States during the fiscal year showed a decrease of 112,435 from the arrivals for the preceding fiscal year, and was the smallest of any year since 1879.

On June 30 there were 976,014 names on the pension rolls, an increase of 5,336 during the year. The Appropriation Bill for pensions, which passed the House of Representatives in December, provided \$140,845,772.

Mrs. Nancy McKinley, mother of the President, died on December 12, aged eighty-eight, and was buried on the following Tuesday at Canton, Ohio, with impressive ceremonies and amid tributes of many kinds from all parts of the country. Telegrams of condolence were received from the President of the French Republic, ambassadors, governors of States, senators, representatives, and thousands of others eminent in public and private life.

Business conditions were improving at the close of the year.

There was great activity, especially in the iron trade. The weekly production increased from 142,278 tons to 226,024 tons. Exports of iron exceeded 500,000 tons for the year.

II. CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on March 25 by Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General. In the speech from the throne reference was made to her Majesty's jubilee, and to the congratulatory address which would be presented by the Premier, Mr. Laurier, when he visited England in June.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was one of the Colonial Premiers who received the honour of knighthood at the jubilee.

On April 23 (St. George's Day) an important tariff bill was introduced by the Liberal Government advocating preferential trade. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech, said that the general tariff would be to a large extent that now existing deprived of many specific duties, and that there would be also a tariff giving preference to those countries that desired trade with Canada upon reciprocal terms. Under the preferential tariff the duties mentioned in schedule A of the general tariff would be reduced by one-eighth until June 30, 1898, and by one-fourth after that date, but that these reductions did not apply to alcoholic liquors, sugar and syrups, and tobacco. On July 28, as it was questioned whether under existing treaties with Germany and Belgium any commercial advantage could be granted to the mother country by Canada, these treaties were denounced by Lord Salisbury. Sir W. Laurier, when in England, declined the offer of absolute free trade, as the whole fabric of Canadian finance and Canadian industry rested on customs duties, and Lord Aberdeen, in a speech at Toronto in December, questioned whether Canada could at present hope for customs advantages from Great Britain.

At a banquet given at Montreal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Sept. 16) he explained that it was in no sense of hostility to Belgium and Germany that Canada had asked for the denunciation of the treaties with those countries, but simply because they were trammels on Canadian legislative and commercial independence. Canada had obtained liberty after liberty without quarrelling with the mother land, but maintaining her respect and affection. On the tariff question Sir Wilfrid said the policy of the Government was to find markets abroad. It seemed to him that the problem to be solved by both the Government and the producers was that of cheap transport. The St. Lawrence was the great natural outlet for the trade of America with Europe. At present the United States carried not only their own products but 90 per cent. of those of Canada. He should not be satisfied until that state of things was reversed.

Responding to the toast of "The Parliament of Canada," Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister for Trade and Commerce, advocated the cultivation by fair and honourable means of friendly relations with the United States. "We desire," said the minister, "to trade with them on fair and even terms. In one word, we wish to preserve friendly relations towards them. But there is another thing that, perhaps, we have to teach them, and that is that if for their own reasons—and they are free to govern their own destiny—they choose to wrap themselves up in commercial restrictions, and choose to refuse to trade with us, Canada is not dependent upon them or any other country for a living."

The Government decided to push on the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals so as to provide continuous fourteen feet navigation from tide water to the head of Lake Superior by the spring of 1899.

In the Dominion Parliament a contract with Messrs Pater-son, Tate & Co. for a fast steamship service between England and Canada was ratified (June 16) by a vote of 135 to 22. The four new vessels of the line were to cost 500,000*l.* each, and two of them were to be ready in May, 1899.

Elections in the province of Quebec (May 11) resulted in a great victory for the Liberals—electing for the House 53 Liberals and 22 Conservatives. In the preceding Legislature the Conservatives had a majority of 25. The change was a protest against clerical interference in elections. Mr. F. J. Marchand became Premier and Treasurer.

In Manitoba the Legislature passed an act in March—the Opposition and the Independents supporting the Government—by a vote of 40 to 5, giving effect to the settlement of the schools question; and although the clerical threatenings were kept up, the French Canadians no less than the English, as Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, declared in the Dominion Parliament, "were determined to have freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and political freedom in every shape."

Over the vast region lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains a provincial government under the Dominion authority was this year established with Mr. C. H. Macintosh as Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature of the North-west Territories was convened at Regina in November, and Mr. F. W. Haultain was chosen Premier of the new province. A Mormon community that had renounced polygamy were settled in the Alberta district.

Gold discoveries in the Yukon district on the border of Alaska were the sensation of the year. The bed of a stream called by the native Indians Thron-duick, hence Klondyke, was found to be wonderfully rich in alluvial deposits, and crowds of miners and adventurers in August were on their way to the new Eldorado. Access was difficult to this region in the

mountains, but fear of starvation did not intimidate the gold-seekers. The gold belt was said to extend for more than 1,000 miles, and as specimens of rich quartz were found it was probable that placer mining would be followed by quartz mining on the largest scale.

The harsh enforcement of the United States labour laws at Niagara Falls where the Electric Railway Company dismissed Canadian employes aroused ill-feeling in Canada, and objection was made also to the proposed sending of a 900-ton United States cruiser through the Canadian canals to Lake Erie in violation of the Treaty of Ghent, for the alleged purpose of giving practice to the Michigan Naval Brigade.

Canadian pelagic sealing was another cause of dispute with the United States. Canada urged that pelagic sealing was carried on under the sanction of an international tribunal, and also under the sanction of a statute law of the Imperial Parliament, while the United States Government desired to prevent the extermination of the seal herd. The Canadian Government in December expressed a willingness to agree to the holding of a joint commission composed of British and American representatives, referring to it all pending questions, but would not consent to the suspension of all pelagic sealing for one year from January 1, 1898.

The Dominion trade returns for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed the total imports for home consumption to have been \$111,294,021—an increase of \$706,000; and the exports \$123,959,835—an increase of \$17,581,000. The exports to the United States amounted in value to \$43,991,485, as against \$34,460,428 in 1895-6. Great Britain took \$69,533,852. The imports from Great Britain, however, only amounted to \$29,412,188, being a decrease of \$3,567,554, while from the United States the imports were of the value of \$61,649,041—an increase of \$3,075,023.

The public accounts for the fiscal year showed that the receipts were \$37,829,778 and the expenditure \$38,349,759—a deficit of \$519,981. The net debt amounted to \$261,538,596.

III. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The general election held on October 28 resulted in the defeat of the Government and Sir William Whiteway, the Premier, lost his seat by 850 votes. The new Government with Sir James Winter, Premier and Attorney-General, and Mr. Alexander Robinson, Colonial Secretary and leader of the Upper House, assumed office on November 8.

The directors of the Commercial Bank were acquitted on December 7 of the charges preferred of fraud and conspiracy, and as to the similar case against the directors of the Union Bank the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* on December 27, and

the proceedings were ended. The Union Bank paid 80 cents and the Commercial Bank 20 cents on the dollar.

The railway across the island from St. John's to Port-aux-Basques was finished this year and its completion marked an era in the history of British North America.

IV. MEXICO.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Porfirio Diaz on September 16, as he was ascending the steps of the Moorish pavilion of the Alameda, to celebrate the anniversary of Mexican independence. The man Arnulfo Arroyo who made the attack was arrested and the President gave orders that he should not be hurt. The prisoner was lodged in gaol, but early the following morning a mob broke in by battering in the doors, overpowered the warders and lynched Arroyo. About twenty persons were arrested for the lynching, including thirteen police officials. In November ten of these were condemned to death, two were released and one was sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment. The Senate ratified in April the treaty defining the boundary between British Honduras and Mexico. In his message at the opening of the Congress in September the President said that the excessive fall in silver had influenced the financial situation, but the Government were taking necessary precautions. The Federal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 was nearly \$51,500,000. Expenditures were about \$47,000,000, the value of imports \$42,204,095, and the value of exports \$111,346,494.

The Mexican Budget for 1898-9 estimated the expenditure at \$52,089,485, and the revenue at \$52,109,500.

The crop reports showed an abundant maize harvest, which equalised the loss caused by the fall in the price of silver.

The final accounts for 1896-7 closed with an available surplus of \$7,784,975.

V. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Honduras.—An insurrection broke out in the Republic of Honduras in April, and the usual proclamation of martial law followed. The northern ports of the republic were officially declared to be closed to commerce. It was gravely announced in September that on October 1 a syndicate would assume responsibility for the debt of \$35,000,000 owed to England, and would settle or arrange for the payment of other debts, and that it would also complete the railway from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific coast. In July, 1896, the internal debt amounted to 16,500,000*l.*, of which 11,000,000*l.* represented arrears of interest. No interest had been paid since 1872.

Guatemala.—Señor Reina Barrios was unanimously elected President of the Republic by Congress for a further term of

four years in September. Soon after, an insurrection arose in the West, and a state of siege was declared in the republic. The revolutionists killed the brother of the President in the fighting that ensued. President Barrios formed a new Cabinet, with General Gregorio Solares as Minister of War.

San Salvador.—The Congress passed a law in August putting the currency on a gold basis, and the measure was to take effect in October, when customs duty would be payable only in gold. The President was authorised to negotiate a foreign loan of \$2,500,000 on the strength of this exemplary conduct.

In virtue of a treaty signed on June 15, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala would henceforth constitute a single republic in respect to their relations with foreign countries. The treaty was to be ratified by the Parliaments of the several republics.

VI. WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—War went on in Cuba between Spain and her rebellious colony, but the rebels were not subdued, and no single province was effectively held by the Spanish forces. In Pinar del Rio the whole country was devastated except a few tobacco centres. In Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba matters were no better for the Spaniards. A system of reforms was proposed by Spain, but the rebels absolutely refused to accept it. In April the rebel leader, Rius Rivera, the successor of Maceo, was captured, badly wounded at Cabezadas, and the end of the revolt seemed near, but in September the Spanish forces were disheartened at the capture of the strong defences of Victoria de las Tunas by the insurgents. The interference of the United States, like the sword of Damocles, was always hanging over them; yet the Spaniards did not appear to be frightened, although they knew that in the event of war with the great republic Cuba would probably be lost to them. In October the new Spanish Ministry, under Señor Sagasta, resolved to grant autonomy to Cuba. General Weyler was recalled, and Marshal Blanco was appointed governor of the island. On his arrival at Havana (Oct. 30) he issued a conciliatory proclamation to the Cubans, promising them self-government under the suzerainty of Spain.

The following were the chief points of the Cuban autonomy scheme, which extended also to the Island of Puerto Rico: The Cubans to enjoy all rights accorded by the Spanish constitution without limit of any kind. Identity of political and civil rights for Spaniards and Cubans without distinction of race or colour. The creation of a Cuban Chamber, all the members to be appointed by popular election, with a provision for the subsequent establishment of a Senate. The Cuban Chamber to be empowered to vote on the estimates of expenditure, to make laws relating to public services, to fix the customs tariffs,

and to decide on the responsibility of the members of the executive power. The mother country to assume the exclusive management of international, military, and naval matters, together with the competent jurisdiction and organisation of tribunals; to undertake the direction of political and civil laws of a national character, and the control of expenditure under this head in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The executive power to be vested in the Governor-General with delegates whom he would have the right of appointing, and who would be responsible to the Cuban Chamber.

In contempt of all these plans for home rule the rebels fought on fiercely. They captured Guisa in December, and Garcia's band was said to have committed terrible acts of brutality in the town. Despite the report that the western provinces were subdued, Pinar del Rio still contained a large force of well-armed insurgents, and Gomez and Calixto Garcia had 8,000 men in their guerilla bands. Among the outrages committed by the rebels the murder of Colonel Ruiz, an *aide-de-camp* of Marshal Blanco, was the most dastardly. Arrived at the rebel camp by invitation of the insurgent chief, he was hastily tried by court-martial for making peace proposals, sentenced to death and executed. Late in December a Colonial Cabinet under the new autonomy arrangement was appointed, which included Ministers of Finance, of the Interior, of Education, of Commerce, and of Posts and Telegraphs, with Señor J. M. Galvez as President.

Bermuda.—The revenue of the colony for the past year was 34,256*l.*, and the expenditure 34,717*l.*, not including imperial expenditure on naval and military works. Imports amounted to 304,895*l.*, of which 184,391*l.* were from the United States, and nearly all the remainder from Great Britain and her colonies. Exports amounted to 101,063*l.*, of which more than half were onions. Nine-tenths of the exports went to the United States.

Bermuda has a population of about 16,000, including 6,000 whites.

Bahamas.—A new governor was appointed in place of Sir W. Haynes Smith in December—Sir G. T. Carter, late Governor of Lagos.

Barbados.—The revenue for the year was 177,032*l.*, with an expenditure of 184,020*l.* The public debt at the close of the year was 405,100*l.* Imports were 1,048,887*l.*; exports, 758,228*l.*, mainly of sugar and its products. There was an increased production of sugar and a decreased consumption of strong drink, and generally there was a substantial improvement during the year.

Hayti.—A German named Lüders, who had protested against the arrest of his coachman by some ruffianly Haytian police for a trivial cause, was himself arrested by them, cast into prison, and accused of rebellion against the authorities. Lüders was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of

\$500. The German *chargé d'affaires* was appealed to, and having telegraphed to the German Foreign Office for instructions, received, October 17, orders to demand the immediate release of Herr Lüders, complete indemnification for the outrage, and the punishment of the judges and policemen. The Government of Hayti refused to give satisfaction. Two German cruisers arrived at Port au Prince on December 6, and delivered an ultimatum for the payment within eight hours of the indemnity demanded. At the intervention of the United States Minister, Mr. Powell, Lüders was liberated. Half an hour before the expiration of the time allowed, the ultimatum demand was agreed to by the President of Hayti, and the indemnity of \$20,000 was paid that afternoon, with a letter of apology. The President issued a proclamation stating that, contrary to her rights, Hayti had been compelled by force to yield to Germany, "for lack of promised moral influence."

A great fire at Port au Prince, December 28, destroyed much property. Some 800 houses were burned, and 3,000 people were made homeless.

Jamaica.—The colony had a population of about 690,000. Trade with the United States was rapidly increasing. The value of imports last year was 2,288,946*l.* against 2,191,745*l.* in the previous year, and the exports amounted to 1,873,105*l.* Sugar last year furnished only about 11 per cent. of the total exports. While the decline in the cultivation of the sugar-cane was marked, the increase in the production of coffee, ginger, cocoa and tobacco, and especially of bananas, helped to supply the deficiency.

The revenue during the financial year was 646,103*l.*, and the expenditure 626,934*l.* The public debt was 1,666,177*l.*, chiefly incurred in railways and other public works.

Sir A. Hemming was appointed governor of the island in December, Sir H. Blake being appointed Governor of Hong-Kong.

Trinidad and Tobago.—Sir Hubert Jerningham, late Governor of the Mauritius, was appointed governor this year.

The celebration of the centenary of the British occupation of Trinidad occurred in February, and the *fêtes* lasted from the 12th to the 20th of the month. There were banquets for rich and poor, services in the cathedrals and churches, cricket matches, races, and a fire-works' display.

The revenue of Trinidad for the past year was 618,332*l.*, and the expenditure 594,462*l.* The public debt, wholly incurred for railways and roads, was 556,288*l.* The estimated population was 248,404, which included 81,404 East Indians. Imports amounted to 2,463,525*l.*; exports, 2,165,820*l.*, half of each belonging to British countries. The area under sugar-cane cultivation was about 58,500 acres, and under cocoa production 97,000 acres.

Tobago Island is under the same governor as Trinidad. Its

revenue also exceeded its expenditure. The labourers on the island were mostly peasant proprietors and lived in comparative comfort.

VII. SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic.—The Congress was opened on May 7, and in his message President Uriburu stated that the Government was considering the question of redeeming the debt and initiating the formation of a cash reserve. A revision of the customs tariff was intended. In July the Government was negotiating a portion of a 12,000,000 loan with the National Bank to take the place of discounted Treasury bills amounting to several millions. Dr. Costa resigned his office of Minister of the Interior in July, as he was nominated a candidate for the Vice-Presidency; and Señor Bermejo, the Minister of Justice, also resigned to join in the opposition to General Roca for the Presidency.

The actual service of the public National Debt was in August stated to be 4,500,000*l.* sterling in round figures, or 51 per cent. of the national income. Congress had authorised the National Government to assume the responsibility of the various provincial external debts. These amount to 137,261,859 gold dollars, and would entail an additional burden of not less than 1,000,000*l.* sterling annually upon the National Treasury. If the National Government did assume these debts, a heavy increase in taxation would be necessary. But the present was not the time to propose extra taxation. Money was scarce and credit greatly restricted.

The national revenue in 1896 was 8,705,000*l.*, showing a steady and most satisfactory increase, and for the first quarter of 1897 the returns were 2,450,000*l.* sterling. In 1896 the customs and port charges yielded 70 per cent. of the total revenue. The yield from internal taxation was, however, increasing to a marked extent. The national expenditure in 1896 was 12,000,000*l.*, the deficit being almost entirely due to the heavy outlay for warlike purposes.

The population of Buenos Ayres had increased from 350,000 in 1887 to more than 700,000 in 1897, and everywhere substantial buildings had superseded the low one-storey edifices seen on all sides until quite recently. An ample water supply and excellent drainage made Buenos Ayres the healthiest town in South America. The habits and customs of the people were advancing as rapidly as the city was growing. A similar state of affairs was noticeable over the greater part of Argentina, though not, of course, to the same extent. While there was a tendency amongst the native population towards luxury, and a disinclination to face and grapple with the harsher realities of life, it was the foreigner who most largely helped to develop the natural resources of the country. Agriculture was almost wholly conducted by European immigrants.

On March 31 last the paper money in circulation was \$294,205,749, and the nickel token money \$960,208, a total of \$295,165,957, for which the National Government was responsible.

About 80,000,000*l.* sterling of British capital had been invested in Argentine railways. There were about 8,300 miles of railway open to traffic, and about 700 miles under construction in September.

Heavy rains injured the flax crop, and at the close of the year it was expected that the exportation would not exceed 150,000 tons. The wheat crop was also somewhat injured. The wool clip was superior in quality and quantity to that of the preceding year.

British Guiana.—Evidence taken by the royal commission on the sugar industry proved conclusively that the sugar-cane was the only product that could be grown with success at Demerara.

The combined court of British Guiana having rejected the vote for the militia for the coming year, the Governor, Sir A. Hemming, received a memorandum from the Colonial Defence Committee urging the colony for its own safety to retrace this retrograde step.

At a large public meeting held at Georgetown (Nov. 22), where the Governor presided, a resolution was adopted demanding cessation of bounties in foreign countries, or else the imposition of countervailing duties by Great Britain.

In the past financial year the revenue was 555,774*l.* Expenditure was 590,616*l.* Total public debt at the end of the year, 902,587*l.* The year's imports amounted to 1,341,709*l.* Exports, 1,899,457*l.* Sugar and products of sugar-cane formed about two-thirds of the exports, and gold was the only other important export. The East Indian or Coolie population was 116,700, and the entire population of the colony was over 285,000.

Sir W. S. Sendall succeeded Sir A. Hemming as governor at the close of the year.

For the year ended June 30, 1897, the total production of gold in British Guiana was 128,334 ounces, as against 119,422 ounces for 1895-6. The figures for the three previous years were 138,279 ounces for 1892-3; 137,822 ounces for 1893-4; and 128,760 ounces for 1894-5. The past year was marked by the first returns of any importance from quartz crushing.

Brazil.—The Brazilian and French Governments signed an agreement in April referring the disputed Guiana boundary question to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Republic. The agreement required ratification by both countries. It was accepted by the Brazilian Senate by 28 votes to 14 and was signed by the President on December 8.

Dr. Prudente de Moraes, the President, having recovered from a serious illness, resumed on March 4 his official duties.

Fanatics under a leader named Conselheiro inflicted defeat on a Government force sent in March to disperse them. The first expedition was routed with the loss of the colonel com-

manding at Canudos in Bahia. A fresh Government army of 7,000 men was more successful, but three attacks of the national troops were repulsed by the fanatics before the disturbance was quieted. Conselheiro claimed to work miracles and received divine homage from his followers.

In October the commercial situation in Rio de Janeiro was becoming more difficult. The Government finances were in a critical condition owing to a great falling off of revenue.

On November 5, a soldier endeavoured to shoot President Moraes with a pistol, just as he had landed at the Marine Arsenal after visiting the steamer on which General Barbosa had returned from Bahia. The attempt was happily frustrated by the bystanders. In disarming the soldier the President's nephew, Colonel Moraes, was slightly wounded. The Minister of War, General Bittencour, then interfered, and was himself stabbed so seriously that he died soon afterwards.

A bill authorising the proclamation of martial law passed the Brazilian Congress, and the President at once issued a decree proclaiming martial law for thirty days. A number of deputies and others were arrested—some of them while endeavouring to escape from the country, and there was evidence of a political conspiracy to seize the Government.

The session of Congress in Rio de Janeiro was closed on December 10. The Revenue Bill showed a deficit of nearly 30,000,000 milreis.

A bill passed introducing fresh changes in the tariff, which it was feared would be highly prejudicial to commerce.

Chili.—Elections held in March helped the Democrats, while the Conservatives and Radicals lost in numbers.

The President opened the Congress on June 1. He estimated the expenditure for 1897 would be \$82,000,000, and the revenue \$76,000,000. The Estimates for 1898 were \$79,700,000 for revenue, and \$79,100,000 for expenditure. The Ministry resigned in June, the next Ministry resigned in August, and the Liberal Ministry that succeeded resigned December 15. Then a Ministry which was expected to last, as it commanded a large majority in Congress, and consisting of two Errazurists, two Conservatives and two Balmacedists, was formed. The imports of Chili last year were in value 11,729,777*l.*, and the exports 11,773,574*l.*

Nitrate, which had been regarded as an inexhaustible source of wealth, was losing its popularity, because artificial substitutes were taking its place as fertilisers. There was a large decrease in the export duties of nitrate in August, but in December the estimated export of nitrate for the year ending March, 1898, was expected to be 1,250,000 tons. Production, however, much exceeded consumption.

Peru.—Several men were killed in a police outbreak at Puno in February. The public helped the Government to arrest the ringleaders.

Silver coinage was suspended by the Government in April, and silver coin could only be imported as merchandise. Passengers were only allowed to bring with them 50 soles in silver coin.

The Peruvian Congress convened at Lima in August. The President's message declared that Peru would soon be in a position to ransom Arica and Tacna without additional taxation, and it complained of the vexatious relations with the Peruvian Corporation that rendered foreign credit impossible. Congress adopted the gold standard in October by a majority of one vote, and a decree was promulgated on December 11 ordering all customs duties to be paid in English gold at the fixed rate of one sovereign for ten soles. Peruvian silver would be received at market value only.

The President had vetoed a bill providing for marriage by the civil authorities, but the Congress again passed a similar measure in December. The only legal marriages in Peru were those celebrated by Roman Catholic priests, and this measure was of great importance to all non-Catholics. The civil marriage law was promulgated on Christmas Eve, and the President of the Cabinet resigned in consequence.

Uruguay. — Another revolution seemed imminent at the beginning of the year. The Government was defying public sentiment and making obnoxious appointments, and there were many complaints that the recent elections had been fraudulent. Business affairs were very much depressed. The Congress opened on February 15, and in his annual message President Borda asserted that the Government had allowed full electoral liberty, and that there was no reason for the prevailing agitation. A state of siege was declared in March at Monte Video, and orders were given for the mobilisation of the troops, some 10,000 in number. Half of these were raw recruits, and there were many deserters. Fighting began in March in the interior, and a severe engagement at Paysandu resulted in the defeat of the Government forces. Sympathy in Uruguay inclined towards the rebels, who continued to gain some successes, but neither the Government, the rebels, nor the people were anxious for peace. During the first six months of the year there was a falling off in Custom House receipts of \$1,249,522, and for the year ended June 30 of \$1,644,826. An armistice was arranged in August. On August 25, the anniversary of the National Independence, as President Juan Idiate Borda was leaving the cathedral, accompanied by his ministers and followed by a crowd of officers and diplomatic and state officials, he was shot by a man named Arredondo who stepped out from the footpath. The President fell mortally wounded and died in a few moments. There was little surprise at Señor Borda's death and still less regret.

The civil war ended in September. The Vice-President, Señor Juan Cuestas, succeeded *ad interim* to the presidency on

the death of Señor Borda. He promised to adopt a conciliatory policy, and to conduct the Government economically. In November, a plot to kidnap him was frustrated, and the authors of the plot were exiled.

Venezuela.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela were officially resumed in March, and Dr. Juan Pietri was appointed minister at the court of St. James. The arbitration treaty to determine the British Guiana and Venezuela boundary line was sanctioned by the Venezuelan Legislature, and President Crespo signed it without delay.

The arbitration court was to meet in 1898 at the end of summer. Professor Martens of the University of St. Petersburg was selected as umpire and president of the court by the arbitrators. The Venezuelans were grateful for the good-will of the United States Government, but repudiated any desire for a United States protectorate in South America.

General Andrade was elected President of the Republic in September by an overwhelming majority.

In October, Venezuela was suffering from a severe financial crisis. Payment of pensions was suspended, and salaries of Government servants were reduced 30 per cent. Banks were refusing discounts, and the import trade was paralysed. President Crespo, after conferring with Andrade, the President-elect, formed a new Cabinet, which included several of the coming President's followers.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE record of the year is not marked by any event of political importance. The colonies have continued to make steady progress in the path of industrial and financial development, while nothing has happened to attract the attention of the outer world to their domestic history. The effects of the late commercial depression may be said to have entirely disappeared, and though some of the individual colonies suffered from droughts and other plagues injurious to industry they have on the whole been fairly prosperous. The wheat harvest was abundant, and though the wool clip was slightly below the average the output of precious metal showed that Australia still maintained the foremost place among the gold-producing countries of the world. The total yield of the year 1896 was stated to be of the value of 9,103,479*l.*, to which Victoria contributed 3,220,348*l.*, while Queensland and New South Wales came second and third. Nearly all the Governments were fortunate enough to be able to announce to their Parliaments that they had been successful in establishing a due equilibrium between income and ex-

penditure. A singular and almost unique feature in the Australasian history of the year is to be noted in the fact that while all the Ministries had been assailed, as usual, by motions of want of confidence, not one was defeated or changed. The balance of parties remained unaffected. The visit of the Prime Ministers to England, on the occasion of the great Jubilee, so far from weakening their power at home, as some of them had feared, tended greatly to strengthen their position through the loyalty which was evoked by the imperial celebration and the delight of the colonists in the honours paid to their representatives by the mother country.

Once more the question of federation was in the forefront of Australian politics, but though it occupied a much larger share of the public attention than in any previous year, it cannot be said that any sensible progress was made in the realisation of that project of unification which has occupied the colonies for some years. Convention has followed convention, varied by conferences and assemblies of Premiers, only to show that there still remain radical differences between the colonies such and so great as almost to make the higher national statesmanship despair of a solution. It is a Sisyphean labour, which has year by year to be renewed from the beginning. The colonies meet full of professions of zeal for federation, to break off more determined than ever to insist on their separate and individual rights. While statesmen of all parties are profuse of their sympathies with the federal cause, the nearer it comes to a prospect of success, the more pronounced their differences appear. One year it is New South Wales that is obstinate, while Victoria is eager and Queensland agreeable—the next, it is Queensland that is coy, and New South Wales ardent, while Victoria is indifferent. The more unity is desired by one leading colony, the more it is suspected by another; and so the see-saw of conflicting jealousies and rival interests goes on, to the despair of all the loyal and right-minded friends of the colonies. Meanwhile with the progress of time the centrifugal tendencies grow rather than diminish, while the individual characters of the several colonies and all that makes for separation become more and more prominent and potent.

The series of movements towards a federal concert began with a meeting of the Australian Premiers at Hobart in the first week of February. They discussed Mr. Chamberlain's project of a British Zollverein, on which they came to no conclusion, awaiting further evidence of the imperial intentions. They invited returns on the commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies, and decided not to take part in the commercial treaty with Japan, in regard to which Power and its supposed designs on Australia a good deal of jealousy is affected in the northern and eastern colonies.

The Federal Council met also at Hobart under the auspices of the governor to discuss certain measures of common

interest. A good deal of heat was evolved in the issue of the discussion, and recriminations were exchanged among the delegates. Sir George Turner's proposal to appoint a select committee on the New Hebrides was adopted. The French in New Hebrides were charged with supplying the islanders with liquor and arms contrary to the convention with England, and a possible danger to Australian interests through a French annexation was dwelt upon. Some members spoke of the danger of establishing an Australian Monroe doctrine. Ultimately it was decided to refer the matter to the Imperial Government. Sir H. Nelson, the delegate from Queensland, declared that his colony would join in any practical scheme of confederation. The Western Australian delegates showed a certain tendency to side with Queensland in her hesitancy. All the colonies agreed to send detachments of their troops to the London Jubilee.

The popular elections to the Federal Convention were held throughout the five colonies in the early part of March. In New South Wales some of the results of the popular vote were surprising. All the Labour candidates were defeated, their declarations as to what they supposed federation to mean not being acceptable to the mass of the electors. Cardinal Moran, whose candidature evoked much religious animosity, failed in securing a place among the New South Wales delegates. Mr. Barton, who though a leader of the Opposition has been consistent in his advocacy of federation, was at the head of the poll, with Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister, second. It was reckoned that 58 per cent. of the electors voted. In Victoria the Premier, Sir George Turner, headed the list of successful candidates. In the three other colonies which participated in the elections (Queensland abstaining), a fair amount of public interest was taken in the elections.

The new Federal Convention met first at Adelaide on March 22, Mr. Kingston, the South Australian Premier, being chosen to preside. Certain cardinal resolutions submitted by Mr. Barton, the New South Wales delegate, were carried unanimously on March 31. The essential points agreed upon were that there should be two Houses of the Federal Parliament, that the colonies should be equally represented in the Senate, that the framing of colonial tariffs should be vested in the Federal Parliament, and that there should be free trade between the colonies. The Convention decided, by a majority of one, to retain the designation of Commonwealth rather than that of Dominion. A motion for adult franchise was rejected by 19 to 4. The Senate was to consist of six members from each colony, and was empowered to amend money bills. A motion in favour of a female franchise was negatived by a large majority.

The hopes which were raised by the proceedings of this first meeting of the Convention were hardly sustained at the second, which began at Sydney on September 2. The parliamentary

discussions on the federation question, which had occurred in the interval during the absence of the Premiers at the London Jubilee, had disclosed some serious points of difference among the colonies on questions which the more sanguine of federationists believed to have been settled at Adelaide. The three principal points on which colonial opinion was exercised were, the principle of equal representation (involving what in America are called State Rights), the power of the Senate to amend money bills, and the means to avert or remedy a deadlock between the two Houses of the Federal Parliament. The smaller colonies naturally were in favour of making the Senate similar in principle to the American Senate, where all the States, great and small, are equally represented. This to South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, is a vital question, a *sine qua non* of their joining the confederation. Victoria, the second largest of the colonies, was disposed to concede this point to the smaller colonies, in spite of the strong democratic sentiment in favour of the rule by numbers. New South Wales, however, held out for the principle of "proportional representation" in the Senate—the debates in the local Parliament disclosing an unexpected amount of hostility to the cause of federation. The Sydney Convention resolved by a majority of 41 to 5 against New South Wales, and adopted the principle of equal representation of the colonies in the Federal Senate, the members of the Senate to be elected by each colony voting as one electorate, with a significant proviso that in the case of new States entering the federation representation should not be necessarily equal. Upon the second point, that of the right of the Senate to amend money bills, opinion was much more divided, and the discussion much keener. In the draft bill agreed upon at Adelaide, power was given to the Federal Senate to reject money bills but not to amend them, which is the power at present possessed by the colonial Upper Houses. The two larger colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, desired to limit the right of the Senate to rejection in the case of money bills; but the smaller colonies, whose only hope of a majority, as they urged, was in the Upper House, insisted upon the Senate having equal powers with the Assembly in the amending as well as in the rejection of money bills. After an animated debate the Convention decided the point in favour of the larger colonies by 39 votes to 29—some of the delegates from the smaller colonies, those of the more advanced Democratic party, voting with the majority. Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, was foremost in urging that the popular House in the Commonwealth should have the power of the purse, while Sir John Forrest, the Premier of Western Australia, was the chief exponent of those representatives of the smaller colonies who desire that the Senate shall have equal power with the Assembly in all legislation.

On the question of the best mode of solving the difficulties

which are so common in the working of colonial legislative systems arising out of the conflict of House with House there was a prolonged debate in the Convention, disclosing many differences of opinion. As on the other two points, there was a democratic or popular view, and a constitutional and law-abiding sentiment. The colonial democracy is inclined to the Referendum or final reference to the people, voting as one electorate on all differences between the Upper House and the Lower. As practically it places the Senate under the popular control, making it subservient to the Assembly upon any question of serious difference, the smaller colonies were opposed to the Referendum, which was strongly supported by New South Wales and Victoria. The convention showed itself by a majority opposed to the simple Referendum or mass-vote. Various compromises and new suggestions were made, with a view to reconcile the differences between the two parties on this question. Ultimately the Convention agreed upon a proposal submitted by Mr. Wise, of New South Wales, that in case of a deadlock both Houses should be dissolved simultaneously, with a further provision that, in the event of this double dissolution proving ineffective, the dispute should be settled by a majority of three-fourths of the two Houses sitting together. Some smaller questions, among them one regarding the disposal of the surplus revenue of the confederation, having been referred to the Federal Parliament itself when constituted, the Convention adjourned, after a fortnight's useful and not unprofitable sitting, till January, 1898, with the view, as was announced, of giving Queensland an opportunity of joining in the work of federation.

That Queensland will ultimately join there can be no doubt whatever. Meanwhile, though it is clear that sensible progress has been made in the direction of framing a practical constitution for the future Federated States of Australia, it would be premature to pronounce on the success of the scheme from the last business-like sitting of the delegates at Sydney. That Queensland alone is not the impediment to a federal union is sufficiently demonstrated by the action, and still more significantly by the tone, of the local Parliaments, especially those of the larger colonies, when the Federal Enabling Bills were under discussion. The amendments introduced and carried in the New South Wales Legislature by Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, in the Federal Enabling Bill, had for their direct object the delaying, if not the thwarting, of the scheme as approved by the Sydney Convention. The amendment, more especially, by which it is proposed to be enacted that New South Wales shall not agree to any federal scheme unless 80,000 of her electors at least shall vote for its adoption is calculated to rouse a strong suspicion, not unjustified by her action in the past, that New South Wales was not sincere in desiring any system of confederation at all. As for Queensland, she had more reason, in her peculiar political and geographical position,

for hesitation. Queensland, which really includes what ought to be at least three different colonies—the south, the middle, and the north, differing as much in their circumstances, their interests and their feelings as in their climate and physical conditions—has much reason to suspect that under a federal system her territory is not likely to remain intact under its present single designation. While her merchants and tradesmen have a natural fear of the competition of the south, her large producers and employers of foreign labour have some cause to suspect that their interests are not likely to be respected by the dominant labour classes of the south. With or without Queensland it is probable that at no distant day we shall see the Commonwealth of Australia established. What has happened in the last year seems to prove that it is no longer the mutual jealousies and rivalries of the colonies which are the chief obstacles to union, but the old and eternal strife of the parties called in the old country Radical and Conservative. The Democracy fears to lose some of its power under the new and larger scheme of order. The party of law and order and those interested in the rights of property are suspicious of a movement towards the unknown larger nationality.

The visit of the Australasian Premiers to England, to assist in the celebration of her Majesty's sixty years of reigning, was an event most salutary in its immediate effects, and fraught with a far-reaching influence on the destinies of Australasia. One and all the Prime Ministers began by declaring they could never be able to accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation. They could not be spared from their duties at home. Then all, one after another, found reasons why they were compelled to go. If one Prime Minister went the others could not stay away. As the days went on it was clear, even to the most rigid of those who abhorred courts and shows, that by their abstinence from the scene of imperial festivity they ran much danger of forfeiting their popularity at home. So, vowing they would never consent, they all, with one mind, consented, and the second and third weeks of May witnessed a general procession of Prime Ministers with their wives and families along the ocean highway to London. The result was in every way satisfactory to themselves, to the colonies they represented, and to the mother country. As an object lesson in loyalty nothing was more striking in the great procession than the part played by the representatives of the colonies. Nor in the colonies themselves and their representatives, whether Prime Ministers or Mounted Infantry, was the effect less wholesome than in the mother country. The politicians who feared to risk their power or their popularity by coming home to witness the pageant in London found to their agreeable surprise on their return that they had become thrice as dear to their own people through the honours they had received and the splendours they had witnessed in England. The great Jubilee itself was celebrated throughout

Australasia with all loyal demonstrations. June 22 was observed as a universal holiday in every city and village of Australia and New Zealand, with parades, processions and illuminations, the crowds in Sydney, in Melbourne and in all the capitals being greater than ever was known before. Nothing occurred to mar the general harmony, nor in any part of the empire was there a more perfect and sincere outflow of patriotic enthusiasm than throughout the great southern dominion of England.

The decision of the arbitrators on the much vexed *Costa Rica* case gave great satisfaction to Australians. According to the award a sum of 3,170*l.* has been paid by the Dutch Government to the captain of the *Costa Rica*, 1,600*l.* to the officers and crew, and 3,800*l.* to the owners, with interest at 5 per cent. from November, 1891.

The first test match at cricket between united Australia and Mr. Stoddart's English team was played at Sydney on December 17, and won by the latter.

New South Wales.—The year was one of steady progress, with internal political tranquillity. The pacific influence of the great Jubilee was in some of the distant branches of the empire more sensibly felt, lightening the labours of the Administration and contributing to mitigate the strife of parties.

On the embarkation of the Sydney detachment of Mounted Rifles, forty men with six officers, all natives, under the command of Colonel Lassetter (Feb. 17), Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister, made a speech bidding them good-bye amidst great popular enthusiasm. He had tried to persuade, he said, his brother Premiers not to go to the Jubilee, but as they were all going he would go himself.

The Labour party on February 2 issued a manifesto declaring its hostility to federation, unless it was a federation to their own liking. Their terms were, one House, one vote, payment of members, elective ministers and the Referendum.

A petition was presented to Government drawing attention to the complications likely to arise from the domination of French influence in the New Hebrides. Contrary to the terms of the convention with England it was alleged that the French were selling arms and liquor to the islanders, with a view of ingratiating themselves with the natives at the expense of the English. The Government promised to refer the matter to the Federal Council.

The Japanese Consul in Sydney protested strongly against the Aliens Bill introduced by the Ministry as tending to the prejudice of Japan. That country, it was pointed out, had not deserved this treatment from Australia, as she had removed the duty from wool and had subsidised a steamer service to the Australian ports.

The Parliament was opened for a short session on April 27, the Referendum Bill being the principal measure to be discussed.

The Federal Constitution Bill was introduced in the Assembly on May 12.

A conference of delegates from the Australian Chambers of Commerce met at Sydney on May 15 to draw up an address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the accomplishment of the sixtieth year of her reign.

The man Butler, who was arrested at San Francisco for having committed several murders in the Australian bush, was, after a four days' trial, convicted (June 15), and executed a week after.

The question of federation was once more before both Houses of Parliament, and in the course of the discussion on the bill much indifference to its fate, if not positive hostility, was developed on the side of the Ministry. Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, made a speech in the Legislative Council (July 21) severely criticising the project of federation, calling it "federation." He spoke of it as the "vermin which threatened to undermine their free constitution," and declared that "federation would be the first step towards separation from England."

After a long delay the Federal Constitution Bill came under discussion of the Legislative Assembly in July. Its progress through committee was not unattended with opposition, while those in charge of the measure showed themselves but half-hearted in its advocacy. Many important changes were made in the bill, and all in a Radical or Democratic direction. The Labour party, not having been successful in securing any seat in the Convention, appeared resolved to make their hand felt in the framing of the federal constitution. The amendments as carried in the Assembly restored to the federal scheme precisely those features which had been altered and arranged by the more Conservative Convention. Among the chief points in which the bill was amended in the Assembly were those in regard to the Senate and its powers in relation to the popular House. The Senate, instead of being made a permanent body, re-elected in portions at regular intervals, was made dissolvable by the Governor upon ministerial advice—that is, at the dictation of a majority of the Assembly. The equal representation of the colonies was rejected in favour of proportional representation on the basis of population. The Lower House was to have the sole power in money bills. In case of a difference between the two Houses, in such a constitution not likely to arise, seeing that the Upper House was but the double and the echo of the Lower, the difference was to be adjusted by the Referendum. In other points, especially in respect of the judiciary and its relation to the Legislature, the bill was so altered as to make it impossible to believe that it was intended to be accepted by the Convention. Yet Mr. Carruthers, the minister in charge of the bill, in the absence of the Prime Minister, expressed his approval of the amendments and promised to support them in the Convention.

In the Legislative Council the Federal Bill fared even worse

than in the Assembly, the members of the Upper House, for different reasons, not caring to disguise their hostility to the principle of federation. A disposition was even shown to shelve the whole question, by the House refusing to go into committee on the bill. But it having been pointed out that the Convention would proceed with the scheme all the same, whether the New South Wales Act was before it or not, Mr. Want contented himself by moving a clause, which was passed, by which it was enacted that unless 80,000 electors of New South Wales vote for it there should be no federation.

The Convention itself held its second meeting in Sydney on September 2, and after deciding several important debatable points, adjourned on September 12 to January, in order to give time, as it was agreed, for Queensland to join.

The usual vote of censure against ministers was moved by the Labour party, and was defeated by a majority of 65 to 33, the occasion being the conduct of the Government in regard to the strike of the Lucknow miners.

Mr. Reid, on his return home from the London Jubilee in the early days of September, received an ovation in which members of all the parliamentary parties joined. A crowded meeting at the Town Hall enabled the Prime Minister to give an account of his doings. He expressed his great gratification at the hospitalities of which he had been the object, but declared that Mr. Chamberlain was firm in his resistance to the Aliens Bill, admitting that it was no good time in the great Jubilee to ask that the coloured subjects of her Majesty should be subjected to disabilities, on account of their colour, in the Australian colonies.

The Budget was introduced by Mr. Reid, as Treasurer, on October 14. Mr. Reid spoke of his sympathy with the loyal action of Canada, which had reduced her tariff in the interests of the empire, and hoped that other colonies would do the same. He expressed his great admiration of what he witnessed in London, and especially of the proofs of England's energy and vitality. The financial condition of New South Wales he declared to be satisfactory. Although 800,000*l.* had been lost in the readjustment of the fiscal policy of the colony during the transition from protection to free trade, the income more than balanced the expenditure. The revenue for the ensuing year was estimated at 9,251,000*l.*

The Legislative Council, having thrown out the bill for the imposition of probate duties, was once more threatened by the Prime Minister.

The New South Wales Volunteers, upon the news of the trouble on the frontier, offered their services to the Government to go to India.

Mr. Clement Wragge, the colonial meteorologist, succeeded in establishing an observatory on Mount Kosciusko, the highest peak of the Australian Alps, on December 10.

Victoria.—The year was an uneventful one for Victoria. The period was one of slow recovery from financial and commercial troubles, with rest from political excitement. The great Jubilee here, as elsewhere, had a happy influence in mitigating the rancour of domestic dissensions, while contributing to the growth and strengthening of the imperial sentiment.

Sir George Turner, the Prime Minister, delivered an important speech on February 19, in which he announced the policy of his Government in regard to federation. He declared, amidst loud cheers, that intercolonial free trade was the essential principle of any federal system. He deprecated any loosening of the ties with the mother country. He maintained that the Imperial Government ought to have the power of appointing the Governor-General of the new Commonwealth, as well as the colonial governors as heretofore, and insisted that the appeal to the Privy Council in judicial matters should be retained. He spoke of his acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit London on the occasion of the Jubilee, an invitation which, like his brother Premiers, he had at first wished to decline.

During the absence of the Prime Minister from the colony all political business was suspended. The Parliament was opened on June 23, with a colourless programme. The first business done was the voting of a loyal address to her Majesty by the united Assembly and Legislative Council, the members of both Houses rising in their places to sing the national anthem, amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. Ben Tillett, the British Labour leader, who was on a visit to the southern colonies, was afforded an opportunity of learning a lesson in loyalty and in good manners. At a banquet given to him by the Melbourne Trade Union Organisation, the health of the Queen was proposed as usual. Mr. Tillett refused to stand up with the rest of the company, but ultimately rose and said: "Oh, yes; let us drink her health as that of any other old lady." This episode was productive of intense indignation and disgust among the loyal citizens of Melbourne. Their feeling was reflected by the Mayor of Ballarat, who, amidst the hearty applause of the people of that democratic city, refused to receive Mr. Tillett on account of his insult to the Queen. A lecture given by Mr. Tillett shortly afterwards was interrupted by the audience twice singing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Tillett, who announced himself in the colonies as an "extreme Socialist," had distinguished himself already by a speech made in Sydney, when, in reference to the throwing away by the women of Limerick of the Australian joints of mutton sent for the relief of the starving Irish, he said it was "the grandest thing he knew."

Sir George Turner returned to the colony on August 15. A few days afterwards he was entertained at a great banquet by the two Houses of Parliament. He was warmly received by the members of all parties, and spoke highly of his treat-

ment at home by the Colonial Secretary of State and of the hospitalities of which he and the representatives of Victoria had been the recipients.

Sir George Turner afterwards held a meeting at St. Kilda to declare the policy of the Government at the general election. The Government programme was without any novelties, except that it seemed to promise a gradual relaxation of the system of protection and a return to a more sober policy with greater freedom from the influences of Labour. A gradual reduction of the income tax was promised by the Prime Minister.

The Budget was introduced on August 24. Sir George Turner declared the revenue for the year to be 6,629,613*l.* There would have been a surplus on the current account of 53,702*l.* but for 250,000*l.* of Treasury bonds. No fresh taxation or borrowing was proposed. The duties on some articles of the tariff were slightly reduced, as on woollens from 30 to 25 per cent.

The general elections were held in September, and resulted in an increase of the ministerial strength. The prominent Opposition and free-trade leaders, such as Mr. Murray-Smith and Mr. Gillies, were returned for suburban constituencies by increased majorities ; while Sir Graham Berry, once the leader of the Democracy, lost his seat. The Labour party lost two of their number, and those of them who won their seats did so with lessened numbers. Mr. F. C. Mason was chosen Speaker of the new Assembly, in place of Sir Graham Berry.

The new Parliament was opened on October 26.

A sum of money sufficient for the purchase of an annuity of 500*l.* for Sir Graham Berry (ex-Speaker) was voted by the Assembly—his political friends showing much indifference, and their sense of gratitude having to be stimulated by leading members of the Opposition.

A great protectionist meeting was held in Melbourne on July 5, at which Mr. Deakin, a prominent member of the Liberal and Young Australian party, spoke of protection as “ a phase of Liberalism,” declaring that “ Federated Australia would be under a protectionist tariff, and have thus the best chance of being a nation.”

Sir W. J. Clarke, the first baronet, conspicuous for his wealth, liberality and public spirit, dropped dead in the street on May 15, and was honoured with a state and semi-military funeral.

Queensland.—The political history of Queensland during this year was centred in the federal agitation. Queensland is greatly divided on this question, not only as the other colonies are divided, by apprehensions of danger to political or business interests from the States being merged into a larger Australia, but for territorial reasons peculiar to itself. The great producers of sugar and wool in the north are almost unanimously in favour of a federal union as tending to give them a larger market, under a

system of intercolonial free trade. The capitalists and the business men also, though divided, are mostly on this side, the owners of large mining and pastoral interests having nothing to fear and something to expect from the formation of the whole continent into one State or nation. The enemies of federation are chiefly among the smaller tradesmen and the Labour party—the former because they dread the competition of the older colonies, the latter from an ingrained hostility to whatever the capitalists may desire, and from a shrewd suspicion that in a larger Parliament their political influence would be lessened. As for the Government, it is difficult to say from its acts whether it does or does not favour the federal movement. It has brought in more than one federal bill, but its alacrity in seizing upon every pretence to drop it has exposed it to the suspicion that it is not very earnest in the cause, though the other colonies being federated Queensland cannot afford to stand out of the union. The Nelson Ministry are, moreover, possessed of an abiding fear that, subject or preparatory to any symmetrical scheme of Australian federation, the huge, unwieldy and amorphous territory of Queensland would be divided into two or three parts.

Sir Hugh Nelson, the Premier, having gone on his Jubilee visit, the parliamentary proceedings were divested of political interest during the greater part of the year. The Acting-Treasurer, Mr. Robert Phillips, in the absence of his chief, delivered his financial statement on August 4. He estimated the revenue at 3,672,000*l.* The imports and exports had both increased. The receipts from railways were greater than in the year before by 58,000*l.*

The Federal Enabling Bill was several times before the House, and was the subject of prolonged discussion. On the second reading the alliance of the Labour members with the Opposition brought about a defeat of the Government, an amendment being carried by 38 to 28 in favour of the election of delegates by popular vote instead of by Parliament, which was the mode preferred by Sir H. Nelson. Upon another amendment, proposing that for the election of delegates to the Federal Convention the colony should be divided into three provinces, the Government was defeated (Nov. 29), upon which a motion was carried, by 21 to 19, that the bill be withdrawn. The strength of the Separatists had been exhibited some three weeks before in a motion by Mr. Curtis, affirming that the division of Queensland into three provinces should be conceded, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. Thus in the present year no progress can be said to have been made towards Queensland joining the federal movement.

The other question on which Queensland was agitated, and in which a far greater interest was taken by the people, was that arising out of the report of the Queensland National Bank. That institution was one of those which succumbed to the

pressure of the great financial crisis of 1893. Its fall was one which involved a wider circle of ruin and distress than other failures, inasmuch as it was a national bank, of which prominent members of the Government, including Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Treasurer, were directors. A committee of inquiry was at that time held upon the affairs of the bank, of which the present Prime Minister, Sir Hugh Nelson, and one of his colleagues were members. That committee reported favourably of the condition of the bank, declaring its assets to be greater than its liabilities. In a report made public in November of this year a totally different view of the pecuniary history of the National Bank was revealed. It was shown that the liabilities of the bank in 1893 exceeded its assets by nearly 2,500,000*l.*—an excess which, after sweeping away all the shareholders' capital and every sort of reserve fund, still left 1,250,000*l.* unprovided for. The last committee regretted that they were unable to examine Sir Thomas McIlwraith in person, but found him guilty of several irregularities in his position of director. He had involved the bank in serious liabilities to promote his personal ventures. His own overdraft exceeded 250,000*l.* The report, while charging the principal blame of the bank's failure upon Sir Thomas McIlwraith, acquitted Sir Arthur Palmer and other prominent members of the Council and Assembly of complicity in the questionable doings of their imperious colleague. Upon this public revelation being made of matters which had long been known to experts, Mr. Glassey, the leader of the Labour party in the Assembly, brought forward a motion on November 25 asking the House to resolve that in view of the disclosures in the committee's report any Government which included Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Thomas McIlwraith and Mr. Barlow among its members was unworthy of the confidence of the House. The debate was conducted with great acrimony, Sir Hugh Nelson defending himself on patriotic grounds for his former reticence in regard to the affairs of the bank, and declaring that Sir Thomas McIlwraith—"bed-ridden, penniless and unable to write," in London—had resigned his place as member of the Executive Council. Mr. Glassey's motion was rejected by 36 votes to 29.

The disclosures of the Bank Committee, though they did not affect the personal character of the Prime Minister, who is believed to have acted, even when he did not reveal the whole truth about the bank's affairs, for the best in the public interest, would probably have led to a serious ministerial crisis except for the fact that his chief opponent, who would benefit by his fall, was the leader of the impracticable Labour party.

South Australia.—The triennial elections to the Upper House resulted in the return, out of the eight successful candidates, of six members of the Opposition and two members of the ministerial party.

Parliament was opened on June 10 with a miscellaneous

programme of minor measures. Mr. Kingston, the Prime Minister, being one of the guests of the Queen in London, the session was of extreme dulness.

Mr. Holder, the Treasurer, introduced his Budget on August 12, of which the main item was an unexpected surplus of 106,640*l.*

Just before the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Kingston, having returned from his visit to England, brought in a sweeping measure of parliamentary reform. The franchise was extended to every householder, male and female, including the wives of householders, and increasing the total number of electors in the colony by 25,000 men and 40,000 women.

As the Government was in a minority in the Legislative Council, there seemed very little chance of Mr. Kingston's Suffrage Bill being carried to an act of Parliament.

Tasmania.—The Federal Council was opened by Lord Gormanston, the governor, on January 27. Some serious differences were developed among the members, and very little progress was made in business.

The Parliament was opened on July 13. The Government announced a reduction in the income tax and other imports, and introduced a bill for the establishment of a *Crédit Foncier*.

The Commonwealth Bill was brought in and discussed in the Assembly on July 21. It was passed on August 17.

The Houses met again after the prorogation on October 12. A vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of its action in the Emu Bay affair was defeated on October 19 by a large majority.

The New Zealand military contingent, on its way home from London, arrived at Hobart on September 3, and received a cordial welcome. The Maoris especially were the object of much enthusiasm.

Western Australia.—The elections by the two Houses of Parliament for the Federal Convention resulted in the return of Sir John Forrest, the Premier, at the head of the list, with the Speaker of the Assembly and the leader of the Opposition as second and third. Contrary to the method adopted by the other colonies, two delegates in Western Australia were elected by Parliament.

The Parliament was opened on March 11. The Australian Federation Bill was the principal measure announced.

Sir John Forrest made a speech to his constituents declaring his policy to be domestic legislation, in public works, railways, and water supply.

The general elections were held in the beginning of May, resulting in a great majority for the Government. The Ministerialists returned were 34, those of the Opposition 6, and Independents 7. The apathy among the electors was very great. In Perth, with a population of 20,000, only 540 voted.

Sir John Forrest left the colony for the London Jubilee on

May 7, and on his return a vote of want of confidence in the Government for their policy in regard to the duties on food was brought forward (Oct. 27) and rejected by a majority of 30 to 11; but in the Assembly a motion for the payment of members, though opposed by the Government, was carried (Nov. 25) by 20 to 17.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 2,822,000*l.*, against 1,858,000*l.* in the previous year, and the colony increased by 55,911 inhabitants during the year, showing a population of 157,758.

A serious outrage of a kind till then unknown in the colony was perpetrated at Coolgardie in June on the persons of some managers of mines, who were stopped on the high-road and robbed of 713*l.* On December 20 two brothers, small stock-owners in the extreme north-eastern confines of the colony, were tried at Perth for the murder, by flogging, of one man and two women aboriginals. Alexander Anderson, one of the brothers, died in gaol before the trial. The other, Ernest Anderson, was convicted of manslaughter only, in spite of the strong opinion of the judge that it was murder, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. There was great feeling in the court of sympathy for the prisoner. In another criminal case the chief justice declared that the verdict was a "shameful" one.

The colony continued during the year to make great strides in material prosperity. There was much activity in all departments of the national industry, and the steadily increasing returns from the goldfields, together with the improved facilities of traffic, were attracting a constant stream of immigration.

New Zealand.—The chief feature of the political situation was a notable decline in popularity of the Government of Mr. Seddon. What was known in and out of the colony as "Seddonism," which rightly or wrongly was associated in the public mind with the system which sought by legislative enactment to cure all the ills as well as the vices of society, showed symptoms this year of having lost its hold on the minds of the colonists. The ill-success of some of the experiments in State Socialism, together with the arbitrary and violent behaviour of the ministers in their conduct of public affairs and their impatience of constitutional forms, contributed to breed much discontent, even among the classes which once supported the Government. And although the Ministry remained unshaken during the year there were palpable signs that its power was on the wane.

Mr. Seddon did not come back from the London Jubilee with his prestige strengthened by the imperial celebration. Amidst all the loyal rejoicings over his going and his return there was a feeling of bitterness which found vent when the bill for his expenses came before the House. In that Assembly which once he was able to wield at will, there were critics before whom in explaining the items of the bill for 1,750*l.* the Premier had a bad quarter of an hour. It was a painful scene when, amidst a dead silence even on the Government benches, Mr.

Seddon was made to explain, item by item, how the money had gone. Even the popular members, though disposed to let their chief have his pleasure, were found to have retained frugal minds. The expenses, the Prime Minister pleaded, had been greater than he had anticipated. The Assembly listened in a most unsympathetic mood to the Premier's rambling and disjointed statement, the scene ending in a general impression that the colony had little to show for the contribution it had made to the imperial festivities.

Some other acts of the Government in connection with the Jubilee did not tend to popular enthusiasm. Among the measures taken to demonstrate the public feeling of loyalty, certain prisoners, under life sentences for murder, were released from the gaols. Unhappily these were so chosen as to give colour to the belief that the Government, in its clemency, had been guided by political sympathies.

Earl Glasgow left Wellington on February 6, Lord Ranfurly, the new governor, arriving on August 10. One of the out-going governor's last acts was to consent (after a reference to the imperial Government) to the appointment of three Ministerialists to the Legislative Council—the new senators thus created being three gentlemen who had been defeated in the general election for the Assembly.

A famous Maori chief and relic of the old times, Major Ropata, chief of the Ngati-porou tribe, and a member of the Legislative Council, died on July 1 at the supposed age of ninety. He had played a great part in the early native wars, always as a strong friend of the white men. He was in receipt of a pension and a sword of honour from the Government, and was buried with military honours. Another celebrated Maori hero, on the opposite side, Rahama, died in December. He was a giant in size, and distinguished for his bitter hostility to the Europeans. He was a great orator, and took a leading part in the Naikato war, though in his latter days he had become almost reconciled to English rule—refusing, however, the seat in the Upper House which was offered him lest he should lose his influence over his people.

There was some slight recrudescence of the old trouble about the native lands. Individual settlers in the Taranaki district were disturbed by Maoris, who demanded stoppage of land sales and the establishment of a Maori council.

A vote of want of confidence was moved by Mr. Rolleston in the Assembly on October 29, aimed at ministers holding seats in commercial syndicates. After a long and acrimonious debate the Ministry were victorious by six votes.

The Treasurer's Budget speech (Oct. 12) showed the finances in a prosperous state. The year's revenue was 4,768,708*l.*, showing a surplus of 138,728*l.* A bounty of 500,000*l.* upon the cultivation of beet-root for sugar was promised, also one for the establishment of creameries.

On December 8 a bill was introduced by the Government to establish a system of State fire insurance—making the insurance of all private buildings compulsory in all districts where a majority of the electors so desired. The bill was received with laughter from all parts of the House, and was not proceeded with after the first reading.

The Old Age Pensions Bill was thrown out in the Legislative Council (Dec. 15) by a majority of 20 to 15. The Prime Minister made a strong speech in public inveighing against the council. "Measures proposed in the Assembly must not be treated with contempt." Nevertheless the Alien Immigration Bill was also shelved in the council.

During the parliamentary session, of 130 bills proposed, eighty-eight were dropped in one House or the other.

Among the most useful measures introduced during the year was a bill for making the Island of Kapiti in Cook's Straits a reserve for the native fauna and flora, the private owners to receive compensation.

The estimated population of New Zealand on June 30 was 759,146, inclusive of 39,854 Maoris.

Polynesia.—The report from the New Guinea goldfields was unfavourable. There was not enough attraction for Australian miners. The rush to Woodlark Island was at an end.

The acting-governor of German New Guinea was killed and eaten by the natives (Aug 24), and later there was a massacre at Mamoree, in British New Guinea, of the Government resident, Mr. Green, six miners and many of the natives.

A conflict arose between the French and the natives of Raiatea, an island of the Society group which had declared its independence. An armed force was landed from the *Duguay-Trouin* on January 5, which had an encounter with the insurgents, killing many and destroying their villages.

A band of adventurers from San Francisco numbering 100 arrived at Levuka with the avowed intention of forming a co-operative settlement on some island "by force if necessary." The expedition broke up through quarrels among the members, and the party eventually went on to New Zealand.

There was a stormy session of the Tongan Parliament through the King's refusal to dismiss his ministers.

The Senate of Hawaii ratified the annexation treaty with the United States by a unanimous vote.

PART II.
CHRONICLE OF EVENTS
IN 1897.

JANUARY.

1. The New Year's honours included a peerage for Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., President of the Royal Society, the discoverer of the antiseptic treatment—the first instance of a medical man being raised to the peerage.

— The Czar addressed a warmly worded telegram of congratulation to President Faure.

— The marine engineers at Melbourne and other ports in Victoria struck in consequence of the owners refusing to recognise the Union rules.

— Mr. Rhodes received an enthusiastic ovation at Cape Town from a large concourse of people, but the leading politicians of all parties held aloof.

2. Mr. Justice Chitty appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in succession to Lord Justice Kay, resigned.

— The Berlin Produce Market practically deserted, the members having struck against the Government regulations issued under the Exchange Act.

3. A peaceful and unarmed expedition to Benin, consisting of the Acting Consul-General at Lagos and eight officers and civilians, accompanied by 250 carriers, massacred by order of the King of Benin, only two officers and seven carriers escaping, the former having been seriously wounded.

— The elections for the renewal of one-third of the senatorial seats in France resulted in the maintenance of the Moderates, who retained sixty-six seats, against sixteen Radicals, twelve Conservatives, and three Socialists.

4. An imperial rescript issued by the German Emperor directing that the settlement of affairs of honour should be submitted to a Council of Honour, with the view of placing limitations on the practice of duelling.

5. The Bishop of London (Dr. Mandell Creighton) formally elected by the dean and chapter assembled at the Chapter-House, St. Paul's.

— The Miners' Federation of Great Britain held its annual conference at Leicester, and was attended by delegates of 300,000 miners presided over by Mr. B. Pickard, M.P.

— A colliery explosion, due to the firing of coal dust, took place at Broadoak Colliery, Loughor, South Wales, by which five men were killed.

6. Mr. C. Rhodes, after an enthusiastic banquet given in his honour and presided over by the Mayor and Town Council of Cape Town, sailed for England.

— Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden on the occasion of Mrs. Gladstone's eighty-fifth birthday, took part in the unveiling of a window in Hawarden Church to commemorate the Armenian massacres of the two previous years.

— The bubonic plague in Bombay assumed very serious proportions and a virulent form. In Bombay city the cases rose to 100 a day, of which more than 50 per cent. were fatal. Mill hands to the number of 325,000 fled from the city.

7. The trial of Lady Scott and two associates at the Old Bailey for libelling Earl Russell, the third, Kast, having died in Holloway Prison during the course of the proceedings, ended by the withdrawal of the plea of justification. Lady Scott and the two men were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

— The Viceroy of India in Council announced that the time had come to appeal to private charity to assist those suffering from famine in India.

— A renewal of excitement in Crete occasioned by isolated attacks being made upon the Christian population in various parts of the island.

8. The Archbishop of Canterbury enthroned with great ceremonial in Canterbury Cathedral, ten English and ten colonial bishops attending, besides nearly 400 clergymen.

— A body of Liberal Churchmen, headed by the Deans of Winchester, Lincoln, Ely and Durham, forwarded a protest to the Liberal Whip declaring that official Liberalism was out of touch with the Labour movement and identified with hostility to the Church.

— Risings of the natives reported from various parts of British Bechuanaland. The Vryburg volunteers ordered to the defence of the threatened districts.

9. An electrical omnibus made a trial trip in the streets of London and was found to work successfully.

— The P. and O. steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta arrived in Plymouth Sound with a detachment of the North Lancashire Regiment. After leaving Port Said four deaths from cholera were reported, and the ship was placed in quarantine.

11. The general Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed at Washington, and forwarded at once to the Senate for ratification.

— Twelve of the principal instigators of the revolt in the Philippine Islands shot at Manila by order of the Spanish Governor-General.

— Count Muravieff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Prince Lobanof, deceased.

— A severe earthquake occurred at the island of Kishm in the Persian Gulf, causing enormous loss of life.

— The Niger Company's force, numbering about 700 men, reached Sura, and by a forced march arrived at Kabba on the following day, to find that the Foulah army had evacuated the place.

12. The election in the Cleveland Division of North Yorkshire, caused by the death of Mr. H. F. Pease (R.), resulted in the return of Mr. A. Pease (R.) by 5,508 votes, against 4,080 given to Colonel Ropner (U.).

— The Armenian prisoners, amnestied on the intervention of the Powers, released by the Porte, together with four others, including the Bishop of Hasskeni, who had been sentenced to death.

— The Anglo-Russian Oilworks at Purfleet took fire, and for a time threatened to spread in the direction of the Government powder magazines, in which a very large quantity of explosives were stored. A sudden shift in the wind changed the direction of the fire, which nevertheless was very destructive of property.

13. A demonstration made by the inhabitants of Durban, Natal, against the immigration of Indian coolies. On the arrival of two ships with the Indians on board, upwards of 5,000 persons marched to the harbour, and the ships not being berthed the meeting quietly dispersed.

— The Sultan attempted to exile Marshal Fuad Pasha by appointing him to the command of the Sixth Army Corps at Baghdad, with orders to leave in forty-eight hours. The marshal declined the post.

14. Zurbriggen, the Swiss guide, who had accompanied Mr. Fitzgerald in his explorations of the Andes, reached, after three weeks' efforts, the summit of the Acacongua, the highest peak ever ascended, calculated to be over 24,000 ft. Mr. Fitzgerald reached an *arête* at an altitude of 23,000 ft.

— Mr. E. Widdrington Byrne, Q.C., M.P. for the Walthamstow Division of Essex, appointed Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, in succession to Mr. Justice Chitty.

— At a General Assembly of the Royal Academy, Mr. J. S. Sargent, A.R.A., elected an Academician, and Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. J. S. Shannon, Associates.

— The exodus from Bombay, in consequence of the spread of the plague, continued until more than half the population had left, the courts and markets remaining closed, and the difficulty of burying the victims—Hindoo, Parsee and Mussulman—taxing the resources of the survivors to the utmost.

14. The Indian troopship *Warren Hastings*, with 1,200 troops on board, totally wrecked off the island of Reunion, but no loss of life occurred, all the passengers and crew being rescued by a passing steamer.

15. The confirmation of Dr. Creighton as Bishop of London took place at Bow Church. A formal protest, as in the case of Dr. Temple's confirmation, was made against the bishop's sympathy with Ritualism.

— The Belfast Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to discuss the report of the Financial Relations Commission, and adopted a resolution to the effect that Ireland had a right to special fiscal consideration.

— The bicentenary of Montenegrin independence inaugurated at Cettigne by a demonstration at the shrine of Danilo, the first metropolitan of the Petrovitch family, attended by Prince Nicholas and several thousand natives.

16. Senator Sherman of Ohio formally accepted the offer of the Secretaryship of State in the new Cabinet offered him by Mr. McKinley, the President-elect.

17. The bicentenary of the birth of the Marquis Dupleix, the founder of the French power in India, celebrated by a great meeting at the Sorbonne.

18. The Earl of Kimberley unanimously elected Opposition leader in the House of Lords in succession to Lord Rosebery.

— The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) attended a meeting at the Guildhall presided over by the Lord Mayor, to receive gifts and addresses from various bodies connected with the diocese of London.

— A demonstration made at Ajaccio by a large number of the inhabitants against the British Consul in consequence of certain unfavourable remarks attributed to the latter and published in an English newspaper.

19. The third session of the fourteenth Parliament of the present reign and the twenty-sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom opened by royal commission.

— The Prince Chimay's action for divorce from his wife, an American lady who had eloped with a gipsy musician, heard at Charleroi (Belgium) with closed doors. The petition was granted and the Princess ordered to pay 75,000 francs a year for the support of the children of the marriage.

— Serious symptoms of unrest on the part of the natives reported from Basutoland and East Griqualand, and troops despatched to the frontier districts.

20. The Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family attended a funeral service at Whippingham Church in memory of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

— An exhibition commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert opened at Vienna by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

20. A violent earthquake passing over Epirus destroyed a number of villages, and occasioned serious loss of life.

— Edward Bell, *alias* Ivory, who had been in custody for nearly six months on the charge of having conspired with Tynan and others to cause an explosion, discharged, the case against him at the Central Criminal Court breaking down on the ground that the delivery of explosives at Antwerp took place after he had left that city.

21. A serious conflict between police and miners employed in the Government collieries took place at Temesvar, arising out of an increased deduction being made from the men's wages for the benefit fund. The police were forced to protect the offices of the company, and in so doing fired on the crowd, killing two women and eight men, and seriously wounding a dozen others.

— The bank rate of discount lowered from 4 per cent., at which it had stood for three months, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the proportion of the reserve to the liabilities being $58\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the stock of bullion 36,411,478*l.*, and the reserve 27,450,108*l.*

22. A north-easterly gale accompanied by severe snowstorms lasting upwards of six and thirty hours passed over England, blocking roads and railways, impeding the street traffic of London and other large cities, and causing considerable loss of life and immense damage to shipping and property.

— President Krüger opened a new railway from Krügersdorp to Potscheffstrom, and in his speech spoke of it as the harbinger of peace and plenty.

23. Famine and plague both reported to have made great progress in India during the week. Upwards of 1,750,000 natives were employed on relief work; and outbreaks of the plague had occurred in various parts of the Bombay Presidency.

— The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes disembarked from the *Dunvegan Castle* at Tilbury, and reached London without being interviewed, his arrival at Plymouth having been awaited by a large body of reporters.

24. Bolsover Church, near Chesterfield, one of the oldest churches in Derbyshire, totally destroyed; the Cavendish Chapel with its monuments was, however, saved.

— L'Abbé Gairaud, the nominee of the Catholic Constitutional, returned as deputy for Brest by 7,233 votes, against 5,980 given to the Royalist candidate, Comte de Blois.

25. In view of the spread of the plague in India, the various European States decided to hold a Sanitary Congress at Venice without delay.

26. Dowager Lady De La Warr's house in Grosvenor Street took fire, which spread so rapidly that Lady De La Warr herself had to jump out of a window on to a mattress.

— A great fire also occurred at Philadelphia, where a block of thirty buildings, of the estimated value of \$2,600,000, was destroyed.

— The Australian Federal Council, consisting of seventeen members, met at Hobart, and Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia elected President.

27. The election at Salisbury, consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. Hulse (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. C. Allhusen (C.), who polled 1,425 votes against 1,278 given to Mr. Fuller (R.).

— The Annual Convention of Irish Landowners met at Dublin under the presidency of Lord Londonderry, and passed resolutions condemning the Land Act, 1896, and demanding an independent inquiry into the working of the act of 1869.

— Serious rioting, arising out of a quarrel between a medical professor and a pupil, occurred at the Athens University. The police were forced to intervene, and several persons were injured. The students, however, established themselves in the University buildings, and were allowed to provide themselves with rifles as well as food, until after three days they were blockaded by the troops and police.

— The Niger expeditionary force under Sir George T. Goldie and Major Arnold, having with difficulty marched through the dense forest, reached Bida, where the Foulah forces, upwards of 20,000 strong, were posted. After an obstinate fight lasting all day, the natives were driven out and the city captured.

28. Frequent collisions between the Christians and Mussulmans took place at Heraklion and other places in Crete, attended with much loss of life.

— Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Paris, and was very cordially received by President Faure and his ministers.

— M. Gaston Paris, M. Renan's successor as head of the Collège de France, formally received at the Académie Française, where he had been elected to M. Pasteur's *fauteuil*.

29. The Civil Tribunal of the Seine dismissed with costs the suit of the Duc d'Anjou, a Spanish Bourbon prince, seeking to restrain the Duc d'Orléans from signing his letters simply "Philippe," and from using the *fleur-de-lis* as his emblem.

— Mr. McKinley, President-elect of the United States, offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury in his Cabinet to Mr. Lyman Gage, of Chicago, a financier of large experience.

— In the House of Commons the South Africa Committee, after some opposition, reappointed.

30. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate reported back the Arbitration Treaty with two amendments, which practically nullified the object of the agreement.

— Dr. Mandell Creighton enthroned at St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop of London.

— The election for Forfarshire, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. M. White (R.), took place in a heavy snowstorm which extended over the county, and resulted in the return of Capt. J. Sinclair (R.), who received 5,423 votes against 4,965 given to Hon. C. M. Ramsay (U.).

— The statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross profusely decorated by wreaths sent by the Legitimist Clubs, the Companions of the Order of St. Germain, etc.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mrs. Carew, the wife of a gentleman holding a responsible position at Yokohama, after a trial extending over twenty-one days, found guilty of having poisoned her husband, and condemned to death.

— In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Balfour submitted the financial resolutions on which it was proposed to found the Education Bill.

— The vacancy for the Romford Division of Essex, caused by the retirement of Mr. Money Wigram (C.), filled by the election of Mr. L. Sinclair (C.) by 8,156 votes against 8,031 given to Mr. H. H. Raphael (R.).

— The award of Senator Vigliani in the arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal on the Manicaland frontier delivered, awarding the territory round Manikene to Portugal.

2. The Venezuela Arbitration Treaty signed at Washington by Señor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

— The Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg burnt down, and valuable records destroyed, besides the building, which had cost upwards of \$1,000,000.

— A panic seized the inhabitants of Karachi, where the plague had appeared in a virulent form. At least one quarter of the population fled from the city.

3. In the House of Commons the Women's Suffrage Bill read a second time by 228 to 157 votes.

— The vacancy in the Walthamstow Division of Essex, caused by the appointment of Mr. E. W. Byrne (C.) to a judgeship, filled by Mr. Sam Woods (Rad. and Lab.), who polled 6,518 votes against 6,239 given to Mr. Dewar (C.).

— In Crete hostile bands of armed Christians and Mussulmans attacked and burnt several villages belonging to their respective opponents and throughout the district of Canea disorder was universal.

4. The Bank of England reduced its rate of dividend from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent., the reserve standing at 28,244,443*l.* or $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 37,307,998*l.*

— The shipbuilding yard of the Fairfield Engineering Company on the Clyde almost completely destroyed by fire with all its contents, valued at nearly 100,000*l.*

— The Queen Regent of Spain signed the decree establishing a Cuban Assembly, the majority to be elected by popular vote.

5. Treaty of peace signed between Sir G. T. Goldie, acting for the Niger Company, and Muhammed of Nupé, son of the Emir Abu Bekir, by which the Company was given Southern Nupé, and Muhammed the remainder of the country under the direction of the Company.

— The Prince of Wales by a letter published in the papers invited the public to contribute to a fund for putting the finances of the London hospitals on a permanently sound basis to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign.

5. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained, by 168 to 57 votes, a vote of 798,802*l.* (inclusive of 500,000*l.* advanced to the Egyptian Government) for the expenses of the Nile Expedition to Dongola.

— The Portuguese Cabinet of Senhor Hintze Ribeiro after four years' tenure of office tendered their resignation.

— Canea, one of the chief towns of Crete, after several hours of street fighting set on fire in several places. Sailors were landed from the ships of various Powers in the harbour to assist in extinguishing the fires, but not before two entire streets, the Bishop's Palace and the Christian Schools were destroyed.

6. Lincolnshire and the greater part of the South Midlands suffered severely from destructive floods—the result of a week's almost continuous rain following on a heavy snowfall.

— The Hamburg dock workers after remaining eleven weeks on strike offered to resume work on the masters' terms.

— A large block of warehouses used for storing furniture, belonging to Messrs. Maple at Camden Town, completely destroyed by a fire which raged for several hours and caused enormous damage.

8. An enthusiastic welcome given to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen at the Albert Hall on the occasion of his lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, at which the Prince of Wales was present.

— The Cretan insurgents having proclaimed union with Greece, orders were issued for all the available Greek torpedo vessels to be commissioned, of which Prince George was placed in command, and two days later he sailed from the Piræus amid the greatest enthusiasm.

— *Fêtes* lasting over a week held all over the island of Trinidad in celebration of the centenary of the British occupation by Sir R. Abercrombie.

9. At Menheniot, near Liskeard, the scaffolding of a railway viaduct suddenly gave way, and twelve men were thrown from a height of 150 ft. and killed.

— The first general Russian census taken throughout the empire, the clergy in the villages being generally employed as enumerators where possible.

— The proposed Cuban reforms, having been published in the island, generally regarded as inadequate for terminating the war.

10. Prince Henri d'Orleans on his way to Abyssinia, passing through Rome, received by the Pope, having paid no visit to the King of Italy.

— Archduke Otto of Austria, younger brother of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir-presumptive to the Austrian Crown, received at Berlin with great ceremony by the German Emperor.

— In the House of Commons, after a short debate, a private bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in England and Wales rejected by 204 to 86, and a bill for the Sunday closing of public houses also negatived by 206 to 149 votes.

11. The Transvaal Government, in accordance with a resolution of the Volksraad, admitted to the full franchise 862 Uitlanders who had sided with the Government in the troubles of the previous year.

— A young woman murdered in a railway carriage whilst travelling between Hounslow and Waterloo, her body being found on the arrival of the train at the terminus. Apparently the murder had taken place between Putney and Wandsworth Stations.

12. Dr. Koch, after a course of experiments undertaken at the request of the Cape and other South African Governments, announced the discovery of a treatment of rinderpest by inoculation.

— A serious fire occurred in a block of the Government offices at Ottawa; property valued at 100,000*l.*, besides valuable historic records, was destroyed.

— The Benin Expedition under Rear-Admiral Rawson, having ascended the Benin River, attacked and occupied several strong positions of the enemy after some resistance and loss of life.

13. Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa in succession to Lord Rosmead.

— An international chess match between teams of ten English and United States players, conducted by cable, resulted in the victory of the English by five and a half to four and a half games.

— Georgi Pasha Berovitch, General-General of Crete, took refuge on board the flagship of the Russian admiral lying off Halepa, and subsequently telegraphed his resignation.

— The Greek Consuls at the various towns of Crete having placed their fellow-citizens under British protection, hauled down their flag and embarked on ships.

15. The polling for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow resulted in the return of Sir C. Cameron (R.) by 4,506 votes against 4,381 given to Mr. C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.

— The steamer *Umtali* from Natal run into off Portland by the steamer *Clan Grant* of Glasgow, both sustaining serious injury, but without loss of life.

— Rev. Canon Owen, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, nominated Bishop of St. David's.

— Canea occupied by marines and bluejackets of the allied fleets without opposition.

16. The South Africa Committee, presided over by Mr. W. L. Jackson, held its first public sitting in Westminster Hall, Mr. Rhodes being the first witness called.

— The Collegiate Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark—having been restored at a cost of 50,000*l.* under the direction of Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A.—reopened, and the chapter, composed of laymen and ecclesiastics, reconstituted. The Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many bishops attended.

16. The Greek expeditionary force, under Colonel Vassos, of about 1,300 men, disembarked in the Bay of Kalymbari, and welcomed with enthusiasm by the population.

— The column under Major Arnold, which had advanced from Bida, attacked by a large force of Ilorins near the Oyan River. After several hours' hard fighting the natives were driven back, the river crossed, and the town after a short bombardment occupied by the British troops.

17. The Greek consular officers in Crete forbidden by the foreign admirals to hoist the Greek flag on their offices and residences.

— At Berlin the editor of the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* sentenced to two months' imprisonment for alleging that Baron Marschall had interfered to prevent the Czar from visiting Prince Bismarck in the previous autumn.

— The Spanish troops after a stubborn fight brilliantly captured Sitang, the insurgent stronghold of the Philippine insurgents.

18. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Transvaal Government had presented a bill of indemnity to be paid for Dr. Jameson's raid, first for material damage 677,938*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, and second for moral or intellectual damage 1,100,000*l.*

— The election for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, consequent on the resignation of Mr. H. Combe (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. H. C. Leigh-Bennet (C.) by 4,845 votes against 3,977 given to Mr. L. C. Baker (R.).

— A bill presented by the London County Council for permission to raise 1,500,000*l.* for the purchase of ground at Trafalgar Square, and to erect offices thereon, rejected on the second reading by 227 to 146 votes.

— The punitive expedition numbering 540 men despatched to avenge the attack upon Consul Phillip's unarmed expedition, reached Benin city after four days' march, and after several hours' severe fighting drove out the King and occupied the place.

19. The Waterloo Cup at the Waterloo Coursing Meeting won by Mr. T. Holmes' Gallant, the Waterloo Purse by Mr. M. G. Hale's Happy Gazer, and the Waterloo Plate by Mr. R. V. Mather's Under the Globe.

— An enthusiastic meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Bryce, M.P., held at St. Martin's Town Hall to support the Cretan demand for union with Greece.

— Serious labour disputes commenced on the north-east coast between employers and men employed in various classes of work, and extending to the porters, shunters, etc., of a portion of the North-Eastern Railway.

20. Colonel John Hay, private secretary to President Lincoln, and afterwards his biographer, selected as United States Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to Mr. Bayard.

20. At the Queen's Club Grounds, Kensington, the University Football Match (Association rules) resulted in the victory of Oxford by a goal to nothing.

21. The allied fleet, after warning from the admirals, fired upon the Cretan insurgents' camp near Canea, in order to protect the Mussulman inhabitants of the town from attack.

22. In the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the firing on Greek forces in Crete by her Majesty's ships, and a spirited debate ensued. In the French Chamber and German Reichsrath similar debates were provoked.

— The American University Club at Paris held a banquet in honour of Washington's birthday, at which Sir Edmond Monson, the British Ambassador, presided.

— Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, met with a serious accident while riding. His horse stumbled in a hole in the turf, and falling upon its rider, fractured his collar-bone and several ribs.

— The Niger Company's expedition reached its base on the Niger after four days' heavy marching from Ilorin.

23. Cholera reported to have broken out at the relief works in the native state of Rewa, causing 160 deaths in two days.

— The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick of Germany, arrived in London from Windsor, and was heartily greeted by large crowds assembled to meet her.

— As the result of a trial at Pretoria, a dispute arose between the Judiciary and the Legislature, the judges holding that they were not bound by any law which varied the original constitution.

— The Orient steamship *Orotava*, bound to Australia, went ashore on an outlying reef of the island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea.

24. The Wallace collection, formed by the fourth Marquess of Hertford and Sir Richard Wallace, bequeathed to the nation by Lady Wallace.

— An explosion of 900 lb. of blasting gelatine at Messrs. Nobel's factory at Ardeer, near Stevenston, Ayrshire, caused the death of six men, and shook the earth for many miles around.

— The konali or palace at Canea and several surrounding buildings burnt down, having, it was supposed, been set on fire by Mahomedan incendiaries.

25. In both Houses of Parliament the Government made a public declaration of the policy which it was intended to pursue towards Crete, by which the administrative autonomy, with nominal connection with the Turkish Empire, was to be assured.

— The High Court Bill passed by the Volksraad, notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the Rand lawyers that it endangered the rights and liberties of the people.

25. An insurrection broke out in the city of Manila, intended apparently as a diversion in favour of the rebels at Cavité. After a sharp struggle, in the course of which many lives were lost, the troops restored order.

26. The military tribunal at Aleppo having sentenced Colonel Mazhar Bey to three years' internment in a fortified place, for complicity in the murder of Father Salvatore, the French and Italian Embassies protested against the inadequacy of the sentence, which was consequently increased to imprisonment for life.

— The North-Eastern Railway strike, after causing considerable loss to the company and inconvenience to the public, ended by a promise to discuss the men's grievances.

— The Greek Government resolved not to submit to the arrangement of the Powers for the autonomy of Crete, and issued an order calling out the reserves of 1890 in addition to those already summoned.

27. The butchers of the municipal slaughter-houses at Rome struck against their employers as a protest against killing horses for food, a very serious increase in the cost of other meat having occurred.

— Queen Mamai, ruler of the island of Raiatea, in the South Pacific, after defying the French for seven years, defeated and taken prisoner, and exiled for life with 136 of her subjects to New Caledonia.

MARCH.

1. The Chief Justice of the Transvaal read in court a statement signed by all the judges protesting against the High Court Law as an encroachment on their independence, and adjourning the court for three months.

— The Cretan insurgents captured Fort Stavros, making the Turkish garrison of 3,000 men prisoners.

— M. de Martens, the arbitrator selected by the Czar of Russia, gave judgment in the dispute between Great Britain and the Netherlands concerning the *Costa Rica*, an Australian whaler, seized by the Dutch in the Moluccas in 1891. The Dutch Government was ordered to pay 8,500*l.* with interest from 1891, and 250*l.* costs.

— The Japanese Government decided to adopt a gold standard at the ratio of 32½ to 1.

2. The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House to Mr. Bayard, the retiring United States Ambassador, at which the Marquess of Salisbury was present.

— The collective note of the six Powers—indicating their policy towards Crete—presented simultaneously at Constantinople and Athens.

— At Canea the Turkish gendarmerie struck for arrears of a year's pay, mutinied against their officers, and shot their colonel. Pickets of sailors and marines were then despatched from the allied fleet, and after a slight resistance the mutineers surrendered.

3. The vacancy at Halifax caused by the resignation of Mr. W. R. Shaw (R.) filled by Mr. A. Billson (R.), who polled 5,664 votes against 5,252 given to Sir Savile Crossley (U.), and 2,000 to Mr. T. Mann (Ind. Lab.).

— A severe south-westerly gale raged with great violence in the Channel, and extended inland as far as London. Several lives were lost, and upwards of fifty cases of injury were treated in the London hospitals. Great damage was done to shipping and property along the south coast.

— News reached the Colonial Office that Mr. Green, the British Resident in New Guinea, five miners and forty natives had been massacred by the natives at Mambose, in the north-west of the island.

— The Brazilian troops under Colonel Moreira Cesar suffered a serious defeat by the fanatics under Conselheiro at Canados in the province of Bahia. Colonel Cesar was killed, together with other officers, and the expedition was completely routed.

4. Mr. McKinley inaugurated as President of the United States at the Capitol in Washington, in the presence of an immense and enthusiastic assemblage of people.

— A state of siege proclaimed at Monte Video, and orders given for the mobilisation of the troops.

— The Dutch liner *Utrecht* from Rotterdam to Java, with about 100 souls on board, totally wrecked off Ushant, and all on board drowned.

5. In the Budget Committee of the German Reichstag the Minister of Marine announced a new shipbuilding programme involving an additional expenditure of over 9,000,000*l.* sterling, and raising the total naval expenditure to 16,500,000*l.*

— A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Athens and the Piræus, convened to support the King in opposition to the demand of the Powers, proved a comparative failure owing to the unfavourable weather.

— The Federal Convention elections, being mainly on the question of the equal representation of the large and small colonies, held throughout the five federalised colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

— The reply of the Porte to the collective note presented to the six ambassadors, declaring readiness to adopt recommendation of the Powers for the establishment of Cretan autonomy.

6. A shaft of the Dover Collieries suddenly flooded by an inrush of water, and eight persons in the workings drowned.

— Queen Ranavàlona of Madagascar banished to Réunion by order of the French Resident, General Gallieni.

7. The French liner *Ville de St. Nazaire* lost off Cape Hatteras in a terrific storm, which swamped the boats as they were launched—only one escaping—of which all the occupants except one had died or gone mad from exposure before being rescued by a passing ship.

— A largely attended demonstration held in Hyde Park to express strong sympathy with the Cretans in their struggle against the Turks.

8. The reply of the Greek Government to the identic note sent to the Athens legations. It intimated that Greece would not withdraw from Crete the force sent thither to restore order.

— The archbishops' answer to the papal Bull on Anglican orders issued in English and Latin, and addressed to the whole body of bishops of the Catholic Church.

— In the Budget Committee of the Reichsrath, the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, explained that the memorandum submitted by Admiral Hollman was neither a Government bill nor a memorandum attached to the estimates of the year, but only a statement of the theoretic requirements of the Navy.

9. At the meeting of the London County Council Dr. Collins was elected chairman by 61 votes to 59 given to Sir A. Arnold.

— The proprietor of a Monarchist newspaper at Rio de Janeiro assassinated in the streets, and two other prominent persons narrowly escaped a like fate.

— Three hundred monks from Mount Athos, who had offered their services as volunteers in the Greek Army, arrived at the Piræus.

10. The Queen accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice) left Windsor and arrived before nightfall at Cherbourg *en route* for Nice.

— The autograph manuscripts of Keats' "Endymion" and "Lamia" sold by auction in London and realised 695*l.* and 305*l.* respectively.

— The English Consul for Crete, Sir A. Biliotti, with a rescue force provided by the fleet, succeeded in bringing away in safety 2,000 Mahomedans besieged in Candano.

11. The University of Cambridge conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador; Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador; Professor Klein of Göttingen and Professor Zahn of Erlangen.

— The Queen's train when passing round Paris stopped at Noisy-le-sec, where President Faure was waiting to welcome her Majesty.

12. A largely attended meeting held at St James's Hall, under the auspices of the "Byron Society," to "demand just and humane treatment for the gallant liberators of Crete."

— President Krüger visited Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, to concert with President Steyn a closer union between the two South African Republics.

— A strike suddenly declared by the employees of the Swiss North-Eastern Railway, causing a complete suspension of traffic for twenty-four hours, during which the city of Zurich was left without its usual supplies of food.

13. A Divisional Court consisting of five judges of the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment in the case of *Hawke v. Dunn*, and decided that the betting ring of a racecourse was "a place" within the meaning of the Betting Houses Act.

13. The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag rejected the imperial demands for credits for the construction of two second-class cruisers, a despatch boat and nine torpedo boats.

— The international football match (Rugby rules) between England and Scotland played at Manchester, and resulted in England winning by two goals and a try to a try.

14. A largely attended demonstration to express sympathy with the Cretans held in Trafalgar Square.

15. The new Congress met in special session at Washington to receive the President's Message urging the adoption of a higher tariff.

— The Russian ironclad *Cissir Veliki*, forming part of the allied fleet at Canea, met with a serious accident. One of her guns burst, blowing off the top of the turret. An officer and fourteen men were killed and fifteen others seriously injured, of whom the majority succumbed.

— In the French Chamber, on an interpellation on Cretan affairs, the policy of the Government in maintaining the European concert was approved by 356 to 143 votes.

16. A destructive fire broke out in a block of the Chelsea Barracks occupied by the Coldstream Guards, which had been destined for the accommodation of the Australian and Canadian contingents.

— The elections in Galicia for the Austrian Reichsrath marked by bloodshed and outrages. The Agrarian Socialists were especially aggressive in various parts of the empire. The chief gains were made by the Anti-Semites and the Social Democrats at the expense of the Liberals.

17. The National Liberal Federation held its annual gathering at Norwich, where a large body of delegates assembled. Sir William Harcourt addressed a meeting of upwards of 3,000 persons at the Agricultural Hall.

— Autonomy proclaimed in Crete, followed by Mahomedan attacks upon the Christians at Candia, Retimo, etc.

— The fight for the championship of the world between Corbett and Fitzsimmons took place at Carson, Nevada, the Legislature of that State having publicly recognised and protected the pugilists. The fight, after fourteen rounds, came to a sudden end, Corbett having been disabled by a crushing blow on the chest.

18. The Voluntary Schools Bill, after ten nights' debate, passed through committee without the alteration or addition of a single word.

— The general election in the Transvaal for the first Volksraad resulted in the return of nineteen Conservatives and eight Progressives, showing a gain of three seats by the Conservatives.

— A pamphlet on the Cretan crisis, under the form of a letter to the Duke of Westminster, issued by Mr. Gladstone, in which he bitterly denounced the philo-Turkish policy of the European Powers.

19. Diplomatic relations with Venezuela, which had been suspended for several years, resumed by the appointment of a Minister to the Court of St. James.

19. The judges of the Transvaal Supreme Court agreed not to test in future any of the laws of the Volksraad, on the understanding that the President would submit a bill placing the Grondwet and the independence of the High Court on a firmer base.

— It was announced that the Town Council of Edinburgh proposed to take the north side of Charlotte Square as the site of a concert and lecture hall, to which a citizen had offered to contribute 100,000*l*.

-- Disturbances took place at Tokat, in the vilayet of Sivas, when upwards of 100 Armenians were killed and the Armenian quarter given over to pillage for eight hours.

20. At a meeting held at Carnarvon, after a fruitless interview with Lord Penrhyn, it was resolved by the council of the North Wales quarrymen that the struggle in which the Bethesda quarrymen were engaged was in defence of the fundamental principles of trade-unionism.

— The House of Commons Point-to-Point Race took place near Borough-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, three and a half miles across a grass country. Light weights race won by Mr. J. W. Logan's (M.P.) Chic (owner), and the heavy weights by Mr. J. Pender's Outfit (Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P.).

21. The ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of the Emperor Wilhelm I., "Der Grosse," opened by a service at the Emperor Wilhelm Memorial Church, and attended by the Emperor and Empress, the imperial family and representatives of all the royal families of Europe.

— The close blockade of Crete formally inaugurated and notified to the Porte. The Turkish fleet left Constantinople for Gallipoli.

— The general elections held throughout Italy resulted in the return of a majority in favour of the existing Rudini Ministry.

22. The national monument to the Emperor William I. unveiled at Berlin with much pomp in the presence of the imperial family and an immense concourse of spectators. The monument, by the sculptor Begar, was erected at a cost of 4,000,000 marks voted by the Reichstag.

— A draft treaty between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal published, providing reciprocity of franchise rights and mutual protection.

23. The United States Senate, without a division, accepted three amendments to the Arbitration Treaty proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, rendering the treaty practically useless.

— A steam tug, while towing a coal hulk out of Tilbury Docks, capsized in consequence of the hawser becoming slack, and three men were drowned.

— The rival missions and exploring parties, conducted respectively by Prince Henri d'Orleans and M. Bonvalot, nearly came to blows at Jibutil on the Abyssinian route.

24. Mr. Justice Charles, who had been made a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1887, resigned in consequence of ill health.

24. The Supreme Court of Canada, sitting at Ottawa, unseated three Conservative members of the Dominion Parliament on the ground of corrupt practices at the elections.

— The Turkish squadron left the Dardanelles, one portion proceeding to Smyrna and the other to Salonica.

— The Transvaal Government under the Press Law suspended for three months the Johannesburg *Star*, the only independent paper in the town, on the ground that it was dangerous to law and order.

25. In the House of Commons the Voluntary Schools Bill read a third time by 331 to 131 votes.

— The House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, assisted by eight judges of the High Court of Justice, heard the case of *Allen v. Flood*, a trade-union dispute.

— In the Consistory Court of London, the Chancellor (Dr. Tristram) consented that the log of the *Mayflower*, deposited in the library of Fulham Palace, might be handed over to the President and citizens of the United States.

26. The Cretan insurgents, having driven the Turkish troops out of the Akrotisi blockhouses and occupied them, were in turned shelled out by the guns of the fleet.

— At the Liverpool Spring Meeting, the Grand National Steeplechase won by twenty lengths by the favourite, Mr. H. M. Dyas' Manifesto, aged, 11 st. 3 lb. (T. Kavanagh). Twenty-eight started.

— Lord Salisbury on his way to the Riviera stayed at Paris and had prolonged interviews with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

27. The Crown Prince of Greece left Athens for the frontier amid great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

— The Public Prosecutor applied to the French Chambers for leave to prosecute a senator and three deputies for having received bribes in connection with the Panama scandals.

— A serious fire broke out in Chester Town Hall, destroying the Council Chamber, and several other parts of the building, which was erected in 1868-9.

29. The Austrian Reichsrath opened by the Emperor at the Burg Palace, the representatives of the Social Democrats and the followers of Father Stojalowski absenting themselves.

— The leader of the Cuban rebels, Rivera—Maceo's successor—severely wounded, and afterwards made prisoner by the Government troops.

— The Home Secretary, Sir M. White Ridley, declined to approve a bye-law submitted by the Middlesex County Council prohibiting steam organs, roundabouts, shooting galleries, and the like form of popular amusement.

30. In the House of Lords the Voluntary Schools Bill, after a long debate, read a second time by 109 to 15 votes.

30. At Ottawa, Mr. Taite, a member of the Ministry, delivered a speech in the Dominion House of Commons denouncing the Quebec bishops for their interference in federal politics.

— At Asmara in Erythrea—the Italian province of Abyssinia—auriferous quartz containing gold in large quantities stated to have been discovered.

31. Mr. Chamberlain presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, and in proposing "Success to the Institute" urged the need of keeping up confidence between the mother country and her colonies.

— Sir John Willoughby, the only officer connected with the Jameson raid remaining in prison, released from Holloway Prison two months in anticipation of the end of his term.

— The German Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the occasion of his seventy-eighth birthday.

APRIL.

1. At Washington the Dingley Tariff Bill, establishing a high Protectionist policy for the United States, passed the House of Representatives by 205 to 122 votes—21 members not voting.

— The French Academy elected the Comte de Mun and M. Hanotaux to the vacant *fauteuils* of M. Jules Simon and M. Challemel Lacour.

— Lieut. Eloff, President Krüger's grandson, suspended from his police command in consequence of having publicly spoken insulting words of Queen Victoria.

— Prince Bismarck's eighty-second birthday passed without public recognition in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of his health.

2. The Austrian Cabinet under Count Badeni tendered its resignation in consequence of being unable to form a majority in the Reichsrath without the alliance of the Anti-Semitic party. The Emperor, however, declined to accept the resignation.

— Rear-Admiral Tirpitz appointed Secretary of State to the German Navy, in succession to Admiral Hollman, the reputed author of "the boundless naval plans" which failed to obtain the approval of the Reichsrath.

— The Inter-University Sports at Queen's Club ended in two dead heats—the 100 yards' race and the high jump. Oxford won the hurdle race, the long jump, the three miles, and the quarter-mile. Cambridge the one mile, throwing the weight, and the hammer.

3. The University Boat Race rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford led almost throughout and finally won by over two lengths. Time 19 min. 11 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

— Dr. Nansen delivered a lecture before the Berlin Geographical Society at Kroll's Theatre. The Imperial Chancellor and the members of the Cabinet were present, and the Emperor conferred upon Dr. Nansen the Humboldt gold medal.

3. The International Football Match, carrying the championship of the season, played at the Crystal Palace grounds, and resulted in the victory of Scotland over England by two goals to one.

5. At Shanghai a serious riot occurred in which about 5,000 wheelbarrow coolies took part, but they were dispersed by the police with the loss of only two lives.

— The Italian Parliament opened by the King in person, who announced a long string of domestic reforms and the strengthening of the navy.

6. A decree published abolishing slavery of all kinds, including domestic, in Zanzibar and Pemba, the Sultan fully endorsing the action of the British agent.

— At a meeting of the South Africa Committee Sir John Willoughby declined "on public grounds" to state who were the imperial authorities with whose knowledge and accord the raid had been undertaken.

— "Independence Day" at Athens and on the Turkish frontier passed off without any serious demonstrations by the Greeks.

7. President Krüger ordered his grandson, Lieutenant Eloff, to be tried by a special court for using disrespectful language of the Queen in public. Lieutenant Eloff was subsequently acquitted on the ground that the charge was not proven. He was therefore reinstated in office, and appointed chief lieutenant of the Pretoria Police.

— Serious native risings took place in Gazaland, on the Portuguese frontier in South Africa, and in Bechuanaland, where the British troops after a sharp engagement captured one of the chief native leaders.

— At Ottawa an Alien Labour Bill, similar to that adopted by the United States Government, adopted without a division.

8. At the meeting of the Vienna Municipal Council Dr. Lueger, the leader of the Anti-Semites, elected burgomaster for the fifth time, by 132 to 93 votes.

— The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.—the reserve standing at 27,580,907*l.*, or 52½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 38,396,532*l.*

— The Porte issued a circular to the Ottoman representatives abroad demanding the evacuation of Crete by the Greek troops, and protesting against the appointment of a governor of Crete by the Powers.

9. Several bands of irregulars under the direction of the Ethnike Hetaria crossed the frontier, invading Turkish territory, and were met by the Turkish troops, who had orders to surround and capture the invading force.

— The Church of St. Pierre, on the summit of Montmartre, Paris, built in 1135 on the site of older edifices, used for service for the last time. Mass was celebrated for the founders, benefactors, monks and nuns connected with it through several centuries.

— Herr von Grahl, Court reporter to Wolff's Telegraphic Agency, dismissed for having informed that agency that the Emperor had sent Prince Bismarck a congratulatory telegram on his birthday, none having been sent.

10. The final tie for the Association Football Challenge Cup played off at Crystal Palace between Aston Villa and Everton in the presence of 60,000 persons. The former won by three goals to two.

— At St. Petersburg the police made the discovery of a secret printing press and a mass of revolutionary literature in the house of a well-known Russian prince. Several arrests of both men and women were made.

12. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, after four days' debate, a motion expressing confidence in the Government policy was adopted.

— President McKinley appointed two special commissioners to reopen the question of pelagic sealing, supposed to have been settled by the arbitration award of 1896.

— In the House of Commons, on the motion for the adjournment for a fortnight, a debate was raised on the Eastern policy by Sir Charles Dilke, and supported by the front Opposition bench, but on a verbal alteration of the date of reassembling, was defeated by 210 to 49 votes, the Liberal leaders abstaining.

13. The Marseilles municipality, in which the Socialists formed the majority, suspended payment, the rates being insufficient to meet the lavish expenditure incurred.

— The Treasury ordered a copy of the "*Challenger Reports*" to be sent to Dr. Nansen in recognition of his services in the cause of scientific exploration.

— The Amateur Tennis Championship won by Mr. J. B. Gribble, who defeated Mr. H. E. Crawley by three sets to one—Sir Edward Grey, M.P., the champion, having been forced to decline, being absent in the West Indies.

14. Mr. Edward Ridley, Q.C., an official referee, appointed Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Charles, Q.C.

— The Greek Chamber having reassembled after the recess, the Opposition, in reply to the Premier's appeal, granted the Government a credit for three months to cover the extraordinary expenditure, but declined to discuss the regular Budget.

— A magnificent telescope, the gift of Sir Henry Thompson, completed for use at the Greenwich Observatory.

15. At Pretoria the High Court decided that President Krüger's suppression of the Johannesburg *Star* was illegal, except as regarded matter already printed.

— M. Hanotaux informed the French Cabinet that an arbitration on the Guiana boundary question with Brazil had been agreed upon.

— Marshal Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops at Thessaly, reported to the Porte that the broken line of his front required an amount of picket work which exhausted his men, and requested authority to cross the frontier and occupy the plains before Larissa.

16. The Emperor of Austria confirmed the election of Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite leader, as Burgomaster of Vienna.

16. The Great Western Railway steamer *Ibex* with 500 passengers on leaving Jersey harbour struck on a shoal of rocks near the Corbiere Lighthouse. The captain was able to run the ship into Porflet Bay, where she was beached and her passengers landed and conveyed back to St. Helier.

17. War formally declared by Turkey against Greece, in consequence, as was alleged, of the incursions of Greek troops into Turkish territory. Fighting at once took place along the whole line, and after four and twenty hours' severe struggle, in which the Greeks obtained some successes, the Turkish troops captured and held the Maluna Pass and subsequently advanced towards Larissa.

— A French fishing vessel belonging to St. Malo struck by an iceberg off the Grand Banks, Newfoundland, and foundered with sixty-six hands. Seven escaped in a boat, and for a week were nearly frozen and starved to death.

19. The Easter volunteer manœuvres took place at various spots: the Surrey Brigade at Dover, the South London at Shorncliffe, and the North London at Winchester.

— The Snowdon Mountain Railway, which had been closed since Easter Monday of the previous year, when a serious accident took place, reopened after extensive alterations.

— The Pope at a consistory created four cardinals, three French and one Spanish prelate.

20. In the Australasian Federal Convention, held at Melbourne, a proposal in favour of land nationalisation was defeated by 21 to 13 votes.

— The German Emperor left Berlin on a visit to the Emperor of Austria, to attend the spring review of the troops at Vienna.

— Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Cape Town, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and an address of welcome, largely signed, presented to him. On the following day he took his seat in the Cape Assembly.

21. In the Nova Scotia elections the Liberal party gained a remarkable victory, only three seats in the House of Assembly out of thirty-eight falling to the Conservatives.

— The Czar directed that the special tax levied since 1863 on the landed property of Poles in the nine western provinces should be forthwith abolished.

— The Mexican Senate ratified a treaty with Great Britain regulating the boundary between the Mexican Republic and British Honduras.

22. The King of Italy, while driving through the streets of Rome, attacked by a man who struck at him with a long knife, but without effect.

— A British squadron of eight vessels under Rear-Admiral Rawson arrived in Delagoa Bay.

23. The Australasian Federal Convention sitting at Adelaide separated, having carried the new Constitution Bill.

23. The Dominion Government of Mr. Laurier introduced a new Tariff Bill giving special advantages to the mother country in recognition of the free trade given to colonial produce.

— The Greek squadrons on the eastern and western coasts bombarded several Turkish towns where depôts of provisions and arms had been established, and destroyed large quantities of food, etc.

— The Greek forces in Thessaly, after many hours' severe fighting, were compelled to fall back on Larissa, which was subsequently evacuated and occupied by the Turks.

— The Public Schools Racket Challenge Cup won by Harrow, defeating Winchester by four games to three.

24. Dr. Peters, late Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa, tried at Berlin before the Disciplinary Court for Colonial Officials for gross cruelty and abuse of his powers. The court found the charges proved, and Dr. Peters was sentenced to be dismissed from the Colonial Service.

— The new Tunisian port of Sfaks opened officially by the French Minister of Commerce.

25. H.R.H. the Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter at York Cottage, Sandringham.

26. A serious explosion, by which a compartment of a first-class carriage was completely wrecked, occurred in a train standing at Aldersgate Station on the Metropolitan Railway. About a dozen people were injured, of whom one died soon afterwards.

— Mr. Horatio Bottomley, who had acted as managing director of the Hansard Union Co. and affiliated companies, subsequently liquidated or wound up, called together the shareholders and announced his intention to distribute among the more necessitous 250,000*l.*, which he had made in other undertakings.

— The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess, and after a short debate on an amendment by Mr. Channing, which was rejected by 122 to 41 votes, the Necessitous Board Schools Bill was read a second time without a division.

27. The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar, who at the State banquet proposed his guest's health in very cordial terms.

— In the Cape Assembly an amended motion, deprecating the intervention of any foreign power in disputes between the Transvaal and the Imperial Government, carried, after several days' debate, by 41 to 32 votes—representing 39,222 and 39,771 votes respectively. Mr. Rhodes and his friends voted in the minority.

— The national monument to General Grant at Riverside, near New York, inaugurated by President McKinley, attended by his Cabinet, and the ministers of European Powers, and a vast assemblage of spectators from North and South.

— On the news of the collapse of the Greek advance into Thessaly becoming known in Athens, a revolution nearly broke out; the gun-

smiths' shops were plundered, and wild demonstrations made against the King and Princes; the foreign warships at the Piræus were warned to defend the palace if requisite.

28. Her Majesty's Theatre—rebuilt upon a portion of the site of the Haymarket Opera House—opened under the management of Mr. Beer-bohm Tree.

— At the Epsom Spring Meeting the Great Metropolitan Stakes won easily by Mr. Higham's Soliman, 5 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (Allsop). Twelve started. The City and Suburban Handicap won by the Duke of Devonshire's Balsam, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (O. Madden). Fifteen started.

— The Queen left Nice, travelling direct *viâ* Cherbourg and Portsmouth to Windsor.

29. King Menelek of Abyssinia received the British mission at Adir Abeba with much ceremony and great cordiality.

— The Bishop of London formally handed over to Mr. Bayard the log of the *Mayflower*, to be deposited with the Governor of Massachusetts.

— In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, made his budget statement, showing a realised surplus of 3,470,000*l.* on the previous year, and anticipating a surplus of 1,569,000*l.* for the current year.

— At Athens the Cabinet of M. Delyannis, having refused to resign, was dismissed by the King, and the task of forming a new Cabinet entrusted to M. Ralli.

— The British Ambassador to France went to Brest to distribute the medals presented by the Queen to those concerned in recovering the bodies of those lost in the *Drummond Castle*, similar presentations having been already made to the inhabitants of Ushant and other islands.

30. The Princess of Wales addressed a letter (with 100*l.*) to the Lord Mayor suggesting a fund to provide meals for the beggars and slum population of London during the jubilee week.

— At the meeting of the South Africa Committee Mr. J. Chamberlain claimed to make a statement of what had taken place between him and Dr. Rutherford Harris, who had acted as Mr. Rhodes' confidential agent in England.

— In the Cape House of Assembly a motion of want of confidence in Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

— The Greeks made a determined stand at Velestino, between Larissa and Volo, and not only succeeded in arresting the advance of the Turks, but forced their Circassian cavalry to fall back with severe losses.

MAY.

1. The May Day labour demonstrations on the Continent passed off without excitement or breach of the peace. In Hyde Park a large gathering took place, and resolutions were passed expressing determination to overthrow "wagedom and capitalism," and to establish "an international co-operative commonwealth."

— A destructive fire took place in Upper Thames Street, by which the warehouse of the Paper Exchange was burnt out and much damage done to the adjoining property, including the church of St. James's, Garlick Hill.

3. The Greek Ministry, after long consultation, prolonged throughout the night, decided to continue the war and to recall Colonel Vassos from Crete, appointing him to command on the Epirus frontier.

— The Volksraad at Pretoria formally opened by President Krüger, who made a conciliatory speech on the state of public affairs.

— The steamer *Collynie* of Aberdeen, a sister ship of the ill-fated *Crathie*, sunk off the Girdleness Lighthouse after collision with another steamer, and of twelve persons on board only the captain was saved.

4. An appalling catastrophe occurred at a charity bazaar held in the Rue Jean Goujon at Paris, where a street representing Old Paris shops, filled with stallholders, caught fire, and in a few minutes reduced the whole building to ashes. Upwards of 200 persons, chiefly belonging to the most aristocratic and clerical families, were burnt to death, including the Duchesse d'Alençon, sister of the Empress of Austria, and many others were seriously injured and subsequently succumbed.

— Mr. Gladstone spoke at a meeting held at Hawarden, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, in support of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Diocesan Fund, part of a national scheme of clergy sustentation.

— At Washington the Dingley Tariff Bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, reported to the Senate in a form very different from that in which it was received from the Lower House.

— Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett captured by a Greek warship whilst proceeding to Salonica on a Turkish coasting vessel.

5. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Miners (Eight Hours) Bill rejected by 227 to 186 votes, the working men representatives of Northumberland, Durham and South Wales opposing the measure.

— The United States Senate proposed by 43 to 26 votes to ratify the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, but this showing that the necessary two-thirds were wanting the treaty was lost.

— At Newmarket the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes won by the favourite, an Irish horse, Mr. Gubbins' Galtee More (C. Wood), defeating by four lengths Lord Rosebery's Velasquez. Eight started.

— The Transvaal Volksraad consented to the repeal by 22 votes to 3 of the Alien Immigration Bill against which Mr. Chamberlain had protested as a violation of the convention with Great Britain.

6. Lord Salisbury addressed the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League held in the Albert Hall, and briefly described the state of politics in Eastern Europe.

— The Turks having attacked the Greeks in great force, the latter were forced to abandon Pharsalia and fall back on Domokos.

— By an inrush of water at the East Hetton Colliery, near Hartlepool, out of fourteen men working in the pit eleven were drowned.

7. The case of *Fox v. Jerome*, a question of libel arising out of the "Water Gas" Companies, after lasting sixteen days resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.

— Sir Alfred Milner on his arrival at Cape Town greeted by friendly messages from the Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

— At Newmarket the One Thousand Guinea Stakes won by Lord Rosebery's filly Chelandry (J. Watts). Nine started.

8. A requiem mass for those who had perished in the charity bazaar fire in Paris held at Notre Dame, and attended by the President of the Republic, the Presidents of the two Chambers, the Ministry and diplomatic body, and by the Lord Mayor of London.

— The Greek forces having been withdrawn from Velestino and Volo, the Turkish troops occupied successively the two towns without opposition.

9. A fire broke out in the Corn Exchange, Seething Lane, City, and at one time threatened to spread to the adjoining buildings. After some hours the firemen succeeded in protecting the lower storeys of the Exchange.

10. At the Snaefell lead mines, Ladsey, Isle of Man, nineteen men on going down the shaft were overpowered by the poisonous fumes, and none escaped alive.

— At the East Hetton pit, which had been flooded by an inrush of water, one of the miners discovered alive on a ledge of rock, having been 100 hours without food or light.

— The Brussels International Exhibition formally opened by King Leopold, the Lord Mayor of London attending in state.

— In the House of Commons the Elementary Education Amendment Bill passed through committee after a short debate and no serious opposition.

11. The Hellenic Government consented to place its interests in the hands of the representatives of the Great Powers with a view of obtaining terms of peace from Turkey.

— The Danish Ministry having come into conflict with both Houses tendered its resignation, and pending reconstruction Parliament was adjourned.

— The Quebec provincial elections resulted in a remarkable Liberal victory, 53 members being returned against 20 Conservatives.

12. The Prince of Wales opened the new municipal buildings at Oxford, as well as the Sarah Acland Home, and inspected the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.

12. The Chester Cup won by the favourite, M. R. Lebaudy's Count Schomberg, 5 yrs., 8 st. 11 lb. (S. Loates). Twelve started.

— The embarkation of Greek troops serving in Crete commenced at Canea under the supervision of the representatives of the Powers.

13. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.—the reserve standing at 25,611,289/., being $51\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of coin and bullion at 36,220,584/.

— A military train on the Dorpat and Riga railway ran off the line between Rockenhof and Elwa, causing the death of two officers and upwards of forty-three men, besides severe injuries to many others.

14. The Greek forces having again invaded Epirus, to defend the population from the fanaticism of the Turks, a fierce battle was fought on the heights of Gribovo, of which the advantage remained with the Greeks.

— Mr. Tom Mann, who had been invited to speak at a Socialist meeting in Paris, requested to leave France within twenty-four hours and forbidden to speak in public.

— The Transvaal Volksraad discussed a memorial in favour of making the Dutch language compulsory for hotel bills of fare.

15. The Porte notified to the ambassadors at Constantinople the terms which must precede an armistice—an indemnity by Greece of 10,000,000/., the annexation of Thessaly to Turkey, revision of the capitulation treaty and a cartel of extradition.

— The "Excelsior" coach running between London and Sevenoaks capsized whilst descending Riverhill and one of the passengers seriously injured.

— At Kempton Park, the Royal Two Year Old Plate (5 furlongs) (3,000/.) won by M. R. Lebaudy's Chow Kina, 12 st. 10 lb. (S. Loates). Twelve started. The Jubilee Stakes (3,000/.) won by Mr. Calvert's Clwyd, 6 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (N. Robinson). Fourteen started.

— Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines, and three others nearly suffocated in attempting to descend the Snaefell pits in the Isle of Man, in order to discover the condition of the atmosphere.

17. The funeral service of the Duc d'Aumale at the Madeleine was attended by the members of the Orleans family, the foreign ambassadors and representatives of the French Ministry and of the Academy. The body was subsequently removed to the family vault at Dreux.

— An anonymous donor (afterwards stated to be Mr. Lipton) having forwarded a cheque for 25,000/., to the Princess of Wales' Fund for providing a substantial meal for the deserving poor of London, the Lord Mayor declared the sums in hand sufficient and the fund closed.

— The last advance of the Greeks into Thessaly having been repulsed, and their position at Domokos having been forced, the Porte under pressure from the Powers, the Czar acting as spokesman, agreed to an armistice.

— The Dublin Municipal Council by 23 votes to 11 decided not to send a congratulatory address to the Queen.

18. The German Reichsrath by 207 to 53 passed an Emergency Bill declaring that associations of every kind might enter into union with one another. The vote was regarded as one of censure on the Law of Association Bill introduced by the Prussian Government into the Prussian Diet.

— The marriage of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg and Princess Anna of Montenegro performed at Cettigne according to the rites of the Orthodox and Protestant Churches.

— In the House of Commons the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill read a second time without a division.

19. The Bench of Irish Bishops assembled in Dublin elected Dr. J. F. Peacocke, Bishop of Meath, to be Archbishop of Dublin in succession to Lord Plunket, the synods of the united dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough and Kildare having failed to agree upon a name.

— The Newmarket Stakes of 3,500 sovs. for three-year-olds won in a canter by Mr. J. Gubbins' Galtee More, 9 st. (C. Wood). Six ran.

— Right Hon. Samuel J. Way, Chief Justice of South Australia, having been sworn on the Privy Council, took his seat as a member of the Judicial Committee.

20. The golf championship open to all comers played at Hoylake and won by Mr. H. H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Club.

— The United States Senate refused to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution recognising the Cubans as belligerents.

— The President of the French Republic invested three new cardinals, the Archbishops of Lyons, Rouen and Rennes, with the *biretta*.

21. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, visited Sheffield to open the new Town Hall, and after inspecting 50,000 school children in Norfolk Park and assisting at the rolling of a huge steel armour plate at the Cyclops Works, left for Balmoral the same evening.

— At a meeting of the Cambridge Senate the recommendation of the syndicate granting degrees to women was negatived by 1,713 to 662 votes.

— A bust of Sir Walter Scott unveiled at Westminster Abbey by the Duke of Buccleuch after speeches by the American Ambassador and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

— In the course of a heated discussion in the lobby of the Spanish Senate on the Cuban question between the Duke of Tetuan and a Liberal senator, the latter's ears were boxed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who consequently felt it his duty to resign, the Liberal senators having notified their intention to attend no more sittings. The duke, at the request of his colleagues, subsequently withdrew his resignation.

22. The Prince and Princess of Wales went in state through the city to Blackwall to open the new tunnel under the Thames, returning by way of Greenwich, Deptford and Southwark.

22. The last detachment of Greek troops left Crete, but no arrangements were settled for the administration of the island.

— During the elections to the Hungarian Provincial Diet serious riots occurred at Bosnyaizi, and in a conflict with the military fourteen persons were killed and upwards of thirty others injured.

24. The Queen's seventy-ninth birthday celebrated throughout the United Kingdom (except London) and abroad with the usual festivities.

— At Berlin the trial commenced of the police commissioner Van Tausch on charges of perjury, and of the journalist Von Lutzow for insulting the imperial Foreign Secretary and defrauding the Army Service Fund.

— The Sultan telegraphed to the German Emperor, thanking him for his advice, and begging him to continue it.

— In the Austrian Reichsrath the Liberal minority, by the use of orderly obstruction, having prevented progress of legislation, a vehement outburst of personal and party rancour ensued, in which insulting epithets, as well as books, papers, inkstands, etc., were thrown about.

25. The Volksraad of the Orange Free State rejected a bill introduced by the Government to restrict the existing franchise.

— At the meeting of the South Africa Committee a letter from Mr. Labouchere was read, stating that he withdrew the charges of speculating in the Chartered Company brought against Dr. Harris, in consequence of the broker, on whose information the charge had been made, declining to come forward as a witness.

— St. Clement's Church, Leigh, Essex, standing on high ground overlooking the estuary of the Thames, struck by lightning, the turret and belfry being entirely wrecked, the clock demolished and three stained glass windows broken. The church tower had been struck by lightning in the previous summer.

26. The Prince of Wales opened the new medical school buildings at Guy's Hospital, erected at the cost of the staff and medical school. The treasurer stated that, in response to the Prince's appeal for a re-endowment fund, 194,000*l.* had been received.

— The select committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the museums of the Science and Art Department issued an interim report calling attention to the danger from fire existing at the South Kensington Museum.

— Dr. Leyds re-elected by the Volksraad State Secretary of the Transvaal by 19 votes against 5 for Mr. Fischer of the Free State.

27. Mr. Whitelaw Reid selected by the President as Special Ambassador of the United States to attend the jubilee celebrations.

— Antony Zaccaria (1502-1539), the founder of the Barnabites, and Peter Fourier (1565-1640), a Lorrainer, distinguished for his zeal in reforming the Canons Regular, formally canonised in St. Peter's; the Pope, attended by 300 bishops, taking part in the service.

— A fire broke out in some of the jute warehouses at Tilbury Docks, which burnt fiercely for several hours and caused great damage.

28. In the House of Commons in Committee of Supply four Irish members, Messrs. W. and J. Redmond, Clancy and Field, for resisting the ruling of the Chairman were suspended and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

— A boat's crew of H.M.S. *Collingwood* capsized off Glengariff, near Bantry Bay, and six petty officers drowned.

— The town of Namsös in the province of Nordre Trondhjem (Norway) entirely destroyed by fire, the inhabitants, 8,800 in number, being unable to save their furniture.

29. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Canterbury to reopen the restored Chapter House of the Cathedral, and were received in great state by the Archbishop, Dean and Mayor.

— A panic took place in Pisa Cathedral in consequence of an alarm of fire, a wax taper in falling set fire to some drapery, and in the rush to escape nine people were crushed to death and twenty-one injured.

— The Government of the Orange Free State withdrew the Aliens Bill which President Steyn had agreed upon in conjunction with President Krüger.

31. A chess match between five members of the House of Commons, and five members of the House of Representatives at Washington commenced, the moves being transmitted by cable. The tournament ended in a draw, each side winning seven and a half games.

— The Prussian Chamber passed the Law of Association Bill in the very modified form adopted in committee, and without the penal restrictions in the measure as originally proposed by the ministers.

— Field-Cornet Bosman of the Transvaal, accused of supplying the Bechuana rebels with arms and ammunition, tried at Pretoria and acquitted.

JUNE.

1. At the weekly meeting of the London County Council, a motion practically involving the abolition of the Works Department resulted in a tie, sixty-two voting on each side, the chairman declining to give his casting vote.

— The Argentine Government, in spite of the protests of the railway companies, demolished the central station in Buenos Ayres and tore up the railway connecting the two stations on the north and south sides of the city.

— In the Cape Assembly a resolution brought forward declaring the time had arrived for the colony to contribute towards the Imperial Navy was, after a long debate, carried with one dissentient.

2. The parliamentary deadlock at Madrid terminated in the resignation of the Cabinet, Señor Canovas at the same time presenting a decree for proroguing Parliament. At the request of the Queen-Regent he resumed office, together with the members of his former Cabinet.

2. Mr. Gladstone opened the Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the Dee at Queensferry, Hawarden, and delivered an interesting address on the changes of the reign.

— At Epsom the race for the Derby won by the favourite, Mr. Gubbins' Galtee More (C. Wood), defeating Lord Rosebery's Velasquez (J. Watts) by two lengths—the rest nowhere. Eleven started.

— Mr. John Morley delivered the Romanes lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, having chosen "Macchiavelli" for his subject.

3. The first session of the Austrian Reichsrath elected after the Reform Bill, prematurely closed the majority declining to vote the address to the Crown in reply to the imperial speech.

— The 1,300th anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert of Kent celebrated by an imposing service in Salisbury Cathedral, at which upwards of 6,000 persons were present.

— The eight judges of the High Court summoned to give their opinion in the House of Lords (sitting as a Court of Appeal) in the trade-union case of *Allen v. Flood* were divided by six to two.

4. The South Africa Committee concluded its hearing of evidence on the subject of the raid, and, after counsel had spoken on behalf of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit and Dr. Rutherford Harris, adjourned without ordering the production of the missing telegrams.

— Mount Vesuvius showed greater activity than at any period since 1872, a new crater having been formed from whence two streams of lava issued.

— The drivers and conductors of the Vienna tramways came out on strike for higher wages, and prevented the cars from running. After three days, under threats from the burgomaster to cancel its monopoly, the company gave way to the men on all points.

— At Epsom the Oaks Stakes won by an outsider, Mr. T. Jennings' Limasol (W. Bradford), defeating the favourite, Lord Rosebery's Chelandry, by three lengths. Eight started.

5. The ratifications of the new agreement between England and China, modifying the Burma-China Frontier and Trade Convention of 1894, exchanged at Peking.

— The twenty-ninth Co-operative Congress opened at Perth, and attended by upwards of 1,000 delegates, Mr. W. Maxwell of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society being elected president.

— The results of the first general census in the Russian Empire (Europe and Asia), taken on February 9, showed the total population, including the Grand Duchy of Finland, to have been on that day 129,211,113 persons, the numbers having nearly doubled since the census of 1851.

— A collision, owing to the prevailing fog, took place off Beachy Head between two large iron steamers, *Port Victor* of London and *Roecliff* of Sunderland, the latter sinking immediately with eight of her crew.

5. In consequence of severe rain the river Morge in Dauphiné overflowed its banks, and a waterspout bursting at the same time near Voiron caused the most terrible devastation over a long line of country.

— At Stephanskirchen, near Rosenheim (Bavaria), a powder factory was struck by lightning, and a magazine containing about 11,000 lb. of powder exploded with terrible effects, which were felt more than a mile distant—only one workman at the factory was injured, and that not seriously.

7. The Miners' International Congress, attended by sixty-eight delegates, representing over 1,150,000 British, French, Belgian and German miners, opened at St. Martin's Town Hall, Westminster—Mr. Burt, M.P., presiding.

— Deptford Park, purchased for 36,000*l.* by the London County Council and Greenwich District Board of Works, formally opened to the public.

— The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York christened at Sandringham, receiving the names of Victoria Alexandria Alice Mary.

8. The polling for the Petersfield division of Hants consequent upon the death of Mr. Wickham (C.) resulted in the return of Mr. W. Nicholson (C.) by 3,748 votes against 3,328 given to Mr. Bonham-Carter (R.).

— Numerous meetings of Mahomedans held in various parts of India to pass resolutions congratulating the Sultan of Turkey on the successful issue of the war against Greece.

— President Krüger laid the foundation of the new law courts at Pretoria, but abstained altogether from making any reference to home or foreign politics.

9. Dr. Sanarelli announced in a lecture delivered at Montevideo his discovery of the yellow fever microbe.

— Miss Ethel Benjamin, LL.D., of Dunedin, having passed her final examinations, admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

— The P. and O. steamer *Aden*, from Colombo to Suez, struck on a reef off the island of Sokotra, in the Indian Ocean, and twenty-five passengers, twenty officers and crew, and thirty-three natives were lost, the remainder being taken off the island after an exposure of nearly three weeks.

10. A British political officer while visiting Shirani attended by a military escort attacked by the natives in the Tochi Valley. Three officers were killed at the first onslaught and several others wounded.

— A second daughter, christened Tatia, born to the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Peterhof.

— The Arctic ship *Windward*, equipped by Mr. Harmsworth, left London on her third voyage to the North Pole, under command of Captain James Brown.

11. At the Garth Pit, Maesteg, Glamorganshire, as the men of the day shift were being raised to the surface, the winding gear snapped, and the ten occupants of the cage were thrown down a shaft 360 ft. deep.

— An excursion train conveying a number of children back from a school treat ran off the line near Welshampton, on the Cambrian Railway. Fourteen persons were killed and above twenty more were seriously injured.

— The historical wooden bridge over the Rhine at Rheinfelden, between Aargau (Switzerland) and Baden, burnt down.

12. An earthquake lasting over five minutes extended over a large part of India from Simla to Bombay, Madras and Manipur, causing considerable damage and some loss of life. At Calcutta a portion of the cathedral spire was thrown down, and several buildings in various cities. Assam suffered even more severely than other districts, and enormous damage was done throughout the country.

— A navigable balloon, while being tried on the Tempelhof Common, near Berlin, caught fire when at an altitude of 1,000 ft., and exploded, causing the death of the inventor, Dr. Wölfert, and his assistant.

13. Princess Adelaide von Loewenstein Wertheim, widow of Dom Miguel I. of Portugal, assumed the religious habit at the Benedictine Convent of Solesmes, near Angers.

— A bomb exploded in close proximity to President Faure's carriage, but without causing any damage. The culprit made good his escape.

— At Paris the race for the Grand Prix won by an outsider, M. Arnaud's Doge. Ten started.

14. A statue of Mrs. Siddons, erected by public subscription on Paddington Green, unveiled by Sir Henry Irving.

— The final ratifications of the Anglo-American Venezuelan Boundary Treaty exchanged at Washington.

— The returns of the Egyptian census taken on June 1 showed that the population had increased from 6,800,000 in 1882 to 9,700,000, or about 42 per cent. in fifteen years.

— News received in Brussels that Baron Dhanis' forces in the Congo territory had been overwhelmed by the natives driven to rebellion by harsh treatment.

15. The first application of the new electoral law in Holland, under which the number of voters was more than doubled, resulted in the return of the Clerical party, the Catholics and the Orthodox Protestants, led by Dr. Kuyber, having common political views.

— The Ellis Island Immigrant Station in New York Harbour, with all its records, totally destroyed by fire.

— The Parliamentary Golf Handicap finally won by Mr. A. J. Balfour for the second time.

16. The treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States signed by the President, and sent to the Senate for ratification.

— A violent gale accompanied by heavy rains and a sudden change from heat to cold visited Ireland, the Irish Sea and the western coasts of Great Britain. Nelson's old flagship the *Foudroyant* anchored at Blackpool for exhibition was driven from her moorings and wrecked.

— Another bomb exploded in Paris in the Place de la Concorde at the foot of the Strasburg statue, which was slightly damaged.

— The resignation of Admiral Hollman as German Minister of Marine accepted by the Emperor, and Rear-Admiral Tirpitz appointed to the post.

17. At Barcarni (Bouches du Rhône) a quarrel between French and Italian workmen culminated in a serious fight, in the course of which two of the former were killed.

18. At the Ascot Meeting the principal events were thus decided:—

Ascot Stakes.—Mr. C. R. Halbronn's *Masque II.*, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (Weatherdon). Twenty-one started.

Gold Vase.—M. R. Lebaudy's *Count Schomberg*, 5 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (S. Loates). Six started.

Royal Hunt Cup.—Mr. H. M'Calmont's *Knight of the Thistle*, 4 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. (Allsopp). Eighteen started.

Coronation Stakes.—Mr. L. Rothschild's *Goletta*, 3 yrs., 9 st. 3 lb. (K. Cannon). Nine started.

Gold Cup.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales' *Persimmon*, 4 yrs., 9 st. (J. Watts). Four started.

New Stakes.—Mr. H. M'Calmont's *Florio Rubattino*, 2 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (M. Cannon). Six started.

Alexandra Plate.—Mr. W. Low's *St. Bris*, 4 yrs., 9 st. (M. Cannon). Two started.

Hardwicke Stakes.—Mr. L. Brassey's *Bay Ronald*, 4 yrs., 9 st. 7 lb. (Bradford). Six started.

Wokingham Stakes.—Mr. M. D. Rucker's *El Diablo*, 3 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (C. Wood). Nineteen started.

— The Prince of Wales presided at a grand banquet given at the Imperial Institute to the Colonial Premiers on visit to London. Lords Salisbury and Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain were among the speakers.

— A cyclone which did considerable damage to the suburbs of Paris swept across the departments of Seine and Oise, and at Amiens, where a fair was in progress, and St. Denis some lives were lost and much property destroyed.

19. The jubilee celebrations inaugurated by a military tattoo by the troops of the Windsor garrison in the Grand Quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

— The Colonial troops on visit to London marched from Victoria Park to the Mansion House, accompanied by a large contingent of British troops.

19. The Japanese Government presented a formal note to the United States, protesting against the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the latter Power.

20. The sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession celebrated by special services at St. Paul's (Prince and Princess of Wales, Colonial Premiers and her Majesty's judges); Westminster Abbey (Lord Chancellor and members of the House of Peers); St. Margaret's, Westminster (the Speaker and members of the House of Commons); the Oratory, Brompton (the Papal Envoy, foreign princes, ambassadors, etc.). The Queen attended service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with the members of her family.

21. The Queen arrived in London from Windsor, and made her way to Buckingham Palace through streets specially decorated and densely thronged to give her welcome.

— In both Houses of Parliament congratulatory addresses were moved by the leaders of the Ministry, and seconded by those of the Opposition. In the House of Commons an amendment, moved by Mr. J. Redmond, was negatived by 436 to 7 votes, whilst the address itself was voted by 459 to 44 votes, the minority, with one exception, being composed of Irish Nationalists.

22. The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated throughout the empire with enthusiasm, splendour and accord. The Queen herself, escorted by a gorgeous procession, went from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, in the front of which a thanksgiving service was performed, and returned by way of the Mansion House, London Bridge and London south of the Thames.

— Previous to starting from the palace the Queen addressed to her subjects in every part of the empire the message: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

— The chief feature of the state procession was the prominence given to the chieftains, ministers and troops of India and the colonies, who were enthusiastically welcomed by the public.

— At a given signal nearly 2,500 beacon fires were lighted on elevated spots between Cornwall and Caithness.

— President Krüger unconditionally released Messrs. Davis and Sampson, the two remaining raid prisoners, who had declined to appeal for pardon.

23. The Queen received at Buckingham Palace, in separate deputations, the Peers headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Commons by the Speaker, the chairmen of the County Councils and the mayors and provosts of Great Britain and Ireland. On her way to Paddington and Windsor she paused to review 10,000 children from the board and other elementary schools of London.

23. M. Pollain, the Director of French Customs, caused experiments to be made with Röntgen rays with a view of ascertaining the contents of passengers' luggage, etc., without opening the boxes. The result was declared to be completely successful.

— Large flights of locusts reported from the province of Buenos Ayres.

— The jubilee dinner, provided by the Princess of Wales' Fund, given to 310,000 in fifty-six different districts of the metropolis, the Princess visiting the cripples' dinner at the People's Palace, that at the Central Hall, Holborn, and a third in Clerkenwell.

24. Lord Dufferin laid the foundation-stone of a memorial tower to be erected at Bristol in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the departure of John Cabot on his voyage when he discovered Newfoundland.

— Mr. Chamberlain held an important reception of the Colonial Premiers at the Colonial Office.

— A tornado, accompanied by heavy rain and extraordinary hail-stones, burst upon the district between Ongar and Chelmsford (about 100 square miles), entirely destroying the crops and doing immense damage to cattle, buildings, etc.

25. The jubilee festivities at Windsor comprised an inspection of children and a review of fire brigades in the park, and a torchlight procession by the Eton boys in the castle quadrangle.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales, the special envoys and the Colonial Premiers lunched with the Lord Mayor.

— The race for the German Emperor's Jubilee Cup from Dover to Heligoland won by Mr. Wyndham Cooke's yawl *Freda*, 120 tons, on her time allowance, four and one quarter hours, Lord Iveagh's schooner *Cetonia*, 208 tons, arriving first, and Mrs. Meynall Ingram's *Ariadne*, 300 tons, second.

— The Russian ironclad turret ship *Gangout* struck on a reef in the Gulf of Finland and sank rapidly but without loss of life.

26. A grand naval review held at Spithead by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen. The British war vessels, 173 in number, were ranged in four lines extending over five miles. At night the fleet was brilliantly illuminated.

— Serious conflicts between Christians and Mussulmans took place in the neighbourhood of Candia and in other parts of Crete.

— The match between Eton and Winchester played at Eton resulted in the defeat of the home eleven. The scores were:—

WINCHESTER.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. E. B. Noel, c. Browning, b. Tryon	.	3	c. Browning, b. Robarts	.	51
Mr. E. O. Lewin, c. Marsham, b. Tryon	.	2	c. and b. Robarts	.	46
Mr. J. L. Stow, b. Penn	.	22	c. and b. Mitchell	.	19
Mr. R. A. Williams, c. Browning, b. Robarts	.	18	l.-b.-w., b. Legard	.	21
Mr. R. S. Darling, c. and b. Robarts	.	0	c. Browning, b. Robarts	.	1
Mr. A. B. Reynolds (capt.), l.-b.-w., b. Tryon	.	3	l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	.	0
Mr. H. V. Gillett, b. Robarts	.	19	c. Browning, b. Robarts	.	7
Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, not out	.	9	b. Tryon	.	13
Mr. R. C. Hunter, l.-b.-w., b. Robarts	.	2	c. Marsham, b. Tryon	.	5
Mr. L. M. Stevens, b. Robarts	.	4	b. Tryon	.	6
Mr. F. D. H. Joy, c. Tryon, b. Robarts	.	0	not out	.	0
Byes	.	3	Byes, 6; l.-b., 2	.	8
Total			Total		
85			177		

ETON.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. R. Lubbock, c. Reynolds, b. Stevens	.	5	b. Stevens	.	3
Mr. C. H. B. Marsham, c. Noel, b. Joy	.	15	c. Gillett, b. Stevens	.	3
Mr. H. C. Pilkington, b. Joy	.	3	b. Stevens	.	0
Mr. R. Johnson, c. and b. Joy	.	0	c. and b. Stevens	.	21
Mr. A. D. Legard (capt.), b. Stevens	.	1	b. Stevens	.	22
Mr. F. H. Mitchell, b. Joy	.	1	b. Stevens	.	7
Mr. E. F. Penn, c. Darling, b. Hunter	.	24	b. Stevens	.	0
Mr. G. Robarts, c. and b. Stevens	.	0	b. Noel	.	25
Hon. W. G. Cadogan, not out	.	16	b. Stevens	.	2
Mr. G. L. Tryon, b. Joy	.	1	b. Williams	.	2
Mr. C. H. Browning, b. Hunter	.	12	not out	.	25
Byes, 6; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 2	.	11	Byes, 10; n.-b., 2	.	12
Total			Total		
89			122		

28. The Queen came to town to attend a garden party at Buckingham Palace, and on her way passed through Kensington, several thousand children of elementary schools having been assembled in Kensington Gardens.

— In the House of Commons the Ministry defeated in three successive divisions, but on unimportant matters.

— In various parts of France, from Brest to Nancy, religious processions in the streets brought about collisions with the police, who endeavoured to break up illegal displays.

— Herr von Bülow, German Ambassador at Rome, appointed *ad interim* Secretary of Foreign Affairs in consequence of Baron Marschall's ill-health.

29. The valuable collection of coins in the Maison Carrée at Nîmes carried off by burglars.

— "Dominion Day" celebrated in London by a banquet presided over by Sir Donald Smith (Lord Glencoe), supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and attended by a number of colonial premiers and English public men.

— The civil list pensions granted during the year 1896-7 were as follows:—

Mary Anne, Lady Broome, 100*l.*, in consideration of the public services of her late husband, Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G., and of her own literary merits.

Mr. William Alexander Hunter, 200*l.*, in consideration of his labours in connection with Roman law and scientific jurisprudence.

Dr. John Thomas Arlidge, 150*l.*, in consideration of his valuable labours in the cause of public health.

Miss Beatrice Hatch, 30*l.*; Miss Ethel Hatch, 30*l.*; and Miss Evelyn Hatch, 30*l.*, in consideration of the services of their father, the late Rev. Edwin Hatch, in connection with ecclesiastical history.

Amelia, Lady Thurston, 150*l.*, in recognition of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir John Bates Thurston, as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickens, 100*l.*, in consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mr. Charles Dickens.

Mrs. Rose Trollope, 100*l.*, in consideration of the distinguished literary merits of her husband, the late Mr. Anthony Trollope.

Miss May Martha Mason, 30*l.*, and Mrs. Mary Caroline Florence Wood, 30*l.*, in recognition of the originality and merit of the work of their father, the late Mr. George Mason, in painting.

Mr. Augustus Henry Keane, F.R.G.S., 50*l.*, in consideration of his labours in the field of ethnology.

Dr. Francis Steingass, 50*l.*, in consideration of his services to Oriental scholarship in England.

Mrs. Maria Garrett, 50*l.*, in recognition of the merits of her husband, the late Dr. George Garrett, as a composer of church music.

Mrs. Jane Wallace, 50*l.*, in recognition of the philosophical labours of her husband, the late Whyte, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Oxford.

Mr. Archibald Hamilton Bryce, D.C.L., 50*l.*, in recognition of his services in the cause of secondary education in Scotland.

30. In consequence of the attack made upon British officers, the Bombay Government ordered the punitive occupation of the city of Poona, and the levy of a fine of one and a half lakhs.

— At Chitpur, a suburb of Calcutta, a serious riot took place on the pretext of the alleged profanation of a temple. The police having failed to restore order, the Volunteer Light Horse were employed to patrol the streets.

— A serious strike of miners broke out in the Borinage, a coal district round Mons (Belgium), in which 16,500 men took part.

JULY.

1. The Queen held a jubilee review of the troops stationed at Aldershot, at which 27,359 officers and men, 5,029 horses and 57 guns took part.

— The fourth Pan-Anglican Synod, a Lambeth conference, formally inaugurated by a service at Westminster Abbey, in which 200 bishops took part.

— The resignation of Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Interior for the German Empire and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, announced, Dr. von Miguel succeeding to the latter and Count Bradowsky to the former post.

— At Newmarket the Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 3 yrs., 8 st. 13 lb. (J. Watts). Nine started.

2. The Queen entertained at Windsor the Indian and Colonial troops—officers and men—and afterwards inspected them in the Home Park.

— Serious inundations, involving much loss of life, and the destruction of enormous quantities of farm stock and produce, occurred in the Department of Gers and other neighbouring districts of France.

3. The Queen, recognising the scant courtesy with which the Commons had been treated at Buckingham Palace, invited the members and their wives to a garden party at Windsor.

— The rioting in the suburbs of Calcutta, after lasting two days—during which the Mussulman mob terrorised part of the town—suppressed by the police and military. Eleven rioters were killed and twenty wounded, while thirty-four of the native police force received injuries.

5. The Court of Appeal by 5 votes to 1 (Lord Justice Rigby) decided that the betting ring or Tattersall's enclosure at Kempton Park was not a "place" within the meaning of the Betting Houses Act, 1853, thus reversing the decision of the Lord Chief Justice.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies a vote of 500,000 francs was agreed to for the expenses of M. Faure's visit to Russia, after violent protests from the Socialist members.

— The engineers' federated employers having refused to agree to an eight hours' day in the London district, notice was given by the men's union of a strike, to which the masters replied by threatening a general lock-out.

6. The French Chamber of Deputies by 348 to 76 votes annulled the election of the Abbé Gayraud for the suburbs of Brest on the ground of clerical influence.

— Prince Friedrich Schwarzenberg, the leader of the Bohemian feudal nobility, in a speech at Budweis frankly adopted the programme of the Young Czech party, claiming a fuller recognition of the autonomy of Bohemia.

— The Queen addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty a letter expressing her pride and satisfaction at the appearance of the ships at Spithead, as reported to her by the Prince of Wales.

— The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople presented a note to the Porte stating that unless a day were appointed for the discussion by the Military Commission of the strategic frontier the ambassadors would request their respective Governments to adopt energetic measures.

7. The United States Senate passed by 38 to 28 votes the new Tariff Bill.

— The Colonial Premiers sworn-in as members of the Privy Council at Windsor, the Queen subsequently receiving their wives, and the addresses of congratulation brought by them.

7. The sixty-third University match resulted in the thirty-second victory of Cambridge, Oxford having won twenty-eight times. The following were the scores :—

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. C. J. Burnup, b. Cunliffe . . .	0	c. Waddy, b. Cunliffe . . .	58
Mr. F. Mitchell, run out . . .	6	c. Bardswell, b. Hartley . . .	1
Mr. H. H. Marriott, c. Fox, b. Cunliffe . . .	13	c. Waddy, b. Cunliffe . . .	50
Mr. N. F. Druce (capt.), c. Waddy, b. Wright . . .	41	c. Waddy, b. Cunliffe . . .	0
Mr. G. L. Jessop, b. Hartley . . .	4	c. Fane, b. Cunliffe . . .	42
Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, c. Fox, b. Waddy . . .	19	b. Wright . . .	77
Mr. J. H. Stogdon, c. Cunliffe, b. Hartley . . .	20	b. Cunliffe . . .	0
Mr. E. H. Bray, b. Cunliffe . . .	6	c. Fox, b. Waddy . . .	2
Mr. H. W. De Zoete, b. Hartley . . .	3	b. Hartley . . .	29
Mr. E. B. Shine, c. Foster, b. Cunliffe . . .	18	c. Bardswell, b. Cunliffe . . .	45
Mr. A. E. Fernie, not out . . .	9	not out . . .	0
Byes, 7 ; l.-b., 6 ; n.-b., 4 . . .	17	Byes, 3 ; l.-b., 12 ; w., 3 ; n.-b., 14 . . .	32
Total . . .	156	Total . . .	336

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. F. L. Fane, c. Bray, b. Jessop . . .	12	c. Marriott, b. Shine . . .	18
Mr. F. H. B. Champain, b. Jessop . . .	0	c. Wilson, b. De Zoete . . .	6
Mr. G. E. Bromley-Martin, c. Shine, b. Fernie . . .	14	b. Shine . . .	5
Mr. R. E. Foster, c. and b. Jessop . . .	27	b. Jessop . . .	6
Mr. A. Eccles, b. Jessop . . .	2	c. Marriott, b. De Zoete . . .	12
Mr. G. R. Bardswell (capt.), c. Wilson, b. Fernie . . .	35	c. Mitchell, b. Shine . . .	30
Mr. P. S. Waddy, c. Mitchell, b. Jessop . . .	6	b. Wilson . . .	12
Mr. J. C. Hartley, b. Wilson . . .	27	c. Mitchell, b. Shine . . .	9
Mr. E. C. Wright, c. Marriott, b. Jessop . . .	2	b. De Zoete . . .	11
Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe, not out . . .	24	l.-b.-w., b. De Zoete . . .	14
Mr. R. W. Fox, b. Shine . . .	0	not out . . .	3
Byes, 5 ; w., 2 ; n.-b., 6 . . .	13	Byes, 8 ; l.-b., 10 ; w., 5 ; n.-b., 2 . . .	25
Total . . .	162	Total . . .	151

8. At Buckingham Palace shortly before the commencement of the state ball, a fire broke out in the rooms upon the third floor occupied by Prince Alibert of Anhalt, caused by a candle setting light to the curtains. The fire was promptly extinguished with slight damage.

— Four blue-jackets, belonging to H.M.S. *Dryad*, lost off Retimo, on the coast of Crete, by the capsizing of their boat.

9. The separation of the See of Bristol from that of Gloucester, to which it had been united since 1836, formally notified.

10. The seventy-second match between Eton and Harrow played at Lords, the first having taken place in 1805 ; from 1832 the series of matches was only broken in 1856-7, Eton having won twenty-eight, Harrow twenty-nine, and fifteen were drawn. The following were the scores :—

HARROW.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. P. T. Maw (capt.), c. Lubbock, b. Mitchell	.	7	c. Browning, b. Mitchell	.	4
Mr. T. G. O. Cole, b. Penn	.	36	c. Penn, b. Mitchell	.	142
Mr. W. S. Medlicott, b. Legard	.	35			
Mr. W. P. Robertson, c. Browning, b. Mitchell	.	50	c. Johnson, b. Mitchell	.	28
Mr. E. B. T. Studd, b. Mitchell	.	14			
Mr. H. J. Wyld, b. Penn	.	1			
Mr. E. M. Dowson, b. Mitchell	.	25	c. Legard, b. Mitchell	.	64
Mr. W. F. A. Rattigan, c. Marsham, b. Mitchell	.	31	not out	.	5
Mr. A. S. Drew, st. Browning, b. Mitchell	.	18			
Mr. J. F. Wilkes, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	.	0			
Mr. S. F. A. A. Hurt, not out	.	7			
Byes, 11; w., 1	.	12	Byes, 2; w., 1; n.-b., 2	.	5
Total	.	236	Total	.	248*

* Innings closed.

ETON.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. R. Lubbock, c. and b. Cole	.	27	l.-b.-w., b. Hurt	.	13
Mr. C. H. B. Marsham, b. Dowson	.	29	c. Robertson, b. Wyld	.	8
Mr. H. C. Pilkington, c. Dowson, b. Wyld	.	41	b. Wyld	.	12
Mr. A. D. Legard (capt.), b. Dowson	.	0	run out	.	35
Mr. F. H. Mitchell, b. Dowson	.	3	l.-b.-w., b. Dowson	.	48
Mr. E. F. Penn, run out	.	0	b. Dowson	.	22
Mr. R. Johnson, b. Dowson	.	5	not out	.	13
Mr. G. Roberts, b. Dowson	.	22	b. Drew	.	30
Mr. G. L. Tryon, b. Dowson	.	7			
Hon. W. G. Cadogan, b. Wyld	.	9	not out	.	10
Mr. C. H. Browning, not out	.	5			
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	.	12	Byes, 4; l.-b., 10; w., 3	.	17
Total	.	160	Total	.	208

10. At a dinner given to the Colonial Premiers by the St. George's Club, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, announced that that day the Cape Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, had offered an ironclad of the first class on behalf of his colony to the Queen.

— At the sitting of the Panama Commission in Paris a letter was read from Cornelius Herz offering to give a full confession of his connection with the undertaking, and to produce documents.

— The German Emperor while on his yacht off Odde (Norway) was struck a severe blow on the eye by a rope.

11. A serious railway accident took place on the line between Copenhagen and Elsinore, one train running into another which was halted at a small station. Thirty-eight persons were killed, and upwards of 100 others were seriously injured, many fatally.

— Herr Andrée ascended in his balloon from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, with the object of crossing the North Pole and descending on the opposite side.

11. Gaja, chief town of an island of the same name lying fifty miles north of Labuan, raided by an insurgent named Urat Salleh, who burned the town and sacked the Treasury.

— The autumn manœuvres ended prematurely in consequence of a misunderstanding of the Admiralty instructions by the admiral commanding the second division.

12. Major Leontieff, a Russian explorer, appointed by the Negus Governor-General of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

— The Porte issued a circular to the European Powers stating that if they were unable to keep order in Crete, a Turkish army would be despatched to the island.

13. The Queen received at Windsor above 180 of the prelates attending the Lambeth Conference.

— The report of the South Africa Committee, condemning Mr. Rhodes and other officials for the part taken by them in the raid, laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

— The strike and lock-out of the Amalgamated Engineers on the question of an eight hours' day in London commenced by 16,000 men ceasing work.

14. The French national *fête* held under most favourable conditions, and attracted large crowds of persons to Paris.

— The Canadian Pacific steamship *Empress of Japan* arrived at Hong Kong, having made the voyage from Vancouver to Yokohama in ten days or to Hong Kong in seventeen—including stoppages at Nagasaki and Wosing.

— The Earl of Derby appointed a Knight of the Garter in the room of the Earl of Sefton, deceased.

— A modern and uniform system of public justice introduced into Siberia, under which eight circuit courts were established, and justices of the peace established throughout the country.

15. In the House of Commons the Compensation for Accidents to Workmen Bill passed the third reading without a division.

— A despatch published from the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, on the seal fisheries' arbitration, written in a tone bitterly hostile to Great Britain.

— The Queen addressed a letter to her people, expressing her sense of the unbounded loyalty displayed throughout the empire and especially during her progress throughout London on Jubilee Day.

— Le Moule, a flourishing town in the French colony of Guadaloupe, almost completely destroyed by fire.

16. The racing at Henley Regatta, where the entries had been extraordinarily numerous, and lasted three days, gave the following results:—

Grand Challenge Cup.—New College, Oxford, beat Leander Club, 2 ft.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Trinity College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge, 6 lengths.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Kingston Rowing Club beat Christ Church, Oxford, $\frac{3}{4}$ length.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Eton College beat Emmanuel College, Cambridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ length.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Leander Club (four oars) beat New College, Oxford, 2 lengths.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Kingston Rowing Club beat Jesus College, Cambridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Silver Goblet and Nickalls Cup (pair oars).—Leander Club beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge, several lengths.

Diamond Challenge Sculls.—G. H. Ten Eyck (Mass., U.S.A.) beat H. T. Blackstaffe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

16. At Sandown Races the Eclipse Stakes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, of 10,000 sovs. won by the favourite, H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Persimmon, 4 yrs., 10 st. 2 lb. (J. Watts), defeating Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 3 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (C. Wood), by two lengths. Five started.

— In the House of Commons, John Kirkwood, a money-lender, reported to the House for refusing to answer questions before a select committee, attended at the bar, and having been admonished by the Speaker promised to reply to any questions.

17. The iron bridge over the Adour at Tarbes whilst being tested by the engineers gave way. Two engines and three trucks conveying twenty-five persons were thrown into the river.

— A destructive fire in the workshops of the London and India Docks caused serious damage to the warehouses and adjoining ships.

— At Sandown, the National Breeders' Produce Stakes (for two-year-olds) of 5,000 sovs. won by Mr. C. D. Rose's Cyllene, 9 st. 4 lb. (S. Loates). Ten started.

19. The British Ambassador in Paris, Sir E. Monson, and several members of his household, suddenly attacked by illness, attributed to the poisonous nature of some food.

— The Prince of Wales admitted to the honorary fellowship of the College of Physicians, to which he had previously been elected by a comitia of the college.

— The *Baltimore City*, a large steamship belonging to West Hartlepool, ran ashore on Flat Island, near the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, Newfoundland.

20. The Salvation Army held its annual meeting at the Crystal Palace, which was attended by 60,000 persons, to whom "General" Booth read a cordial message from the Queen in reply to a loyal message of congratulation.

— The Post Office telegraph clerks gave notice that unless their grievances were taken into consideration they would refuse to work overtime.

— A collision took place in the Channel off Worthing between the Liverpool steamer *St. Fillans* and the Belgian steamer *Concha*, laden with iron, which sank at once with eight of her crew.

— In the House of Lords the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill, after some debate and a protest from the Marquess of Londonderry, read a second time without a division.

21. The Prince of Wales opened the National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, presented to the nation, together with a collection of fine pictures, by Mr. Henry Tate.

— Violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, visited various parts of the country, doing much damage to crops, etc. In North London the traffic of the Crouch End section of the Midland Railway was completely stopped by the quantity of water on the line.

— The race for the Wingfield Sculls and Amateur Championship of the Thames decided in favour of H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club by four lengths. There were five starters, but the holder—Hon. A. Guinness—did not compete.

— The Gasaland rebels, amounting to 7,000, completely defeated by the Portuguese troops under Major Mousinho de Albuquerque.

22. The Upper House of the Prussian Diet finally passed in its most stringent form the Law of Association Amendment Bill, by 112 to 19 votes—sixteen of the latter being burgomasters.

— After much hesitation and discussion the Porte finally adopted in principle the frontier proposed by the Powers, and the ambassadors then proceeded to consider the conditions of peace.

— The Duke of York opened at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours the first exhibition of the London Philatelic Society.

— The Blackpool tower, over 400 feet high, took fire near its summit owing to the fusion of electric wires. In consequence of the height of the tower it was necessary to allow the fire to burn itself out, but the damage was limited to the upper storeys and pavilion.

23. Intense excitement caused at Ottawa and in other parts of Canada, and in the United States, by the rich discoveries of gold in the Klondyke district, on the borders of British Columbia and Alaska.

— A new Moderate Liberal Cabinet formed by Dr. Pierson, and accepted by the Queen Regent of the Netherlands.

— Djevad Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, and former Vali of Crete, arrived at Canea from Constantinople to assume supreme military command. The admirals of the allied fleet paid him no honours on his arrival.

24. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, by 209 to 205 votes, rejected the Government measure restricting the existing laws of association and assembly. The session was immediately afterwards adjourned, the members meeting for the last time in the building which for forty-eight years had been their Parliament House.

— The conference report on the Dingley Tariff Bill adopted by the United States Senate by 40 to 30 votes, and ratified the same day by the President.

— The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley closed after a fortnight of remarkable shooting, due in some degree to the more general use of the Lee-Metford rifle. All the prizes were keenly contested, and in many cases the ties between marksmen who had made the highest possible score were not finally decided until after several

shots on each side had been fired. The following were the results of the principal contests:—

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Winner.
Queen's, 1st stage - -	200, 500, 600	105	Pt. W. T. Ward, 1st V.B. Devon (winner of Gold Medal)—98, 120, 86 - 304 Sgt. J. H. Scott, 1st Roxburgh (winner of Silver Medal)—102, 117 - 219
„ 2nd „ - -	500, 600	125	
„ 3rd „ - -	800, 900	100	
St. George's Vase, 1st stage	500, 600	70	C.-Sgt. G. Manfield, 2nd V.B. W. Surrey—69, 48 117
„ 2nd „	800	50	
Waldegrave - - -	800, 900	100	Major Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers - - 86
Albert Cup - - -	800, 900, 1,000	175	Capt. J. Dutton Hunt, H.L.I. - - - 151
Association Cup - -	200, 600	70	Sgt. Magnay, 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers - 70
Spencer Cup - - -	500	35	Capt. C. Pine, Tonbridge 34
Duke of Cambridge's Imperial - - -	900 200, 500, 600, 800	50 150	Corpl. Windatt, Canada - 47 Sgt. T. Whitehead, 3rd V.B. S. Stafford - - 144
Alexandra - - -	500, 600	70	Trooper Martin, Shropshire Yeomanry - - 69
Prince of Wales' - -	200, 600	100	Sgt. C. W. Wattleworth, 2nd V.B. Liverpool - 96
English Twenty Club Gold Jewel - - -	Best aggregate		St.-Sergt. Wattleworth, 2nd V.B. Liverpool - 229

MATCHES.

Matches.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Regulars and Volunteer Officers - - -	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Volunteers - - - 1,346 { Regulars - - - 1,289
Humphry Cup - - -	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Cambridge - - - 674 { Oxford - - - 633
Ashburton Shield - -	200, 500	560	Bradfield - - - 465
Chancellor's Plate - -	200, 500, 600	840	Cambridge - - - 715
Kolapore Cup - - -	200, 500, 600	840	Victoria - - - 751
United Service Cup - -	200, 500, 600	840	Regular Army - - 743
National Challenge Trophy	200, 500, 600	2,100	Not shot for at Bisley this year.
Elcho Shield - - -	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	England - - - 1,603
China Cup - - -	600	500	Norfolk - - - 460

26. In the House of Commons the motion regretting the inconclusive report of the South Africa Committee, supported by the Radical party, after a long debate rejected by 304 to 77 votes.

— An extraordinary outbreak of Beri-Beri occurred in Richmond (Dublin) Lunatic Asylum, eighty-eight male and thirty female patients being simultaneously attacked, while three nurses were also laid up.

26. A sudden rising of the natives under a fanatic mullah occurred in the Swat Valley, and in a night attack on Malakand one British officer was killed and four wounded, but the natives, about 3,000 strong, were driven back.

27. At the last formal meeting of the Lambeth Conference the Bishops of Cape Town, Sydney, Calcutta and Jamaica saluted as "Archbishops" by the Primate and his colleagues. In the evening a great service on behalf of foreign missions, attended by upwards of 100 prelates, was held in the newly restored Collegiate Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

— Gangadhar Tilak, the proprietor of vernacular papers in the Bombay Presidency, and three other prominent natives arrested at Poona on the charge of attempting to incite to disaffection.

28. The trial of Captain Boitcheff, an *aide-de-camp* to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and M. Novelitch, the prefect of the police, for the murder of a young Hungarian singer, Anna Simon, terminated at Philippopolis with both being found guilty of the crime. They were condemned to death, but the sentence was at the same time commuted to imprisonment for life.

— The race for Doggett's Coat and Badge, London Bridge to Chelsea, five miles, won by T. Bullman, of Wapping. Six started. Time—38 min. 14 sec.

29. The King of Anam, on the instigation of the French Government, agreed to abolish the office of Viceroy of Tong-King, the Viceroy being recalled to Hué, and to confer upon the French Resident the duties of the post.

— At the Goodwood Meeting the principal events were thus decided:—

Stewards' Cup.—Mr. H. M'Calmont's Amphora, 4 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (M. Cannon). Twenty-three started.

Gratwicke Stakes.—Duke of Westminster's Blue Water, 3 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (M. Cannon). Three started.

Goodwood Stakes.—Mr. W. G. Steven's Gluten, 4 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (K. Cannon). Seven started.

Sussex Stakes.—Mr. Theobald's Ardesliev, 2 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (C. Wood). Eight started.

Goodwood Cup.—M. R. Lebaudy's Count Schomberg, 5 yrs., 10 st. 2 lb. (S. Loates). Four started.

Chesterfield Cup.—Lord Stanley's Birchrod, 4 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (Robinson). Fifteen started.

— The King of Siam arrived at Portsmouth in his yacht, and was received by the Duke of York.

— The Treaty of Commerce of 1865 between Great Britain and Germany denounced by the former, and that with Belgium two days later.

31. The Duke of the Aruzzi (Prince Luigi of Savoy) accompanied by a party of guides—chiefly Italian—reached the summit of Mount Elias, 18,900 feet, in Alaska, without accident, having been fifty-one days amid snow and ice.

31. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs of London arrived in Brussels on a visit to the burgomaster, and were received in great state.

— Dr. George Forrest Browne, Canon of St. Paul's and Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, appointed forty-third Bishop of Bristol, recently separated from the see of Gloucester.

— Terrible floods occasioned by constant rain caused widespread loss throughout Siberia, Saxony, and North-East Bohemia. Upwards of 150 lives were lost, and property valued at 50,000,000 marks destroyed.

AUGUST.

1. Colonel Dalgety, commanding the Bechuanaland Volunteers, stormed the stronghold of Galishwa and Toto and scattered the rebels.

2. The relief of Chakdara, in the Swat Valley, carried out by the force from Malakand, under Colonel Meiklejohn, with complete success and very trifling loss.

— The Lambeth Conference, having sat for a month, brought to a conclusion by a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which all the metropolitans and bishops were present.

— Baron de Mackau, the organiser of the fatal charity bazaar in Paris, as well as the two men in charge of the cinematograph ordered to be prosecuted.

3. Glastonbury Abbey (and subsequently Wells Cathedral) visited by the members of the Lambeth Conference, who went in procession to the ruins, where a service was held.

— At the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta the German Emperor's cutter *Meteor*, 101 tons, allowing 16 min. to the Prince of Wales' *Britannia*, 96 tons, was defeated in the match for the Queen's Cup by 1 min. 26 sec. on a shortened course in consequence of want of wind. Seven yachts started.

4. The Lambeth Encyclical, dealing with various religious and social questions, but scarcely touching upon controversial matters, issued.

— The King of Siam paid a visit to the Queen at Osborne, with whom he lunched in state, and was afterwards shown over Portsmouth Dockyard by the Prince of Wales.

— Gangadhar Tilak, a member of the Bombay Government who had been committed for trial for inciting the revolt, admitted to bail by the High Court of Bombay.

— A fire which caused the loss of three lives broke out in a shop in Drury Lane, which was burnt out before the occupants could be rescued.

5. The Welsh National Eisteddfod held at Newport, and largely attended from all parts of the principality. Sir Wm. Harcourt spoke at a general gathering on Welsh patriotism and love of education.

— After a period of intense heat prevailing over the greater part of England, serious thunderstorms occurred in various parts, especially in the midlands, doing considerable damage.

5. The King of Benin, who after the dispersal of his forces had been in hiding for several months, made his formal submission to the British Political Resident.

6. The election for the Brightside Division of Sheffield, caused by the death of Mr. A. J. Mundella (L.), resulted in the return of Mr. J. R. Maddison (R.) by 4,289 votes against 4,106 polled by Mr. J. F. Hope (C.).

— The Tennyson Beacon, erected on Hyle Down, Freshwater, I.W., in memory of the poet, by public subscriptions from Great Britain and the United States, unveiled by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivering an address.

7. The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Cronstadt, where they were met by the Czar and Czaritza and conducted to Peterhof. At the state banquet which ensued, the Sovereigns pledged one another and referred to the traditional friendship between their countries.

— A cartridge store near Rustchuk Station exploded, simultaneously with the arrival of Prince Ferdinand, and killed between fifty and sixty young persons, chiefly children employed in filling cartridges, besides injuring many more.

— The Nile Column under Major-General Hunter, which left Merawi on July 29, captured Abu-Hamed after a sharp house-to-house fight.

8. The Spanish Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, assassinated at Santa Agueda by an Italian anarchist named Golli, who fired three shots at him with a revolver. On being arrested Golli declared that he had only done his duty and avenged his friends.

9. Lord James of Hereford, the umpire selected to act in the dispute between the North-eastern Railway Company and its men, issued a long award dealing with the several questions in dispute, and notably reducing the hours of labour in the case of engine drivers and signalmen.

— A body of Mohmand raiders, numbering about 6,000, appeared in arms round Fort Shabkadr, near Peshawur; but after a brilliant struggle the tribesmen were broken up and fled to the hills.

10. Murad Bey, the leader of the Young Turkey party, who had been long in exile, accepted the Sultan's invitation to return to discuss reforms, and left Marseilles for Constantinople.

— The King of Benin, who escaped the punitive expedition sent against him in the winter, surrendered to the British authorities at Benin City.

11. The King of Siam made his first public speech in this country at a luncheon given in his honour by the corporation of Edinburgh.

— Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria paid an unexpected visit to Constantinople to reassure the Sultan with regard to the state of affairs in the Balkan principalities. He was received with great distinction and decorated with the highest honour of the State.

— General Sir George Evelyn Wood, Q.M.G., appointed adjutant-general in succession to General Sir Redvers Buller, and Lieutenant-General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., to be quarter-master-general on his return from India.

12. The Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires left Sofia in consequence of the Bulgarian Premier's refusal to deny categorically certain remarks made in an interview with the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper.

— The Queen held at Osborne an investiture of the Orders of the Bath, the Star of India and St. Michael and St. George, and conferred the honours granted on the occasion of the diamond jubilee.

— Prince Henri d'Orléans' arrival in Paris on his return from Abyssinia made the subject of a peaceable monarchical demonstration. He found awaiting him the seconds of General Albertone, representing the Italian army, whose good fame he had attacked.

13. The Post Office telegraphists, dissatisfied with the recent concessions made to them on the subject of overtime work, met in London, but after a long discussion decided not to strike, as they had threatened.

— The funeral of Señor Canovas took place at Madrid with great pomp, and amid symptoms of general sympathy and sorrow.

14. The dispute in the engineering trade, extended by the action of both the men and masters, put out of employment 45,000 men, who received strike pay for the week amounting to 27,000/.

— A motor car race from Paris to Trouville, 108 miles, attracted twenty-two motor cars and twenty-six motor cycles. The winning carriage covered the distance in 4 hours 20 minutes.

15. The Count of Turin, nephew of the King of Italy, who had taken up the quarrel with Prince Henri d'Orléans, met the latter in his private park of Vaucresson, near Paris. After five encounters the Prince was wounded slightly in the breast and severely in the abdomen, and the Count received a slight wound on the hand.

16. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, presented with the gold medal of the Cobden Club for his services in the cause of free trade.

— The Ameer of Afghanistan issued formal orders forbidding any of his subjects to join the mullah who incited the attack upon Fort Shabkadr.

— The Gerlache expedition bent upon Antarctic exploration left Antwerp in the presence of a vast crowd, the shipping in the port being fully decked in its honour.

— Golli, the anarchist, tried by court martial at Vergara for the murder of Señor Canovas, and found guilty after a very short trial.

17. Sir Bindon Blood's column in the Upper Swat Valley came up with a body of 3,000 tribesmen, strongly posted in a narrow defile. After a sharp but short engagement the Swatis were dispersed.

— Disorderly bands of Armenians appeared in Stamboul, Pera and Galata, and a bomb was exploded in the court below the Grand Vizier's room at the Porte. Two men said to be Armenians were arrested with bombs in their possession.

18. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Dublin from Holyhead, and received a warm welcome as they drove through the crowded streets.

— President Faure left Paris for Dunkerque, where he embarked for Russia. Shortly after his departure a bomb exploded in the neighbourhood of the Paris railway station.

— The British Association opened at Toronto, where the inaugural address on the Origin of Man was delivered by the president, Sir John Evans, F.R.S.

19. The French ironclad cruiser *Bruix*, escorting President Faure, broke down a few hours after leaving Dunkerque, and was forced to return into port.

— Fresh outbreaks of fighting between Christians and Mussulmans occurred in various parts of Crete, where the international cordon was not maintained.

— A collision took place about fifty miles south-west of Plymouth between H.M.S. *Phaethon* and the torpedo boat destroyer *Thrasher*, which the former was convoying to South America.

20. Angiolillo *alias* Golli, the murderer of Señor Canovas, garrotted within the prison walls of Vergara, but within sight of a large body of spectators.

— The British Ambassador at the Porte refused to associate himself with the representatives of the five great Powers in making the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Larissa dependent on the payment of the war indemnity by Greece.

— The National Co-operative Festival, in connection with the jubilee of industrial co-operation, held at the Crystal Palace, brought to a close with a display of co-operative agricultural produce.

— The remains of Captain Arkwright, 84th regiment, buried under an avalanche on the grand plateau of Mont Blanc on October 13, 1866, discovered near Chamouni, about 6,000 feet lower down.

21. The Penrhyn quarrymen, after having been on strike for nearly twelve months, unanimously accepted the terms of settlement agreed upon by their leaders and Lord Penrhyn's agent.

— The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stoiloff, after much pressure, threw doubts upon the accuracy of the reported interview with a newspaper correspondent, which had caused the Austro-Hungarian agent to withdraw from Sofia.

— The tribes of the Upper Swat Valley, in reply to a summons to give up their arms, generally came in in a friendly spirit.

— A largely attended demonstration held in Trafalgar Square to protest against the alleged torture of anarchist prisoners in Spain, it being formally announced that it was not an anarchist gathering.

23. President Faure arrived at Cronstadt, where he met with a cordial reception from the Czar, and with the utmost enthusiasm from the people, assembled in immense crowds.

23. On the London, Chatham and Dover Railway the newspaper train ran off the lines in descending a steep incline near Sole Street, and several carriages rolled down the embankment, but no lives were lost nor passengers injured.

— The International Labour Congress met at Zurich and was largely attended by representatives from all countries. A resolution in favour of enforcing Sunday rest by law, although opposed by the British delegates, was carried.

— Fort Maude in the Khaibar Pass, about eighteen miles from Peshawur, attacked by the Afridis and burnt, the garrison being forced to retire. Fort Ali Mesjid subsequently shared a similar fate.

24. The proceedings arising out of the fire at the Charity Bazaar, in May, at Paris, ended in sentences against the chairman of the committee and the two men in charge of the cinematograph—the former being condemned to a fine and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment, with the benefit of the First Offenders Law.

— The excitement in the American wheat market followed by a rise of prices in Europe, wheat in the English market reaching 39s. 6d. per quarter, a higher price than had been quoted for several years.

25. Señor Idiarte Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay, assassinated in the porch of the cathedral at Monte Video when retiring from an official *Te Deum* in honour of the declaration of national independence.

— President Krüger, speaking in the Transvaal Volksraad, denied the suzerainty of Great Britain, but declared his intention to strictly observe the London Convention.

— The Afridis attacked and after a long fight carried Londi Kotal and other posts in the pass defended by Khaibar Rifles.

26. At a farewell luncheon given on board the French ship *Pothuan* the Czar and the French President, in their respective leave-taking toasts, pledged "the two friendly and allied nations" to preserve as far as they could the peace of the world. The enthusiasm with which the French President had been received by all classes of Russians continued unabated to the end of the visit.

— An attempt to row across the Channel made by four Etonians ended in failure. The outriggered boat, after repeated baling, eventually sunk about half-way across, and the crew were rescued with some difficulty.

27. Right Rev. G. R. Eden, Bishop Suffragan of Dover, appointed Bishop of Wakefield.

— Prince Charles of Sweden and Norway married at Copenhagen to Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, grand-daughter of King Christian IX., the occasion being taken for a general Scandinavian rejoicing.

— An Armenian girl arrested in Constantinople on the charge of conveying letters for the French and Italian Ambassadors, and imprisoned, notwithstanding the influence used on her behalf.

28. The Greek Government declined, at the bidding of the Powers, to furnish a statement of the revenues assignable as a guarantee of the proposed indemnity loan.

— The Duke and Duchess of York brought their visit to Dublin to a close, and started for at our in the south-west of Ireland. They had been warmly received in the Irish capital throughout their stay.

29. A grand demonstration took place in Hyde Park by the engineers and allied trades. Resolutions in favour of an eight-hour day passed.

— At Vienna a large meeting of agriculturists passed resolutions in favour of raising a Customs barrier between Austria and Hungary, and of restricting the import of Hungarian flour.

— The editor and the proprietor of the Indian native journal *Mahrani* sentenced to transportation, the former for life and the latter for seven years, for publishing a seditious article.

— The Zionist Congress assembled at Basle passed unanimously a resolution in favour of a scheme for restoring the Jewish people to Palestine.

31. President Faure arrived at Dunkerque from Russia, and was welcomed there, and subsequently at Paris, with great enthusiasm, a general holiday being observed in the capital, and the streets decorated and illuminated.

— Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return from Europe and the jubilee *fêtes* received an enthusiastic welcome at Montreal.

— The county cricket season closed, Lancashire carrying off the championship by a fractional advantage over Surrey. Both counties had played twenty-six matches, of which Lancashire had won sixteen, drawn three, and lost seven; whilst Surrey had won seventeen, lost four, and drawn five. Essex, Yorkshire, and Gloucestershire followed in the order given.

-- The German Emperor at Coblenz unveiled a monument to the Emperor Wilhelm I., whose long connection with the town it celebrated. Subsequently, at a banquet, he made a magniloquent speech on the rights by which he held the imperial crown.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A serious railway accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway between Mayfield and Rotherfield in consequence of the train running off the line. The engine and one coach were overturned and the other coaches fell over the embankment. The engine driver was killed and several passengers severely injured.

— The Czar and Czaritza arrived at Warsaw, where they were cordially received by the population.

— The Afghan Sheikh received an audience at Constantinople and was loaded with presents by the Sultan, who also delivered to him an autograph letter for the Ameer.

2. A violent south-westerly gale, accompanied by a great downpour of rain that lasted over three days with slight intermission, passed over the whole of Great Britain, which was said to be in the centre of a cyclonic disturbance extending over 1,600 miles.

— Two tourists and two guides swept away by an avalanche on the Sallaz, a mountain above Sion in the Canton Valais.

— The Rev. Canon Alf. Geo. Elliott, D.D., incumbent of Drumleare, Co. Leitrim, elected, by a large majority of the clergy, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh.

3. The steamship *Windward* with the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition arrived at Gravesend after three years' absence in the Arctic regions, engaged in exploring the north-west coasts of Spitzbergen and Franz Josef's Land.

— The potato crops in the counties of Cork, Kerry and Clare destroyed by excessive rain and the other crops seriously damaged.

— The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Homburg to take part in the autumn army manœuvres and were received by the German Emperor with great cordiality.

— The chief of the police of Barcelona and his assistant fired at and wounded by an anarchist who was promptly arrested.

4. The Duke and Duchess of York visited Londonderry, where they were enthusiastically received.

— The diplomatic struggle which had been going on at Constantinople over the terms of the peace between Turkey and Greece ended in the practical triumph of German policy, which gave the control of Greek finance to the commission of the great Powers.

6. The Trade Union Congress opened at Birmingham and elected Mr. J. V. Stevens president, who, in his address, urged his fellow trade unionists to form a general labour combination for resisting capitalists. About 390 delegates, representing 1,250,000 workmen, were present.

— The Chinese Government concluded negotiations for a 5 per cent. loan of 16,000,000*l.* sterling at 94 with an English syndicate, 5,000,000 being devoted to railway extension.

— A destructive fire occurred in the chief bazaar at Cabul, and after raging for nearly an entire day and night was ultimately checked by Sir Salter Pyne's fire engines.

7. Barril, the anarchist, who shot and wounded the chief of the Barcelona police, tried by court-martial and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment. The captain-general, however, refused to ratify the sentence, insisting upon a capital sentence. The matter was referred to the Supreme Council of War.

— Berber evacuated by the dervishes and occupied by friendly Arabs, who subsequently repulsed an attempt of the dervishes to retake it.

8. The Duke and Duchess of York brought their visit to Ireland to a close by opening the new dock at Belfast, where their reception was as enthusiastic as it had been everywhere else throughout their journey.

8. The St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster won by the favourite (10 to 1), Mr. J. Gubbins' Galtee More (C. Wood), which had previously won both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby; Lord Rosebery's Chelandry was defeated by three-quarters of a length. Five started.

— A serious explosion took place in one of the deep level mines at Johannesburg, by which five whites and twenty-five Kaffirs were killed.

9. The town of Victoria de las Tunas, the most important town in the eastern part of the island of Cuba, attacked by the insurgents and taken after severe fighting.

— A collision between a passenger train and a cattle train occurred on the Denver and Rio Grande line, near Newcastle, Colorado, by which twenty-five persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

— A typhoon causing much loss of life and property broke over Yokohama. The German cruiser *Irene* was stranded, and much damage done to the shipping.

10. The Australasian Federal Convention at Sydney decided by 41 to 5 votes that there should be equal representation of all colonies in the Federal Senate.

— The Hawaiian Senate ratified unanimously the treaty of annexation to the United States.

— News reached San Francisco that the steam whaler *Nauarch* had been caught in the ice in the Arctic Sea, and that thirty-two of the crew had been crushed in the ice and eleven frozen to death near Point Barrow. The captain and his wife, two officers, and four men were rescued by a passing vessel, but nine others refused to leave the ship.

— A serious collision occurred between the miners (chiefly Poles and Slavs) on strike at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and the authorities. The sheriff ordered his deputies to fire on the crowd, which refused to disperse, and twenty-one of the strikers were killed and above fifty wounded.

11. The King of Siam, after visiting Berlin, Brussels and the Hague, arrived in Paris, where he was cordially welcomed in English by President Faure and his ministers.

— The German Emperor having brought the autumn manœuvres in Hesse and Bavaria to a close, and bidden farewell to the King and Queen of Italy, started at once to visit the Austrian Emperor.

— Rawcliffe Hall, near Goole, the seat of Mr. Ralph Creyke, a fine building of the early Jacobean period, containing many works of art, partially destroyed by fire.

13. The thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine at Ebbsfleet, near Ramsgate, celebrated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, under the auspices of Cardinal Vaughan and Cardinal Perraud, and a letter from the Pope, Leo XIII., on the occasion read.

— The six-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Stirling celebrated by a procession to the Wallace Monument, and by a banquet at which Lord Rosebery was the chief speaker.

13. The Egyptian troops, under General Hunter, occupied Berber, which had been held by the friendly Arabs.

— The Newfoundland Government intimated that a clear profit of \$300,000 had been made by the sale of the Jubilee Cabot postage stamp.

14. Mr. Tilak, the editor of the *Kesari*, an Indian newspaper, after a lengthy trial found guilty, by a mixed jury, of seditious incitement, and condemned to eighteen months' "rigorous imprisonment."

— At Versailles, Indiana, an armed mob attacked the gaol, overpowered the warders and seized five burglars, whom they hanged upon trees.

— The ironclad *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, the largest warship in the German Navy, with a speed of eighteen knots, launched at Kiel with great ceremony.

15. At Edinburgh the Lord Provost, in the presence of Lord Rosebery, formally opened the new North Bridge, a steel viaduct connecting the old and new portions of the city, and substituted for the bridge erected in 1772.

— Dr. Leyds sworn in before the Volksraad as Secretary of State for the Transvaal.

— At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England the governor stated that, with reference to the proposal of the United States and France to increase the use of silver in the United Kingdom, he had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that the bank was prepared under the act of 1844 to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against the note issue in silver, "provided always that the French Mint is again open for the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver be procurable and saleable are satisfactory."

16. An attempt made by a man to assassinate President Diaz as he was on his way to celebrate the anniversary of Mexican independence. The assassin was seized in the act of striking the President with a dagger. In the evening the mob broke into the prison where the man, Joaquin Arroyo, was confined, and, having overpowered the guard, hacked him to pieces with their knives.

— Louise Michel, with two friends who had accompanied her from Paris to lecture at Brussels in aid of the Monjuich (Barcelona) anarchists, expelled by order of the Belgian Government.

— At the Crystal Palace, the Dutch cyclist Cordang covered in twenty-four hours a track of 616 miles 340 yards, beating the world's record (G. Huret) by 51 miles 590 yards. He then continued his ride and accomplished the 1,000 kilometre time record with sixteen hours twenty-four minutes to spare.

17. Severe fighting took place between General Jeffreys' brigade and the Mamunds, who attacked the column in great numbers, and finally obliged the British force to retire with the loss of nine officers and 129 rank and file killed and wounded.

— The Bishop of Majorca issued a pastoral letter excommunicating

the Minister of Finance for having taken possession of the treasury of the church of Luch.

18. The preliminary Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Greece, as revised by the great Powers, signed at Constantinople.

— An agreement signed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador by which, in return for an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. upon British cotton goods for fifteen years, the perpetual Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Tunis in 1875 was set aside.

— Strokes of earthquake felt over the whole of Turkestan, destroying several monuments of antiquity at Tashkend, Samarkand, etc. Some hours later a severe earthquake, accompanied by the fall of rocks from the mountains, occurred in the cantons of Grisons and Glarus (Switzerland).

19. The German Emperor arrived at Buda-Pesth, where he was received with great cordiality by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian nobility and people.

-- A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Lima, by which numerous public buildings and houses were damaged.

20. Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, reached St. John's, Newfoundland, bringing with him the Cape York meteorite, weighing 45 tons, the largest known.

— The Sultan signified his approval of the terms of the preliminary peace between Greece and Turkey.

21. The *Spray*, a small boat of which Captain Slocome of Boston was the sole occupant, arrived at Mauritius on its way round the world. Captain Slocome left Boston in April, 1895, and having passed through the Straits of Magellan reached Australia in safety.

— According to official statistics issued by the Spanish Minister of War, there had been sent to Cuba, between November, 1895, and May, 1896, 181,738 men, 6,261 officers, and 40 generals, and to the Philippines 27,768 men, 881 officers, and 9 generals.

— Severe shocks of earthquake felt at Rome, Bologna, and Ancona, and throughout all the intervening districts. Shocks were also simultaneously felt at Venice and Trieste.

22. A renewal of the plague in Bombay and Poona officially recognised, the number of cases being little inferior to that of the previous year at the same period.

— A German torpedo boat of an old design capsized at the mouth of the Elbe off Cuxhaven and the commander, Lieut. Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and seven men were drowned.

— A cyclone of great violence passed over the districts of Sava, Oria and Latiano in Southern Italy, causing the loss of nearly 100 lives and the destruction of an enormous quantity of property and buildings. The railway station at Oria was wrecked and all the employees in it killed.

23. Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in view of the opposition at Athens to the proposed terms of peace, intimated to the Greek Minister in St. Petersburg that the European concert considered its mission at an end.

— General Elles attacked the Mohmands holding the Bedmanai Pass, and after a short resistance stormed the heights, dispersing the tribesmen. The Mamunds were almost simultaneously driven from their positions by Sir Bindon Blood's and General Jeffreys' divisions.

— The Bank of England raised its official rate of discount from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, the total reserve standing at 24,349,603*l.*, or $50\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin in bullion at 34,637,078*l.*

24. Ravenstone, a village near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, partly destroyed by fire, caused by the spark of a threshing machine igniting the thatched roof of a barn.

— A severe typhoid epidemic broke out at Maidstone, upwards of 550 cases having been notified in a fortnight.

— An application of Mr. Tilak, sentenced for newspaper articles inciting to sedition, for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, heard and rejected by the Supreme Court in Bombay.

25. A duel took place in the military riding school in Vienna between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Herr Wolf, a member of the German National party in the Reichsrath, arising out of the use of the word "rascality" (*Schufsterei* or *Schurkerei*) by the latter with reference to the conduct of the Premier. At the first fire at twenty-five paces Count Badeni was shot in the arm, but not seriously injured.

— At Caldas da Rainha, a fashionable bathing place on the Portuguese coast, a large store of fireworks, collected for a *fête*, exploded in the bathing establishment, occasioning considerable damage.

— The first armoured cruiser of the German Navy, christened by command of the Emperor *Fürst Bismarck*, launched at Kiel. She was of 14,000 horse-power, and had a maximum speed of nineteen knots.

27. An expedition, despatched by the Dominion Government to Baffin Land, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, having visited Cumberland Sound and hoisted the British flag, thus formally annexing the territory.

— King Oscar, who had arrived in Christiania to celebrate his jubilee in Norway, cordially received by all classes of citizens.

— Sailing ships flying the Ottoman flag attempted to land troops on the Cretan coast during the night, but were prevented by the cruisers of the international squadron.

28. The result of the polling for East Denbighshire showed a largely increased Liberal vote, the numbers being—Mr. S. Moss (R.) 5,175, and Hon. G. Kenyon (U.) 2,848 votes.

— The King of Siam visited Oxford, and was received by the vice-chancellor and several heads of houses at the Sheldonian theatre, afterwards visiting the Bodleian Library, Christ Church, and lunching at Balliol College.

28. The Church Congress opened at Nottingham under the presidency of the Bishop of Southwell (Dr. Ridding), the inaugural sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— The King and Queen of Roumania arrived at Buda-Pesth on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

29. Two torpedo destroyers, *Lynx* and *Thrasher*, whilst exercising off the Cornish coast, enveloped in a dense fog, ran on a reef of rocks between Fowey and Falmouth and were badly damaged. The explosion of a steam pipe on board the *Thrasher* caused the death of four men.

— The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards left Southampton for Gibraltar—the first application of the new rule of employing the Guards on foreign garrison duty.

— The Spanish Cabinet, under the provisional premiership of General Azcariaga, resigned office, without awaiting the meeting of the Cortes, alleging the excommunication of one of its members as the cause.

30. At the reassembling of the London School Board, the Marquess of Londonderry, after delivering his annual statement, reviewing the progress of educational work in sixty years, announced his retirement from the chairmanship of the board.

— The Greek Chamber met, and the Government, in submitting the preliminary Treaty of Peace, asked for a vote of confidence, which was refused by 93 to 71 votes, 41 deputies abstaining.

— At Newmarket the Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by Mr. Hamar Bass' Love Wisely, 4 yrs., 9 st. 7 lb. (F. Rickaby), defeating the favourite, Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 3 yrs., 9 st. 7 lb. (J. Watts), by three lengths, and the same owner's Chelandry, 6 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (C. Wood), by four and a half lengths. Eight started.

OCTOBER.

1. The Mamunds having failed to accept the terms of settlement offered by the Viceroy, operations along the frontier were resumed, and a number of small forts captured after severe fighting.

2. The King of Siam terminated his visit to England, and left London for Dover *en route* for Brussels and Lisbon.

— At Athens M. Ralli, the Greek Prime Minister, having failed to obtain a vote of confidence, resigned, and M. Zaimis constituted a Cabinet, in which he took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

4. A Brahmin and Indian advocate, named Damodar Chapekar Deccani, arrested on the charge, by his own confession, of having murdered Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst in Poona, and of having tarred the statue of the Queen in the same city.

— Discovery made in the lake of Nemi of bronze mooring rings and metal work, supposed to belong to the triremes of the Emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, after having been buried in the mud for more than 1,850 years.

4. Senor Sagasta, having been entrusted with the formation of a Liberal Ministry, submitted a list of his Cabinet to the Queen Regent.

5. An executive meeting of the Employers' Federation, held at Leeds, decided that the conditions of the engineering and allied trades did not admit of any reduction of hours; and that the intervention of third parties in the dispute with the men could have no useful result.

— The Ameer of Afghanistan posted a notification on the walls of Cabul in reply to the Afridi deputations declaring that he would not assist them, and urging them to return at once to their allegiance to the British rule.

— A disastrous prairie fire, due to the prolonged drought, devastated a large tract of land about twenty miles south of Ottawa. Three villages were totally destroyed, and the trains on the Canada Atlantic Railway had to run for miles through the flames, the whole district on fire extending over 300 square miles.

6. The Brazilian Government troops, after several days' continuous fighting, captured Canudos, the chief stronghold of the fanatics, whose leader, Conselheiro, however, escaped.

— The British Chargé d'Affaires informed the United States Government that this country declined to take part in any seal conference at which the representatives of Russia or Japan were present.

— A road across the Ak-baital Pass, over 15,000 ft. high, in the Russian Pamirs, commenced in July, made available for ordinary vehicles.

7. The Swiss National Council, by 98 to 29 votes, adopted a bill authorising the confederation to repurchase the five principal Swiss railways, subject to the *referendum*.

— The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies at Lima, after several days' discussion, adopted a gold standard by a majority of 1 vote.

— Tashkent, Merv and other towns of Central Asia decimated by malaria, the inhabitants dying by thousands, the Russian doctors being powerless to arrest the epidemic.

— A French expedition of 500 soldiers and 2,000 carriers started from Porto Novo on the Dahomey coast for Nikki in the Hinterland of Lagos.

8. The north-western territories of Canada, lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, formed into a province of the dominion, and a Cabinet constituted.

— The Duke of Devonshire, in opening a new technical college at Darlington, insisted strongly upon the necessity of improved scientific and technical knowledge in our workshops.

— The Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued a manifesto to their fellow trade unionists to support them in the struggle with the employers.

9. The Elcho Shield, having been won by the English team at Bisley, formally conveyed to the Guildhall and placed in the custody of the Lord Mayor.

9. General Weyler recalled from his command in Cuba by the new Spanish Ministry.

— The Lord Mayor opened a public subscription for the sufferers from the Maidstone epidemic, in which 1,550 cases and 75 deaths had been reported.

— The Kings of Belgium, Servia and Siam, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria all staying *incognito* in Paris.

10. The procession to Mr. Parnell's grave in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, attended by the leading members of the party and upwards of 20,000 persons, all signs of mourning having been dispensed with.

11. The editor of a Hamburg newspaper, convicted of having libelled the King of the Belgians by calling him a "speculator," sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

— The centenary of the battle of Camperdown celebrated at Dundee, when an address was presented to the Earl of Camperdown, great-grandson of Admiral Duncan, the commander of the British fleet.

— A popular demonstration, organised by the Chamber of Commerce, took place in Rome, which led to a collision between the crowd and the troops stationed near the Ministry of the Interior. The crowd, being stopped by the troops, took to stone-throwing, to which the troops replied by firing, and three people were killed and nearly fifty wounded.

12. The Swiss National Council, by 101 to 9 votes, adopted a bill for compulsory insurance against sickness, and by 96 to 5 votes a further measure for compulsory insurance against accidents by all persons without independent means.

— The Supreme Court of Appeal at Leipzig rejected an appeal by Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, against a sentence of four months' imprisonment passed on him in 1895 for *lèse-majesté*.

— A gang of twenty-five Burmans, armed with knives, attacked the fort at Mandalay, but were driven off and four of them killed.

— A cyclone causing an immense wave swept over the islands of Leyte and Samar in the Visayas group of the Philippine Islands, causing the death of thousands of natives and a great destruction of property.

13. A conference of medical men of various countries held at Berlin to discuss the leprosy question and its treatment.

— Professor Maertens of the University of St. Petersburg selected as umpire and president by the arbitrators in the Venezuela Boundary dispute.

— Two motions for the impeachment of the Austrian Prime Minister, Count Badeni, introduced in the Reichsrath, based on the alleged illegality of a ministerial instruction to provincial officials.

— At Newmarket the Cesarewitch Stakes won by Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry) Merman, 5 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. (J. Sharples). Twenty-three started.

14. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.; the total reserve standing at 20,924,263*l.*—or $43\frac{3}{4}$ of the liabilities—and the stock of coin and bullion at 31,997,028*l.*

14. A grand banquet given to President Faure at Paris by the Committee of Trade and Industry, in recognition of his services in bringing about the Russian alliance.

15. A memorial signed by the leading bankers and merchants of the City of London, forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging that no alterations affecting the single gold standard be adopted without full discussion in Parliament.

— Mr. J. C. Bigham, Q.C., M.P., appointed Judge of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Cave, deceased.

— Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, issued a pastoral announcing the constitution of a fraternity for the conversion of England.

— At Newmarket, the Middle Park Plate, for two-year-olds, won by the Duke of Devonshire's Dieudonné, 9 st. 3 lb. (O. Madden). Fourteen started.

16. A coasting steamer, the *Triton*, on her way from Havana to Bahia Houha with a large number of Spanish troops and passengers, struck on the coast of Pinar del Rio, of whom forty-two only were saved, while upwards of 150 were lost.

— The town of Windsor, forty-five miles north-west of Halifax, Nova Scotia, totally destroyed by fire, with the exception of King's College, the oldest in America under royal charter, and a small suburban district. Upwards of 3,000 persons were rendered homeless.

18. The Harveian oration delivered before the Royal College of Physicians by Sir William Roberts, M.D., who claimed Harvey as one of the heralds of exact science.

— A monument to the Emperor Frederick unveiled at Wiesbaden in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, and the Empress Frederick.

— A conflagration of great magnitude broke out in Romany, a suburb of Baku, four naphtha springs and twenty-three bore holes having ignited. Numerous houses, stores, etc., were destroyed.

19. The Soudanese troops in Uganda who had mutinied against Major Macdonald, reinforced by a number of Waganda Mahomedans, attacked the camp at Usoga, but after a severe fight were beaten off. The British losses were serious.

— Lord Justice Lindley appointed Master of the Rolls in succession Lord Esher, resigned, the vacancy at the Appeal Court being filled by the promotion of Mr. Justice R. Henn Collins of the Queen's Bench Division.

— Sir Wm. Lockhart, having assumed the chief command on the north-west frontier of India, and having completed his arrangements, commenced a general advance in several columns with the object of subjecting the native tribes.

— M. Lebon, the French Colonial minister, who had undertaken a journey to West Africa, opened a new bridge at St. Louis, Senegal, named after General Faidheihe, a former governor of the colony.

19. The German minister to Hayti hauled down his flag and withdrew in consequence of the refusal of the Hayti Government to pay an indemnity for the imprisonment of a German subject.

20. In the Austrian Reichsrath an all-night sitting was brought about by the obstructionist tactics of the minority, chiefly composed of German reactionaries ; and the proceedings were marked by scenes of disorder.

— The troops under General Yeatman Biggs, ordered to march from Shinwari to Karappa, were assailed by tribesmen who occupied the Chagru Kotal and its precipitous mountain sides in large numbers. After three hours' heavy fighting the 2nd Ghoorkhas and Gordon Highlanders stormed the ridge, but with great loss of life.

— At Burnley, Lancashire, the largest spinning mill in the town was burnt down by a fire originating through friction.

21. In view of the long-continued and constantly widening dispute in the engineering trade, the President of the Board of Trade addressed letters to the representatives of the employers and workmen, suggesting the basis of a conference.

— Trafalgar Day celebrated in London by the decoration of the Nelson Column and in other places by distinct marks of rejoicing.

— The Hungarian Diet, after some discussion, adopted the bill for the provisional extension of the *Ausgleich* with Austria.

— The United States Government at Washington received official notice that the British Government did not think the holding of an international congress on bimetallism desirable, nor the opening of the Indian Mints possible.

22. Princeton University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, who on his reception made a speech deprecating unfriendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

— Herr von Bülow definitely appointed German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having been provisionally acting in that capacity.

— Sir William Lockhart, commanding on the north-west frontier, addressed the Gordon Highlanders in parade on their brilliant action in the Chagru Pass.

23. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new schools of Christ's Hospital at Stammersham, near Horsham.

— The Powers proposed to nominate Colonel Schäffer, a native of Luxembourg, with extensive military experience, as provisional Governor-General of Crete, but his name was subsequently withdrawn.

24. A frightful accident happened to the Buffalo and New York Express, travelling at a high rate of speed. Three sleeping cars left the track and were precipitated into the Hudson River, causing the death of twenty-eight persons.

— In a panic caused by an alarm of fire at the village church of Kherieleff, in the government of Tamboff (Russia), fifty-four persons were crushed to death and eighty seriously injured.

25. The opening of the legal year marked by a special service in Westminster Abbey, which was attended by a number of the judges, Queen's counsel and members of the senior bar in full-dress costume.

— The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., created a Knight of the Garter in the room of the Marquess of Northampton, deceased.

— Lord Ludlow, who as Lord Justice Lopes had been a member of the Court of Appeal since 1885, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

— The *Karlsruhe Zeitung* curtly announced that the Czar had declined to receive the visit of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden at Darmstadt.

26. Serious news of disturbances in the Hinterland of Dahomey reached Paris and London, and in consequence troops were despatched to reinforce both the French and English stations.

— The New South Wales Legislative Assembly passed a bill providing that at least 80,000 electors should vote in favour of such a step before New South Wales entered into federal union with the other Australasian colonies.

27. H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, died suddenly at the White Lodge, Richmond.

— The centenary of the death of Edmund Burke (some time editor of the "Annual Register") commemorated by the Irish Literary Society at the Society of Arts by a meeting presided over by Mr Frederic Harrison, to which Rev. Wm. Barry, D.D., delivered a lecture on Burke's life and work.

— At Newmarket, the Cambridgeshire Stakes won by a complete outsider, Sir Wm. Ingram's Comfrey, 3 yrs., 7 st. 2 lb. (K. Cannon). Twenty started.

28. Mr. C. Darling, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. A. M. Channell appointed to the vacant judgeships of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division.

— The Austrian Reichsrath had a stormy sitting lasting twenty-five hours, during which a member of the German Liberal Opposition, Herr Lecher, spoke continuously, without useless repetitions, and in spite of interruptions from the majority, for twelve consecutive hours.

— Rev. Arthur Winnington-Ingram, Head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, since 1888, appointed Bishop of Stepney.

— The election on the polling for the Barnsley Division of South-west Yorkshire resulted in the return of Mr. Joseph Walton (R.) by 6,744 votes, against Captain Blyth (U.) 3,454, and Mr. P. Curran (I.L.) 1,091 votes.

29. The Sempagha Pass, a strong position held by 20,000 Afridis, carried by the imperial troops under Sir William Lockhart, after five hours' fighting.

— Mr. Henry George, the candidate of the Socialist party for the Mayoralty of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy and exhaustion four days before the election.

— The Swedish Government ordered the immediate despatch of a ship to Spitzbergen to search for the Andrée Expedition.

30. The Italian Government definitely decided to hand over Kassala to the Egyptian Government forces and to withdraw towards the coast.

— Marshal Blanco, having superseded General Weyler as Captain-General of Cuba, arrived at Havana with full powers to proclaim the autonomy of the island.

31. St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral at Melbourne, which had been forty years in building and cost 240,000*l.*, formally consecrated; the Governor, Lord Brassey, and his suite attending.

— Sir William Lockhart carried the Ashanga Pass after comparatively slight resistance and with insignificant loss.

— A destructive fire broke out in Clerkenwell in the storehouses of Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co., the great firm of metropolitan carriers. An enormous range of buildings with great quantities of parcels was completely gutted.

NOVEMBER.

1. The municipal elections held throughout England and Wales, the Radicals gaining seats in Bristol, Northampton, Wakefield, Plymouth, Birmingham, etc.; the Conservatives at Oxford, Worcester, etc.; the Labour Party in Hull, Blackburn, Cardiff, Wolverhampton and Bradford; and the Socialists in West Ham and Halifax.

— The funeral of Mr. Henry George at New York, after his body had lain in state and been visited by many thousands, took the form of a public ceremony, many leading politicians joining in the procession.

— The Russian Minister at Seoul forced the Korean Government to dismiss the English Financial Adviser and Chief of the Customs and to put a Russian in his place.

2. Judge van Wyck, the Tammany nominee, elected Mayor of Greater New York by 235,181 votes against 149,873 given to Mr. Low and 101,825 to General Tracy (Republican), the Democrats obtaining other successes in New York and Ohio States.

— Mr. Chamberlain on arriving at Glasgow to be installed as Lord Rector of the University received with great enthusiasm, the students accompanying him from the railway station with a torchlight procession.

— The general election in Newfoundland resulted in the complete defeat of Sir William Whiteway's party, most of the leaders losing their seats.

3. The funeral of the Duchess of Teck took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and a number of invited guests. Memorial services were held at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Chapel Royal, St. James's and elsewhere.

— Mr. Chamberlain, having been installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, delivered his rectorial address, for which he chose "Patriotism" as the theme.

3. Prince Mahomed Ali, brother of the Khedive, having become engaged to an American lady, applied for his brother's consent, offering to renounce his rights of succession.

4. The election for the Middleton Division of South-east Lancashire resulted in the return of Alderman Duckworth (R.) by 5,964 votes against 5,664 given to Mr. Michell (U.).

— The railway to Bulawayo, connecting that place with Cape Town by a continuous line of 1,360 miles, opened by Sir A. Milner, the High Commissioner.

— At the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his speech that he was not convinced that a mere increase of men and material was all that was required to render the Army more efficient.

5. In the Austrian Reichsrath, after another all-night sitting lasting twenty-seven hours, marked by disorderly scenes, the first reading of the bill for the prolongation of the *Ausgleich* was carried by a large majority.

— At Rio de Janeiro an attempt was made by a soldier to shoot President Moraes with a pistol. In disarming the assailant, the President's nephew was wounded and the Minister of War stabbed so seriously that he died soon afterwards.

6. The convention between Russia, Japan and the United States "looking to" the suppression of pelagic sealing signed at Washington.

— The executive of the operative cotton spinners at a meeting at Manchester resolved to recommend the acceptance of the masters' proposal to submit to arbitration a reduction of wages.

7. A party of thirty-five Sikhs under a native officer cut off in a ravine by a body of Chamkannis, who, having set fire to the wood and grass, killed the whole detachment.

— At Rio de Janeiro the offices of three Opposition newspapers, which had been most hostile to the President, completely sacked by the mob.

8. Mr. Chamberlain presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, and in his speech contrasted the Glasgow of 1833 with that of the present time.

— The executive of the Boilermakers' Union, having ordered the London members to resume work, despatched two delegates to carry out the threat of their expulsion from the society unless they consented to be bound by the decision of the general secretary. After a further resistance the men resumed work and their connection with the union.

— Vesuvius showed greatly increased activity, large quantities of lava pouring from the crater Atrio del Cavaleo—one stream descending towards Vitiava and the other towards Piano del Tristre.

9. At the Guildhall banquet, in honour of the inauguration of Lord Mayor Davies, M.P., the Marquess of Salisbury chiefly referred to the negotiations going on with France and other Powers relative to trade matters on the Niger, the Nile and the Zambesi.

9. The representatives of the Employers' Federation and of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers agreed to a conference on a basis proposed by the President of the Board of Trade.

10. The vacancy in the Exchange Division of Liverpool, caused by the elevation of Mr. Bigham (U.) to the bench, filled by Mr. C. M'Arthur (U.), who polled 2,711 votes against 2,657 given to Mr. Russell Rae (R.).

— At Rio de Janeiro the convicts in the prison broke into revolt and were not reduced to obedience until after the troops had interfered to protect the warders.

— A students' demonstration, at which about 1,500 took part, made in Vienna in support of the German National Party and against the Prime Minister, Count Badeni and the burgomaster, Dr. Lueger.

— On the Indian frontier Lieutenant Macintire and twelve men of the Northamptonshire Regiment, having been cut off from the rest of the force by the Afridis, died fighting.

11. The ironclad *Empress of India* received serious damage in a gale while off the coast of Crete and sprang a leak, which obliged her to go into port.

— The plague, which was showing increasing strength in certain parts of the Bombay presidency, attacked, near Hardwar, a colony of monkeys, which the authorities attempted to trap and isolate.

— At Cairo the Council of Ministers ordered the prosecution of the writer of some Arabic verses eulogising the English Administration and blaming the Khedive.

12. The emissaries of the Orakzai tribes received at Maidan by Sir William Lockhart, who informed them of the terms of submission, which would have to be complied with within fourteen days.

— Serious floods occurred in various places in Spain along the banks of the Ebro and the Guadalquivir, and railway and telegraphic communication at Valencia, Alcantara and Malaga were interrupted.

— The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, by 177 to 171 votes, adopted the motion of a Czech deputy to the effect that the House passed over the motion for the impeachment of the Ministry.

— The French Chamber of Deputies passed a law abolishing the practice of secret examination of prisoners arrested on warrant.

13. The Russian Embassy at Constantinople declared that if any part of the Greek indemnity was applied to fresh armaments, Russia would demand the arrears of the war indemnity owing to Russia by Turkey.

— Brazil placed under martial law for thirty days, and many of the prominent deputies arrested before they could leave the country.

— An attack was made upon an English trading station at Arnburg, a small place on the coast of Borneo, by Mat Salleh and a body of fifty natives, who ultimately withdrew to the hills.

14. In consequence of the murder of two German missionaries in the interior, the German admiral on the China station landed 600 men at Kiao-Chau, a fortified harbour in the Shantung province, and having seized the telegraph station and magazine called upon the Chinese general commanding to surrender. Having no ammunition, the general retired without fighting.

15. The polling at Deptford for the seat vacated by Mr. C. Darling (C.) resulted in the return of Mr. Morton (C.), who received 5,317 votes, against 4,993 recorded for Mr. Benn (R.).

— The elections to the Norwegian Storting resulted in the return of seventy-nine Liberals and thirty-five Moderates, the latter having lost twenty seats.

— The second trial on appeal of Dr. Peters by the Court of Second Instance found him guilty on all counts of the indictment, and sentenced him to dismissal from the Colonial Service without a pension.

— All the judges of the High Court in London attended in the Lord Chief Justice's Court to bid farewell to the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, on his retirement.

16. The Austro-Hungarian Government notified to the Porte that unless ample apology was made in forty-eight hours for insult to the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Mersina that town would be bombarded. After twenty-four hours' delay, the Sultan ordered full compliance with the Austrian demands.

— At St. Petersburg the rising waters of the Neva caused serious inundations in various parts of the city, but a sudden change of wind brought about a subsidence after great damage had been done.

— A meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations, attended by 8,000 persons, held at the Albert Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby. Lord Salisbury made an important speech on the state of affairs at home and abroad, especially dealing with the London County Council.

17. The Sealing Conference at Washington closed without any agreement between the United States and Canadian representatives.

— A large body of hostile tribesmen attacked General Kempster's brigade while crossing the Tseri Kandao Pass. Serious loss was suffered on both sides, severe fighting lasting till after nightfall.

— Kiffi, the stronghold of the rebel slave-raider, Prince Arku, stormed by the Niger constabulary force under Major Arnold, and after being held for two days was burnt and evacuated.

— A special railway train conveying racehorses from Leicester to Newmarket wrecked, in consequence of a horse-box leaving the metals. Two horses were obliged to be killed and others severely injured.

18. In consequence of the "washaways" caused by recent floods, the service on the Buluwayo Railway suspended, and many of the guests invited to the opening celebrations were unable to return.

— The chief Monthyon prize "for virtue" given by the French Academy awarded to Jeanne Marie Bonnefois, who began life as an acrobat

at country fairs and crowned a career of self-denial by establishing "booth schools" to accompany the *troupes* and educate the children.

19. A terrific dust-storm swept over the north-west part of Victoria (Australia) and several towns in the Wimmera district were completely wrecked and many lives lost.

— The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council refused leave to Gangadhar Tilak to appeal against the sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment pronounced upon him by the Bombay High Court for publishing seditious articles.

— One of the largest fires ever occurring in the city of London, attributed to incendiarism, broke out in Hamsell Street, Aldersgate. It extended over 17,000 square yards of a densely populated business quarter, and destroyed upwards of 100 warehouses and buildings, and property to the value of 2,000,000*l.* sterling.

— The German corps of observation in Crete, consisting of one officer and ten men, withdrawn, leaving no representatives among the international force.

— An attempt made to kidnap and depose Señor Cuertas, the *interim* president of the Uruguayan Republic, by the adherents of Don Julio Herrera, many of whom were arrested.

20. In the Hungarian Delegation at Vienna Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Secretary, made an important statement as to the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary and its action in the past year.

— A fire which broke out in the most important business quarter of Melbourne (Victoria) destroyed a large number of buildings and property valued at 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

— Dr. Borchardt, a member of the International Commission of the Gizeh Museum, reported that the royal tomb discovered at N'gada some months previously by M. de Morgan was that of King Menes, the founder of the first dynasty.

22. At Lisbon the newly constructed custom-house wharf, about 300 metres in length, facing the Tagus, suddenly subsided and disappeared in the bed of the river, but owing to the early hour nobody was on the wharf.

— A party of Dervish horsemen from Metemneh attempted to raid some villages on the left bank of the Nile, opposite Berber, but were driven off by the inhabitants.

— A general strike of railway servants in Ireland threatened, in consequence of the directors refusing to communicate with the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants as representing the men.

23. Ten police officials condemned to death by the Mexican Supreme Court for the assassination in prison of Arnulfo Arroyo, the man who attempted the life of President Diaz.

— General Weyler on his recall from Havana received on his arrival at Barcelona with great demonstration of enthusiasm and sympathy.

23. The German Government decided to increase its fleet in Chinese waters, and a cruiser division, under Prince Henry of Prussia, was ordered to the far East, when Admiral Diedrichs would have eight ships and 3,500 men under his orders.

— A serious railway accident occurred near Tournay, on the line between Tarbes and Toulouse, a passenger train running into a number of ballast waggon. Twelve persons were killed and many others injured.

24. The conference took place between fifteen representatives of the Employers' Federation and as many of the men's affiliated societies, arranged through the intervention of the Board of Trade, to consider the dispute in the engineering trade, Colonel Dyer acting as chairman of the employers, and Mr. A. Sellicks of the men's representatives.

— The Greek Chamber after some discussion appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of officers in the war and to ascertain who was responsible for its declaration.

— A scene of extraordinary violence took place in the Austrian Reichsrath arising out of an endeavour on behalf of the majority to put a stop to the persistent opposition to the second reading of the *Ausgleich* Bill. Blows and kicks were freely bestowed, and the President fled from his seat. On the following day the riotous scenes were renewed, the minority refusing to listen to new rules for debate being put by the President, who was forced to fly from the chair to escape violence.

25. Sir Wm. Harcourt presented with the freedom of Dundee, and in the evening addressed a large meeting, reviewing the policy of the Ministry and its shortcomings.

— The London School Board elections held throughout the metropolis, resulting in the return of twenty-nine Progressives, twenty-one Moderates (Diggleites and Cecilites), three Independents, one Roman Catholic, and one Labour member. Mr. J. R. Diggle himself was defeated in Marylebone. The Progressives thus obtained a decisive majority for the first time since 1882.

26. The scandalous scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath culminated in a personal assault upon the President. A body of police was introduced into the hall, and twelve members were eventually expelled for disorderly conduct.

— At the Central Criminal Court a man charged with the murder of his wife was unable to plead audibly in consequence of a self-inflicted wound in the throat. Mr. Justice Darling, finding him sane and capable of pleading, ordered a remand.

— The Canadian Government declined Mr. Foster's proposal on behalf of the United States Government to suspend pelagic sealing for a year.

27. Further disturbances took place in the Austrian Reichsrath, accompanied by rioting at Prague and Gratz, where the military were called out to disperse the crowd. Count Badeni tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Emperor.

27. General Gaselee successfully carried the Lozaka Pass, although held in strength by the tribesmen.

— In the Chancery Division of the High Court Mr. Labouchere, M.P., obtained an injunction against Mr. Hess, the editor of the *South African Critic*, to restrain him from publishing letters written by the former to Mr. G. A. Sala.

— At New York the second half of the racket match for the championship of the world won by P. Latham of London, who defeated George Standing of New York by four games to three, making a total of eight games to four.

29. A gale of extraordinary violence raged over the south and east coasts of England. The piers at Broadstairs and Sheerness were swept away. Yarmouth and part of Margate were flooded, and the sea walls at Deal, Hastings and Scarborough were breached. An extraordinary high tide in the Thames also flooded the Government arsenal at Woolwich, doing enormous damage to harbours and shipping, and causing much loss of life.

— Sir Walter Phillimore appointed Judge of the High Court in succession to Mr. Baron Pollock.

— The German Navy Bill published, fixing a seven years' shipbuilding programme, which was to give the nation in 1905 seventeen battleships, eight coast-defence vessels, nine large and twenty-six smaller cruisers, in addition to a reserve of two battleships, three large and four smaller cruisers, the whole costing about 25,000,000*l*.

30. The Royal Society medals of the year were thus awarded: The Copley Medal, Prof. A. von. Kölliker, for embryology and histology; the Davy Medal, Dr. John H. Gladstone, F.R.S., chemistry and optical science; the Buchanan Medal, Sir John Simon, F.R.S., sanitary reform; and Royal Medals to Professor A. R. Forsyth for pure mathematics and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Strachey, F.R.S., for geographical and meteorological researches.

-- The Reichstag at Berlin opened by the Emperor in person, who, after reading the inaugural speech, added an extempore epilogue asking the Reichstag to assist him to keep his oath to preserve the empire as he had inherited it, intact.

— A serious railway accident occurred at Warsaw, where a goods train ran into a passenger train at the platform. Eleven persons were killed on the spot and twenty-two injured, some very severely.

— Mr. Ernest Waterlow, A.R.A., elected president of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours by seventeen votes against sixteen given to Professor Herkomer, R.A., after a first ballot resulting in a tie.

DECEMBER.

1. Serious rioting took place at Prague, the Czech population attacking the German quarters, wrecking shops, houses and synagogues, and destroying the scientific instruments in the German University and the valuable archives of the Kinsky Palace. Four persons were killed and 150 injured.

1. The French Senate having passed a vote of censure on the Minister of Justice, for having allowed two magistrates to take the oath of office through the telephone, M. Darlan resigned his office.

— A renewal of the gale caused a number of disasters to shipping on the eastern and south-eastern coasts of England. At Margate the surf-boat which had put off to the aid of a ship in distress was capsized and nine out of thirteen occupants drowned.

2. At the first meeting of the new London School Board, Lord Reay was unanimously elected chairman and Hon. Lyulph Stanley (Progressist), vice-chairman.

— A masonic service, attended by over 5,500 persons, representing 900 lodges, held in St. Paul's Cathedral in celebration of the dicentenary of its reopening after reconstruction by Sir C. Wren.

— An imperial ukase, dated 14th-26th November, published, authorising the issue of a new five rouble gold piece, and declaring that Russia had definitely become a gold country, all credit notes being redeemable in that coin.

3. The conference between representatives of the Employers' Federation and the men's allied unions after several meetings came to the decision to submit the employers' proposals to the vote of the men throughout the country.

— Mr. W. M'Ewan, M.P., handed over to Mr. A. J. Balfour, as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, the M'Ewan Hall, erected at a cost of 115,000*l.* and presented to the University.

— Major Esterhazy, whose name had been involved in the Dreyfus case, wrote to the Minister of War demanding to be tried by court martial.

4. The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece signed at Constantinople.

— In the New Zealand Parliament the Old Age Pensions Bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of fifteen. The bill provided that persons of good character, attaining the age of sixty-five, and having resided twenty years in the colony, should be entitled to 38*l.* per annum.

5. Disgraceful anti-Semitic demonstrations made at Bucharest and Galatz, where the Jewish shops were attacked by a regularly organised mob, the police making no effort to protect them.

6. Two German cruisers arrived at Port-au-Prince, and delivered an ultimatum demanding the payment within eight hours of an indemnity for the imprisonment of Herr Lüders. The Haytian Government agreed.

— President M'Kinley's message to Congress dealt with the currency question, and plans for protecting the gold reserve, and at great length with the Cuban question.

— The Italian Cabinet of the Marquis di Rudini tendered its resignation, which was accepted by the King.

6. At Vienna, the young Czech party declared against the new Austrian Ministry, and in the Hungarian Parliament a bill was introduced to provide independently for the prolongation of the *Ausgleich* with Austria.

7. The Chinese Government, in the hope that the German forces would evacuate Kiao-Chau Bay, agreed to accept the terms of indemnity demanded.

— The threatened general strike of the servants of all the railway companies throughout the United Kingdom collapsed in face of the attitude of the directors and in consequence of the advice of Mr. Maddison, M.P., the editor of the *Railway Review*, the men's organ.

— At the general meeting of the National Liberal Federation held at Derby resolutions in favour of "one man one vote," registered adult suffrage, women franchise, and a second ballot at elections, were carried.

— Walter Croot, a professional boxer, after a twenty-round fight at the Sporting Club with James Barry, an American, was so seriously injured that he died a few hours after the fight.

8. A floating dock brought to Havana from England was allowed through the disabling of the pumps to become totally submerged, and all efforts to raise it were fruitless.

— At the Provincial Court of Gratz, Dr. Bruno Wille, a Berlin free-thinker, found guilty of holding up to contempt the teachings, customs, and institutions of a religious community recognised by the State. He was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment.

— The gunboats on the Nile pushed as far as Metemneh and Shendy, capturing a number of grain boats.

9. The Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Edinburgh, referred at great length to the state of the Army and to the proposed reforms for increasing its efficiency.

— In the German Diet, after three days' debate, the Navy Bill referred to the Budget Committee, no division being taken.

— The Peking Tsung-li-Yamen telegraphed to the local viceroys that China having complied with the demands of Germany, the latter consented to evacuate Kiao-Chau, receiving the inlet of Sansah as a coaling station.

11. The ballot of the members of the engineering unions showed an almost complete unanimity in the rejection of the employers' terms, namely, 39,850 against 150 votes for acceptance. The twenty-third distribution of dispute pay was made to 81,000 men on strike or locked out.

— The Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt sanctioned the advance of £E700,000 to the Ministry of Public Works, for drainage works and the construction of new weirs on the Nile.

12. At Vienna a large meeting of the German National party passed resolutions in advocacy of the union of all German groups against the Slavs, the Clericals and the Anti-Semites.

13. The new Italian Coalition Cabinet, under the leadership of the Marquis di Rudini, constituted and accepted by the King.

— The troops which had occupied Tirah in the Afridi country withdrawn in consequence of the difficulties of transport during the winter months.

— In consequence of the joint action of the British and Persian authorities rifles and ammunition valued at 25,000*l.*, destined for the Indian tribes, confiscated at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf.

— The expedition against Mat Salleh, the rebel leader in North Borneo, having stormed the outer fort, had to withdraw with loss, an inner fortress having been formed.

14. A serious fire broke out in the officers' quarters at Dover Castle, and one wing of the new buildings was completely gutted.

— In the House of Lords judgment was delivered in the case of *Allen v. Flood*, to the hearing of which eight judges had been summoned. Their lordships, by six to three, reversed the judgments of the courts below, finding that it was not illegal for a trades union to prevent by legal means the employment of a non-unionist by his employers.

— Mr. W. Kenny, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland, appointed Judge of the High Court (Ireland), and Mr. Dunbar Barton, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General in his place.

15. The New Zealand Legislative Council by 20 to 15 votes rejected the Old Age Pensions Bill.

— At the Hague the Second Chamber of the States-General, by 46 to 41 votes, refused to vote 300,000*l.* for building a battleship of an improved type, whereupon the Minister of Marine resigned.

— At a farewell banquet in Kiel Castle given in honour of Prince Henry of Prussia on his leaving for his command in Chinese waters, his brother, the German Emperor, made an important speech on his duty to extend the empire his predecessors had bequeathed to him.

16. Mr. William Terriss, a popular actor, as he was entering the private door of the Adelphi Theatre, London, fatally stabbed by a man who had been employed as a supernumerary at the theatre.

— Wrottesley Hall, near Wolverhampton, a fine building over 200 years old, completely destroyed by fire, together with much of its valuable contents.

— The Turco-Greek treaty of peace formally ratified by the respective sovereigns of the two countries concerned.

— The British occupation of Buna in the West African Hinterland confirmed.

17. After a renewed conference of the engineers, extending over three days, a fresh provisional agreement was drawn up, differing slightly from that rejected by the men, and a fresh vote was agreed to be taken.

— The first test match between Mr. Stoddart's team and the eleven of Australia played at Sydney, resulting in the victory of the Englishmen by nine wickets. Scores: England, first innings 551, second (for one wicket) 96. Australia, first innings 237, second 408.

17. The Natal Legislature having agreed to the annexation of Zululand to the colony, the Premier started to formally take over the territory.

— Colonel Ruiz, General Blanco's aide-de-camp, who had been sent to make peace proposals to the Cuban insurgents on the basis of autonomy, shot by order of the insurgent chief, Mayia Rodriguez, together with several insurgents who were ready to treat with the Spanish leader.

18. The Russian fleet, it was announced, would with the consent of China winter at Port Arthur. It was stated at the same time that this step was not a hostile demonstration against any Power, European or Asiatic.

— The remains of Voltaire and Rousseau discovered to be preserved in the Pantheon, an official investigation having been made by order of the Minister of Education. Voltaire's skull was found to be severed from the body.

— A dense fog lasting several hours hung over London and the southern counties and the Channel, interrupting traffic and causing several serious accidents.

20. At a meeting held at Marlborough House Lord Rothschild, as Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, announced that the total amount received was 187,000*l.*, of which 20,500*l.* was annual subscriptions, and that about 40,000*l.* was expected to be received from the sale of the Hospital Jubilee stamps.

— The leaders of the Young Czech party in Prague issued an aggressive manifesto to the Bohemian nation, but the newspapers publishing it were at once confiscated.

— Prince Henry of Prussia, in command of the German man-of-war *Deutschland*, arrived at Spithead, and having visited the Queen at Osborne, came to London.

21. The Russian Government having notified the Japanese Government of the temporary occupation of Port Arthur, a Japanese squadron at once left Nagasaki.

— At Bow Street Police Court James Barry and five others, charged with the manslaughter of Walter Croot, killed in a boxing competition, discharged, all the proceedings having been shown to be strictly legal.

22. Dr. G. H. Rendall, principal of University College, Liverpool, a layman, appointed head master of Charterhouse School, in succession to Rev. Canon Haig Brown.

— The Canadian and United States Commissioners, appointed under the Behring Straits Fisheries Arbitration, agreed to fix at \$464,000 the losses suffered by Canadian sealers from seizures by United States cruisers.

— A telegram from Calcutta stated that the total casualties during the recent campaign against the hillsmen amounted to 433 killed and 1,321 wounded, of whom 36 killed and 81 wounded were British officers. The Khaibar Pass and the abandoned forts, Mesjid and Maude, were occupied without molestation.

23. M. Albert Vandal received at the French Academy in succession to M. Léon Say, whose eulogy he pronounced.

— The Pope gave his customary Christmas reception to the cardinals, and in a long speech dwelt on the conflict between Church and State in Italy, but held out no prospect of an agreement.

— The Egyptian troops and friendly native Arabs, under orders from Colonel Parsons, attacked the Dervish position at El Fasher and Osobri, capturing the former with slight loss, and completely investing the latter fort.

24. A second ballot of the engineers taken on the revised masters' management proposals and the fifty-one hours suggestion of the men's delegates. In both cases the majority of the men was against acceptance. The total vote was one-sixth smaller than on the first ballot, about 52,000 voting, of whom 43,000 were members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

— The Christmas traffic, especially in London and the neighbourhood, seriously impeded by a dense fog, which, with slight intermission, lasted with a sharp frost for forty-eight hours.

— The projected reduction of postage on letters sent from Canada to points within the empire indefinitely postponed, the imperial authorities wishing to establish a general reduction with all other colonies.

— The Japanese Diet, in which a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was inevitable, suddenly dissolved by the Mikado. The Cabinet nevertheless resigned on the difficulty of raising revenue to meet the greatly increased expenditure on military and naval services.

25. A serious accident occurred on the Paris and Marseilles Railway near Péage-de-Roussillon, one express train running into the rear of another which had broken down. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured.

— Chicago Coliseum, said to be the largest building of the kind in the world, in which a manufacturers' exhibition was being held, totally destroyed by fire, nine employees being burnt to death and forty injured.

— The formal cession of Kassala by the Italians to the Egyptian troops under Colonel Parsons took place at noon, the Italians withdrawing to their new frontier at Zabderat.

27. A destructive fire broke out in a large drapery shop at King's Lynn, and raging fiercely for six hours, destroyed thirteen business premises and property valued at over 100,000*l*.

— A fire also destroyed a considerable portion of the buildings on the pier at Weston-super-Mare.

— The prosecution of the directors of the Union Bank of St. John's, Newfoundland, abandoned by the Crown, and a verdict of not guilty as in the similar case of the Commercial Bank entered; the former paid 80*c*. and the latter 20*c*. in the dollar to its creditors.

28. The thirteenth Indian National Congress, attended by upwards of 700 delegates, met at Amrati, and elected as president Mr. Sankaran Nayar, a prominent member of the Malabar community and a member of the Legislative Council of Madras.

— The Peshawur column of troops under General Hammond reached Landi Kotal without opposition; the enemy however occupied the heights.

— A great fire occurred at Port-au-Prince (Hayti), by which 800 houses, a church and a hotel were destroyed, and 3,000 persons rendered homeless. While the fire was raging an earthquake lasting several seconds added to the general terror.

29. The Dervish post at Osobri, the one important post between Kassala and Khartoum, taken by the Egyptian troops after a protracted defence by the Dervishes.

— President M'Kinley signed the bill prohibiting, under heavy penalties, pelagic sealing, and the importation of pelagic sealskins and the wearing of sealskin cloaks and jackets of foreign manufacture.

— The total returns of plague cases from Bombay showed up to date 14,257 cases and 11,882 deaths during the renewed outbreak.

30. A severe south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy rains, raged along the southern coasts of Ireland and England, interrupting the mail services with the continent and causing great damage to shipping.

— After protracted proceedings, which generally were regarded as scandalous, all the defendants in the Panama trial were acquitted by the jury.

— The United States Government, under pretext of rendering aid, proposed to send a military relief expedition to Klondike, but the proposal was strongly opposed by the Dominion Government.

31. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., who had been studying the frontier questions on the spot, separated from his escort while riding through the Khaibar Pass, and was shot by the hostile Afridis.

— The Emperor of Austria closed the sittings of the Austrian Diet by proclamation, and issued a rescript continuing for six months the existing financial relations of the Dual Monarchy.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1897.

LITERATURE.

DURING the early part of the year, owing to the absorbing interest in foreign politics and to the excitements of the diamond jubilee celebrations, book publication—especially of literature proper—languished. The most important issues were reserved for the last quarter of the year, when the output assumed its normal conditions.

There has been a steady growth of the literature of knowledge, of patient important research in nearly every branch of scholarship and science; while of the literature that belongs primarily to the realm of fine art, and therefore of a less transient nature, there is little to chronicle. To this category belong the classical editions of the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson (Chatto) and of George Meredith (Constable), although fiction finds no place in this survey.

POETRY.

The finest verse of the year comes from the so-called youngest writers. Mr. Francis Thompson's **New Poems** (Constable) sustain his reputation. If there is a greater austerity of beauty there is no lack of imagery, no pause in the procession of thought; the poems are marked by lofty spiritual penetration. The slender volume, **Earth's Breath** (Lane), by the mystical poet who signs himself "Æ.," contains essential poetry, the impassioned expression of a deeply wrought seer. **Ireland and other Poems** (Mathews), by Lionel Johnson, is the work of a scholar and poet who has the genius of architectural verse, of dignified syllabic melody. The greatest sensation has been made by two of the most recent verse writers: Mr. Henry Newbolt's slim volume, **Admirals All** (Mathews), consists of stirring sea ballads, with swinging rhythm and ring; full of the freshness and grit that characterised our sea singers of the seventeenth century. Mr. Stephen Phillips strikes a more solemn and stately note in his volume of very beautiful **Poems** (Lane), and indeed "Marpessa" is one of the finest poems of recent days. To this volume was awarded the prize of 100 guineas granted by the *Academy* to the work which seemed to it of most signal merit written in 1897. Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's long-looked-for volume, **The Coming of Love and other Poems** (Lane), has at length appeared, and been cordially

received. It is interesting to note that on account of the haunting music of "The Coming of Love," Rossetti intended to use the sonnet, "The Stars in the River," as a *motif* for a picture, for he considered it to be "the most original of all the versions of the Doppelganger legend."

Amoris Victima, by Arthur Symons (Smithers), is a collection of sonnets and lyrics whereby the author attempts "to deal imaginatively with what seems a typical phase of modern love, as it might affect the emotions and sensations of a typical modern man, to whom sensations and emotions represent the whole of life."

Mr. Austin Dobson prefaces his very welcome **Collected Poems** (Kegan Paul) with this modest explanation: "This volume comprises all the verses written by me during the last thirty years which—in my opinion—seem worthy of preservation. Even with these it is possible that I have occasionally been more indulgent to a personal memory than attentive to a critical instinct." The volume is most scrupulously selected, and contains the *fine fleur* of Mr. Dobson's work. Mr. Rennell Rodd, also, has been stirred to produce a series of spirited **Ballads** (E. Arnold), mainly in praise of Drake and Elizabethan seamen, written picturesquely and with animation.

Mr. William Watson's latest volume of poems, **The Hope of the World** (Lane), contains, in addition to the titular poem, his "Lost Eden," "The Unknown God," and a small number of love poems. **Lord Vyet and other Poems**, by A. C. Benson (Lane), **The Fairy Changeling**, by Dora Sigerson (Lane), are also worthy of record.

Songs of Travel, the last volume of verse by R. L. Stevenson (Chatto), is a fit pendant to the Vailima letters. These poems are the direct utterance of a human heart, rather than of the intellect; they are full of fine thoughts, much sadness, and are the further revelation of a very fine personality.

BELLES LETTRES.

One or two important volumes of essays have appeared. Foremost may be quoted **An Essay on Comedy, on Uses of the Comic Spirit** by George Meredith (Constable), the reprint of a lecture delivered at the London Institute nineteen years ago; and Mr. Walter Raleigh's brilliant essay on **Style** (Arnold), not only as the last refinement of art, but a criticism of ethics, because the author discerns in style the ultimate, inevitable expression of life.

Studies in Two Literatures (of England and of France), by Arthur Symons (Smithers), is a book of subtle, penetrating criticism, the outcome of an honest catholic love of art and letters.

Mr. H. D. Traill is ever a thoughtful and suggestive writer, and he is especially so in his **The New Fiction, and other Essays on Literary Subjects** (Hurst & Blackett), for whether his readers agree or not with his opinions, these at least have the merit of being individual and worth considering.

Essays and Speeches, by W. S. Lilly (Chapman & Hall), is of vivid and various interest, full of trenchant and individual thought, and is his endeavour "to translate into literature the moral and political philosophy which I hold."

Limbo and other Essays, by Vernon Lee (Richards), is written from the point of view of art critic, in exact and incisive words, the record of fleeting thought or mood.

If the **Letters and Unpublished Writings of Landor** (Bentley) do not add to Walter Savage Landor's fame, at least Mr. Stephen Wheeler's monograph emphasises a great and lovable personality. The hitherto unpublished writings are conversations between Savonarola and the Prior of San Marco, the Countess of Albany and Alfieri, Joan of Arc and the Bishop of Beauvais; also a few detached fragments. In October appeared the last but one of the beautiful prose poems written by William Morris in quaint archaic English, a fantasy full of charm, entitled **The Water of the Wondrous Isles** (Longmans).

The Voyage of Bran (Nutt) is an important old Irish saga, edited with translation and notes by Kimo Meyer, together with a scholarly essay upon the "Irish Vision of the Happy Underworld and the Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth," by Alfred Nutt.

Literary handbooks increase and multiply. Two new series have appeared this year. One is entitled **Periods of European Literature**, under the general editorship of Professor George Saintsbury. To it he contributes the first volume, **The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory** (Blackwood); a scholarly treatise that deals with its subject from its literary rather than its philological point of view. In connection with this—though not belonging to any series—may be quoted Professor W. P. Ker's **Essays on Mediæval Literature, Epic and Romance** (Macmillan), as it deals with the same period of literary history.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is editor of a series of manuals of **Literatures of the World** (Heinemann). He himself has handled in a felicitous manner **A Short History of English Literature**, written with insight and serenity of judgment. Mr. Edward Dowden's **History of French Literature** is a trustworthy and sympathetic account of the literature of France, especially during the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Mr. Dowden sums up the matter thus: "Literature in France has appropriately its social organisation; with equal propriety it has none in England. Reading a history of French literature we are reading that of French society; the history of English literature seems rather to conduct us through a gallery of select portraits, and the multitude is left outside. It may be that ours is the greater array of shining names and famous personalities, but for charm, multiform and plentiful, no literature since the Greek has rivalled that of France, the social nation, the 'Mother of the Many Laughters.'" **Greek Literature**, by Professor Gilbert Murray—in point of date of issue the first of the series—is at once the most concise and illuminative epitome of Greek literature—more correctly perhaps of the evolution of Greek literature—that has yet been written in our language.

Mr. W. J. Courthope continues his **History of English Poetry** (Macmillan). The second volume covers Spenser and his contemporaries and Shakespeare's predecessors. Of the many writings upon Shakespeare, two demand special notice: the Rev. Thomas Carter's **Shakespeare, Puritan and Recusant** (Oliphant, etc.), and Mr. Justice Madden's **The Diary of Master William Silence**, a study of Shakespeare and Eliza-

bethan sport (Longmans). Himself a hunter of red deer in the forest of Exmoor, the author was drawn to the study of sport as treated by Shakespeare, and was amazed at the poet's intimate knowledge of the secrets of woodcraft and falconry. His discoveries are described in the form of "The Diary of a Master Will Silence," and in addition to the general comment, critical notes of scholastic value are added, also an excursus dealing with "the Critical Significance of Shakespeare's Allusions to Field Sport."

HISTORY.

In connection with the special event of 1897 appeared the long expected and concluding fifth volume of Mr. Justin McCarthy's **History of Our Own Times** (Chatto). It takes up the narrative at the point of Mr. Gladstone's premiership in 1880, and continues it to this year of the diamond jubilee.

The recently issued sixth volume of **Social England** (Cassell) brings to a close the labours of Mr. H. D. Traill and his staff of contributors. It covers the seventy years from the victory of Waterloo to the end of the year 1885, marked by the rebuilding of the English fleet in order to achieve the restoration of the imperial naval supremacy. The section on literature is written by the editor; art is treated by Mr. R. Hughes and Mr. G. F. Stephens; Mr. Hutton writes of the Church; Miss A. M. Clerke on astronomy; Mr. D'Arcy Power on medicine and public health.

Hitherto there has been no complete history of the British Navy. A series of volumes has been planned to meet this want by William Laird Clowes, assisted by Sir Clement Markham, Captain Mahan, etc. In the first volume of **The Royal Navy, from the Earliest Times to the Present** (Low), Mr. Clowes has written all that relates directly to naval history.

The erudite essays which are contained in Professor F. W. Maitland's **Doomsday Book and Beyond** (Cambridge University Press) are of great importance to English history and English law; for the author is one of the small group of historians who are striving to lighten the darkness that surrounds the infancy of England. It is a brilliant, scholarly and difficult task finely accomplished.

Volume vii. of reports of **State Trials**, edited by John E. P. Wallis (Eyre & Spottiswoode), covers the years 1848 to 1850, and reports thirteen cases, the most important being that against Smith O'Brien for "levying war" against her Majesty.

Volume xiii. of **Acts of Privy Council** (Stationery Office) deals with the years 1581-2, and is of special interest for its entries bearing on religious questions, and for the information on the internal and commercial condition of England and Wales. Volume xiv., 1586-7, gives curious and interesting glimpses of the social conditions of that period; Volume xv., 1587-8, deals with the preparations for the Spanish Armada. Mr. Dasent's editing is as careful and scholarly as heretofore.

The leading feature of the second volume of Samuel Rawson Gardiner's **History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate** (Longmans) is the account of Cromwell's foreign policy during the short life of the

Barebone Parliament. While revealing every twist and turn of his policy, the author does not neglect the underlying religious and ethical convictions of the leaders of the Commonwealth—the political views of Hobbes, the influence of Bunyan and Fox. Mr. Gardiner comments on Cromwell's continual efforts to find new markets for English trade. He points out that admiration for the exploits of the Puritan Navy must not blind us to the unjustifiable nature of the Dutch War; that in Cromwell's diplomacy with France and Spain the material and religious elements of his ambition clashed; that the exalted spirit of Puritanism had spent itself, and the reaction brought a "return of the mundane spirit," which thereafter dominated England for centuries. Earlier in the year Mr. Gardiner published six lectures on **Cromwell's Place in History** (Longmans), whose influence he thus describes: "He is in the world of action what Shakespeare is in the world of thought, the greatest because the most typical Englishman of all time." Furthermore, Mr. Gardiner issued through the same firm his **What the Gunpowder Plot was**, with illustrations and plans, in reply to Father Gerard's recent book on the subject, wherein an essay was made to upset the original story, and to prove that the conspiracy was an attempt of the Earl of Salisbury to throw discredit on the Catholics. Also, in collaboration with R. H. Brodie (Eyre & Spottiswoode), Mr. Gardiner catalogued and arranged an extremely valuable volume (xv.) of **Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.**

Mr. A. H. J. Greenidge's **Greek Constitutional History** (Macmillan) is a learned and useful work which will prove of assistance to students who desire to understand the political character of the Hellenic races, and the development of their various constitutions whether purely democratic or mixed.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's volumes iii. and iv. of his **French Revolution** (Chatto) bring this accurate narrative down to the temporary triumph of the Feuillants over the Jacobins after the flight to Varennes.

Messrs. Macmillan publish **A Survey of Greek Civilization**, by J. P. Mahaffy, that is, according to the author, "a personal and partial book," but one marked by a fresh and original treatment of the selected topics.

To the "Story of Nations Series" has been added **British India**, by R. W. Fraser (Unwin), who is conversant with his subject, and knows how to combine breadth of treatment and terseness of expression with a selection of permanent and valuable details.

Sir Walter Besant's **The Rise of the Empire** inaugurates a new "Story of the Empire Series" (Marshall), and begins with a chapter on "The Making of a People."

Mr. W. F. Lord has written a series of well-thought-out "essays in imperial history," **The Lost Empires of the Modern World** (Bentley), to prove by comparison that there is no reason why the British Empire should lose its power if properly managed. He compares its "business principles" favourably with those of Portugal, France, Spain and Holland, but at the same time points out that our greatest danger lies in the scarcity of home-grown food, and urges the fostering and reviving of British agriculture.

Deeds that Won the Empire, by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett (Smith, Elder), known as "Vedette," is a volume written by an Australian in a wholesome, manly tone, in which the human and heroic side of our history is described in vigorous, picturesque English, and is calculated to stir the patriotism of every reader.

The following books on British colonies have a definite historical value :—

The strongest and sanest book that has been written on South African affairs is undoubtedly **Impressions of South Africa**, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. (Macmillan), for to that important problem he has applied the imagination of a great historian, the observation of an experienced traveller, and the practical knowledge of a statesman. The interest of the book therefore centres in the impressions of an acute, cultivated mind on physical, economic and political problems, which have usually been treated from the side of interest and party politics. Moreover, the style of the writing is scholarly and fascinating, and the volume is of value for its contributions to botany and natural history.

The Indian Frontier Policy: an Historical Sketch, is ably and authoritatively treated by General Sir John Adye, G.C.B. (Smith, Elder), who served in the Indian Mutiny and the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1863. He endorses the Duke of Devonshire's opinion that "we should as far as possible withdraw from our isolated posts which are within the tribal country, or along its border"; that since "we are the rulers of a great empire in the East, with its heavy responsibilities and duties, in devoting ourselves to the millions under our sway, and in developing the resources of the country, we shall do far more for the happiness of the people and the security of the empire than by squandering our finances in constant expeditions beyond its borders."

British Central Africa, by Sir Harry H. Johnston (Methuen), is of great value, not only from his account of these new colonies, based on his experience as proconsul, but also for the scientific observation contained in the book.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

The most important volume of the year on economics is **Industrial Democracy**, by Sydney and Beatrice Webb (Longmans), the result of six years' investigation of all the trades in the United Kingdom, together with a scientific analysis of trade unionism, and all "forms of labour refutation." There are chapters dealing with arbitration, the position of women, the eight hours' day. "The Higgling of the Market" gives a comprehensive survey of the English business world of to-day; there is a full discussion of economic criticisms, and the final chapter attempts to forecast the future of democracy and of trade unionism. Mr. W. H. Dawson has studied a kindred subject in his **Social Switzerland** (Chapman & Hall), wherein he treats of the organisation and protection of labour in factories, of the industrial courts of arbitration, of the various Swiss labour colonies and labour bureaux and exchanges, and concludes with chapters on technical education and the drink traffic.

The Indian Village Community (Longmans), by B. H. Baden-Powell, is the elucidation of the factors underlying the idea of ownership of land. It is a valuable book for those connected with the administration of India, and to all interested in the important problems with which it so exhaustively deals.

The nine volumes concerning **The Life and Labour of the People in London**, edited by Charles Booth (Macmillan), assisted by a large staff of workers, are a great collection of observations and facts that make the work of the nature of a statistical and analytical encyclopædia.

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Social Teaching of Jesus, by Shailey Mathews (Macmillan), is "an essay on Christian sociology in which the author endeavours to extract from the acceptedly authentic sayings of our Lord an adequate conception of Christ's attitude towards the social problem."

The most important theological literary event of the year is the finding of the Papyri, on the site of the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus, a fragment of which has been translated and edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, and published as **Sayings of Our Lord** (Frowde), eight in number, three having parallels in the existing gospels, the others being new. This discovery has given rise to great discussion, religious and theological, and a more complete translation of the Papyri is eagerly awaited.

Dean Farrar writes of his new publication, **The Bible: Its Meaning and Supremacy** (Longmans), that it "is mainly positive, not negative. The larger part is occupied with proofs drawn from literature, history and experience of what the Bible is—its eternal validity, its unquestionable supremacy, its inestimable preciousness. These indications of its grandeur and authority . . . show from testimony that its free study has uplifted nation after nation into grandeur . . . and nerved the sons of men to acts of the most heroic valour and the most blessed self-sacrifice."

In writing the Bampton Lectures for 1896, **Aspects of the Old Testament** (Longmans), Mr. R. Lawrence Ottley has in view the class of thinkers whom he calls "rationalistic apologists," who claim that the Old Testament contains both a divine and a human sentiment. The author's contention is that the Old Testament must be interpreted in the light of the Incarnation of Christ. What was written aforetime bears on this great and central truth, and is explained by it.

Among the vital theological questions that have been discussed in print this year is **The Doctrine of Confirmation** considered in Relation to Holy Baptism as a Sacramental Ordinance of the Catholic Church, prefaced by a Historical Survey of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit, by A. Theodore Wirgman, D.C.L. (Longmans); also, **The Growth of Sacrificial Ideas Connected with the Holy Eucharist**, a paper read before the Liverpool Clerical Society by the Rev. David Morris, Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Liverpool (Longmans).

Dr. Luckock, Dean of Lichfield, has dealt with the Acts of the

Apostles as he did previously with the Gospel of St. Luke, and his "readings" are now published under the title of **Footprints of the Apostles as Traced by St. Luke in the Acts**, being Sixty Portions for Private Study and Instruction in the Church (Longmans).

From S. Baring-Gould's indefatigable pen we have **A Study of St. Paul** (Isbister), judged, the author explains, from the standpoint of the novelist and man of the world, who has written a valuable and interesting treatise.

Dr. H. P. Liddon's collection of **Sermons Preached on Special Occasions** (Longmans) illustrates the style of his preaching at different periods during the thirty most active years of his life, 1860-89.

The eighth and final volume of Mr. Gladstone's **Gleanings from Past Years: 1885-96** (Murray), wherein he discourses ably on matters theological and ecclesiastical, discloses an extraordinary amount of learning in the venerable writer.

Recent Advances in Theistic Philosophy of Religion, by James Lindsay (Blackwood), is an erudite treatise. The author is conversant with the theories of the best known also the obscurer exponents of the modern philosophy of theism at home and abroad.

To the **Philosophical Lectures and Remains of Richard Lewis Nettleship**, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford (Macmillan), A. C. Bradley and G. R. Benson have added an interesting biographical sketch of Nettleship as student, Fellow, traveller and letter-writer.

Canon Knox-Little has collected into a volume a series of lectures delivered in Worcester Cathedral on **St. Francis of Assisi** (Isbister), and has taken infinite care to draw his statements from the most recent and from the original authorities, and therefrom presents a very sympathetic picture of the saint.

Under this heading may be conveniently put the late Archbishop of Canterbury's (Dr. Edward White Benson) **Cyprian; his Life, Times and Work** (Macmillan). The archbishop's son tells that his father undertook this book that it might "provide both a contrast to and an illustration of modern tendencies and recent problems," therefore he "devoted himself to the elucidation of the various points that arose in connection with the history of the famous Bishop of Carthage and his times, and the exposition of the letters and treatises which have been preserved from his hand."

The purpose of Mr. Grant Allen's **The Evolution of the Idea of God: an Inquiry into the Origin of Religions** (Grant Richards) is "to trace the genesis of a belief in a God from its earliest origin in the mind of primitive man up to its realised Christian theology." Mr. Allen does not discuss the question of the "validity or invalidity" of the ideas in themselves; but he recognises their inevitableness and "man's relation to the external universe begetting them as a necessity." The main idea put forward in this book of scholarly and careful research is that all religions spring directly, or indirectly, from worship of the Deified Dead.

The subject of the Gifford Lectures for 1896 is the **Elements of the Science of Religion** (Blackwood). They were delivered by Professor Tiele of Leyden. This present volume deals with morphology, and a

second volume is promised on the ontology of religion to complete the subject.

Professor F. Max Müller's **Contributions to the Science of Mythology** (Longmans) fills in a gap between his "Science of Language" and his "Science of Religion," and contains his views on mythology as an essential phase in the growth of the human mind. A few months later appeared **Modern Mythology**, by Andrew Lang (Longmans), a reply to the above on behalf of the anthropological school of mythologists, and in August Mr. Andrew Lang published through the same firm his **Book of Dreams and Ghosts**.

Though Mrs. J. H. Philpot repudiates all claim to original matter, yet her volume on **The Sacred Tree** (Macmillan) contains much scholarly research, and she has collected a great amount of valuable facts upon an obscure subject.

Mr. Copeland Borlase has prepared a very valuable study on **The Dolmens of Ireland**; their distribution, structural characteristics and affinities in other countries, together with the folk-lore attaching to them (Chapman & Hall).

SCIENCE.

Sir Archibald Geikie has this year completed his monumental work on **The Ancient Volcanoes of Great Britain** (Macmillan), the result of forty years of study. The book is furnished with admirable illustrations and maps. This scientist has also issued in book form a series of lectures delivered in spring at the Johns Hopkins University, dealing with **The Founders of Geology** (Macmillan).

Mr. C. R. Beazley's first instalment of his **Dawn of Modern Geography** (Murray) concludes with an account of non-Christian geography, and is to serve as an introduction to the greater subject, Christian Geography in the Middle Ages.

Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., records his observation of astronomical phenomena in his **Recent and Coming Eclipses**: being Notes on the Total Solar Eclipses of 1893, 1896, 1898 (Macmillan), in which the final chapters deal with the recent total eclipse in India and the work to be done in connection therewith.

To the "Concise Library of Knowledge" has been added a volume on **Astronomy**, written by Agnes M. Clerke, A. Fowler and T. Ellard Gore (Hutchinson).

Of the third and final volume of **Darwin and after Darwin**, by the late George John Romanes (Longmans), the first three chapters on "Isolation" were in type at the time of the author's death; the remaining six chapters, which deal mainly with the evidence for physiological selection, have been carefully edited from remaining material, notes, papers, etc.

In accordance with the author's wish, Mr. C. Lloyd Morgan has selected for publication **Essays** (Longmans) contributed by the late George John Romanes to various periodicals. The subjects dealt with are hypnotism, hydrophobia, recreation, the object of life and the mental evolution of man.

Mr. C. Lloyd Morgan has also collected and published a series of his own lectures delivered in Boston, New York and Chicago on **Habit and Instinct** (Arnold), which form a very readable book, treated with considerable ability.

To the "International Scientific Series" (Kegan Paul) Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green has contributed a valuable treatise on **Memory and its Cultivation**, based on independent criticism and observation.

Professor Karl Pearson's collection of scientific essays is entitled **The Chances of Death, and Other Studies in Evolution** (Arnold). Dr. Robert Munro has prepared an instructive study on **Prehistoric Problems** (Blackwood) on certain conditions of man in the stone and bronze periods.

Mr. Edward Clodd has written a concise and popular account of the **Pioneers of Evolution from Thales to Huxley** (Richards), with an intermediate chapter on the Causes of Arrest of the Movement.

Mr. John Beattie Crozier has finished volume i. of his **History of Intellectual Development**, on the lines of modern evolution (Longmans). The projected work, to which the author's "Civilization and Progress" was an introduction, is an attempt rigorously to apply the doctrine of evolution to the whole course of intellectual, social and moral development, and ranks among the most important of recent English speculative studies. The first volume is a succinct conspectus, in terse lucid expression, of the intellectual and spiritual movement of the early world which culminated in Christianity. It starts with a survey of the "Evolution of Greek Thought," and closes with an admirable study of pagan morality.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biography is in excess of all other branches of literature, fiction only excepted. Some valuable volumes of historical biography that have a permanent value appeared in the "Foreign Statesmen Series" (Macmillan). The most important contributions are : Dr. Franck Bright's very brilliant monographs on **Maria Theresa** and on her son **Joseph II.**, whose reigns Dr. Bright treats as practically inseparable, especially as for fifteen years the son was associated with the mother as co-regent. The influence of the Chancellor Kaunitz during these reigns tends further to make them a single episode in history. Dr. Bright gives a valuable picture of Kaunitz's diplomatic genius, and he holds the scales of justice evenly between these three remarkable personalities. For 200 years before the peace of Utrecht, the possession of the Netherlands was the pivot on which European politics turned ; upon it the power and Protestantism of England depended. Mr. Frederick Harrison has written a well-balanced and scholarly monograph of **William the Silent**, who, with Elizabeth Tudor, proved the champion of England and civilisation against Spain and Catholicism. The life of the rival leader of the two great schools of thought of the latter half of the sixteenth century, **Philip II. of Spain**, is admirably told by Mr. Martin Hume. The two books complement each other most satisfactorily.

Professor W. Milligan Sloane's fourth volume concludes his monu-

mental **Life of Napoleon Bonaparte** (Macmillan). He has used all available documents for facts, even to the recent translation by Lady Mary Loyd of the Emperor's suppressed letters. Dr. Sloane's work is in a measure an apology for the brutality that forms one important side of his hero's character—that he was the moulder as well as the victim of his environment.

The Household of the Lafayettes, by Edith Sochel (Constable), is a record of fifty years' devotion to ideals by a husband and wife who never abandoned principle for expediency. The book is a delightfully written sketch of the French hero's picturesque American Crusade, of his failure in 1792, his five years of imprisonment in an Austrian dungeon, and the crowning of Louis Philippe—and an equally faithful description of the devotion of Lafayette's heroic wife.

To the "Heroes of the Nation Series" (Putnam) Sir Herbert Maxwell has added a monograph on **Robert the Bruce, and the Struggle for Scottish Independence**, a valuable modern study, incorporating old and new material, for a revised appreciation of the man, the soldier and the King.

A new series of historical biographies to be known as **The Builders of Great Britain** (Fisher Unwin) begins with **Sir Walter Raleigh: the British Dominion of the West**, by Martin A. S. Hume, in which he dispels some of the popular notions as to the importance of Raleigh's influence in the reign of Elizabeth; and he gives a very clear account of the reasons for Raleigh's death, a sacrifice bargained for in return for the delusive favour of the Spanish King.

Letters Received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East (Sampson Low) is considered by its editor, Frederick Charles Danvers, to be a continuation of "The First Letter-Book of the E.I.C., printed by Mr. Quaritch in 1893." The volume is printed under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and covers the years 1602-13. In the introduction Mr. Danvers endeavours to exhibit in a general way the dawn of our trade with the East.

Forty-One Years in India: From Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief (Bentley) is the manly, straightforward narrative of the career of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, told by himself, and depicts a kindly, generous disposition in the vigorous self-confident leader familiarly called "Little Bobs" by his men. The book moreover throws valuable light on two important events of later Indian history—the Indian Mutiny and the Kabul War.

Captain A. T. Mahan's **Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain** (Sampson Low), is an elaborate portraiture of the life and character and influence of the greatest of our naval heroes, concerning whom he writes that the "two elements—mental and moral power—are often found separately, rarely in due combination. In Nelson they met, and their coincidence with the exceptional opportunities afforded him constituted his good fortune and his greatness."

The Journal of Sir George Rooke, Admiral of the Fleet, 1700-2, edited by Oscar Browning (Navy Record Society), is the official journal kept during two important commissions entrusted to Rooke—one to restore peace and tranquillity between the Danes and Swedes in 1700,

to prevent war breaking out in Northern Europe, and thereby anticipating the European war, which William III. calculated would break out at the death of the Spanish King; the other commission to take Cadiz in 1702, an enterprise which failed, whereupon Rooke made for Vigo, swept the Redondella estuary, and captured a plate-fleet in Vigo Bay.

Rear-Admiral C. C. Penrose Fitzgerald's **Life of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.** (Blackwood), is in a measure a vindication of that able navigator's memory. The author considers it unfair that "he should be judged by his countrymen in relation to only one act of his life; and that all the years of hard work and devotion which he dedicated to the best interests of his country, the ability which he exhibited as an organiser, the lessons which he taught as a strategist and tactician, the example which he set and the confidence he inspired as a bold, firm, skilful leader of fleets and squadrons, should be forgotten."

Mr. D. C. Boulger's **Life of Gordon** (Unwin) is of importance inasmuch as he has been able to procure a large amount of new matter, and to insist upon the soldierly, as distinct from the saintly, element in the general's character, which the author considers is too much emphasised. Mr. H. D. Traill publishes, through Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Co., **Lord Cromer: a Biography**, that deals mainly with the part of his career in connection with Egypt at the time of Gordon's last campaign.

Mr. Charles E. Lyne, in his carefully written **Life of Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.** (Unwin), gives an adequate picture of the personality of the Australian statesman, who is certainly one of the most remarkable of the "Empire-builders" of Queen Victoria's reign.

Perhaps the most delightful biography of the year is Madame J. Darmesteter's delicate appreciation of the great Breton cleric, told in her **Life of Renan** (Methuen). Though written from personal knowledge of her subject, she criticises his work with impartiality. She has drawn a faithful, fascinating portrait of that remarkable man as a writer, politician, as the "wittier Dr. Johnson of Parisian society," as devoted son and brother, and as Professor of Hebrew at the College of France.

On the anniversary of the late Laureate's death, Messrs. Macmillan published in two volumes **The Life of Lord Tennyson**, by his son Hallam, a memoir upon which the present Lord Tennyson was engaged for some years. This authoritative work contains, in addition to directly biographical matter, several hitherto unpublished poems, letters received and written by the Laureate, and among them an interesting correspondence between her Majesty the Queen and Lord Tennyson. The story of the poet's life is rendered more valuable by several chapters of personal recollections by several of his friends, such as Dr. Jowett, the Duke of Argyll, Messrs. Lecky, F. T. Palgrave, Aubrey de Vere, Professor Lushington, etc. The volumes are well illustrated with portraits of the poet and of his various homes by G. F. Watts, Biscombe Gardner, Richard Doyle, Mrs. Allingham, and other artists.

The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning (Smith, Elder), edited by Frederick G. Kenyon, with biographical additions, form a very com-

plete picture of the life of the poetess ; the letters are selected, and the thread of narrative interposed with excellent taste.

The Letters of D. G. Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-70 (Unwin) form a welcome addendum to what has already been published in connection with the poet-artist. These letters contain criticism on the literature of this century, artistic gossip, etc. The book is valuable for its series of fine drawings, for the notes and introduction by the editor, Dr. George Birkbeck Hill.

Alymer Vallance has written an admirable study of **William Morris : His Art, His Writing, and His Public Life** (Bell), illustrated by plates of Morris's designs in nearly all the arts in which he was master. This life of astonishing and varied labour, of indomitable energy and optimism, is presented in a vivid, vigorous manner.

In his monograph on **Thomas and Matthew Arnold** (Heinemann) Sir Joshua Fitch—well qualified for his task by reason of his official position—has given an appreciative and critical account of the influence on English education of the remarkable father and son. It is a worthy memorial to their fame.

In the **Recollections of Aubrey de Vere** (Arnold) the writer gives delightful descriptions of his childhood in Ireland, such as the Irish famine, of the many remarkable friends of a long life, beginning with Wordsworth, Mrs. Hemans, Carlyle, Byron, and many later friends, such as the Cardinals Manning and Newman.

The late Master of Balliol was one of the most striking personalities of the last generation, therefore **The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett** (Murray), Master of Balliol College, Oxford, is a valuable addition to biographical literature. The first volume is written by Professor Lewis Campbell, his friend, and *collaborateur* on one occasion, and treats of his life till 1870, when he was appointed to the mastership. The second volume is from the pen of Dr. Evelyn Abbott, and tells the story of his subsequent years.

Mrs. Oliphant's long literary career practically ended with her admirably written **Annals of a Publishing House—William Blackwood and His Sons** (Blackwood), with whom she had for long been closely associated. The interest of the book does not depend alone on the light it throws on those for whom Blackwoods published, but also on the strongly marked characters of the publishers, who themselves, though not men of letters, were keen judges of literature. Interesting facts are related concerning Coleridge, De Quincey, Maginn, Galt, George Eliot, Bulwer Lytton, etc., etc.

In the careful, scholarly study on **Machiavelli** (Macmillan), which formed the subject of the Romanes Lectures for 1897, Mr. John Morley does not join the general chorus of condemnation ; he discriminates, illustrates, and puts historical imagination into his appreciation of an unusual and individual mind.

Miss Annie Field has edited **The Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe** (Sampson Low), whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the torch that kindled the flames of civil war in America. The editor gives an attractive picture of Mrs. Stowe's closing years in Florida.

The concluding volume of the Life of **Edward Bouverie Pusey**, by

the late Canon Liddon, and edited by the Rev. J. O. Johnston and the Rev. Canon Newbolt (Longmans), deals mainly with the great interests of his life, the Oxford Declaration against the Essayists, the attempt to reunite the Anglican and Roman Churches, and the Controversy concerning ritualism. The only portion from the pen of Canon Liddon is the description of Dr. Pusey's last days and death. The volume closes with a list of Dr. Pusey's printed writings.

The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman, in two volumes, by Wilfrid Ward (Longmans), is the story of a great and broad-minded ecclesiastic, told earnestly and frankly by a careful, scholarly writer. A picturesque, vigorous life that began in Spain, and was spent professionally in England and Italy. Mr. Ward relates Wiseman's share in the Oxford movement with zest, and passes on to the event popularly known as the "Papal aggression," and to his career as cardinal. The movement for Italian unity is touched on, and a selection is made from his valuable foreign correspondence—from Döllinger, Lamennais, etc.—also from his letters to and from Newman, Manning, Lord Houghton, etc.

Under this heading may be included the **Private Papers of William Wilberforce**, the abolitionist, collected and edited by his son, A. M. Wilberforce (Unwin), to whom, when a youth, many of the letters were written. The volume contains letters from contemporaries of note to Wilberforce, as, for example, from Pitt, the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Blücher, Hannah More, the Duchess of Gordon, and others.

In **Vita Medica: Chapters of Medical Life and Work** (Longmans), Sir B. W. Richardson presents his readers with autobiographical sketches which are practically a history of the progress made in the theory and practice of medicine during the latter half of this century. The book is dedicated "To the student who may wish to take a glance at the Victorian era."

John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgeon (Unwin), has been termed the father of scientific surgery. Sir James Paget, in his introduction to this biography, written by Stephen Paget, ascribes his far-reaching influence on surgery to the fact that he brought to bear on the healing art a mind trained to close observation and to the study of observed facts—a method rare in his time. The story is excellently told.

An appropriate memoir of **Anne Jemima Clough** (Arnold) has been written by her niece, Blanche Athena Clough, the daughter of the poet. Miss Clough was the first principal of Newnham College, founded by Professor Sidgwick, but which grew out of the various plans instigated by Miss Clough for the improvement not only of girls' schools but of the educational and social conditions of women generally.

Verdi: Man and Musician (Milne) is pleasantly described by his admirer, F. J. Crowest.

Among the social chatty reminiscences may be quoted **Notes from a Diary: 1851-1872** (Murray), by the Rt. Hon. Sir Mount-Stuart E. Grant Duff, and is the record of a shrewd, well-informed, observant man, with a large and interesting social circle.

The fifty-second volume of the **Dictionary of National Biography**,

edited by Sidney Lee (Smith, Elder), has appeared, and among its most important articles are those on Shelley by Dr. Richard Garnet, on four generations of the Sidneys, written by Mr. C. H. Frith, Mr. Seccombe, Mr. Sidney Lee, and Mr. Fraser Rae's memoir of Sheridan.

A Dictionary of English Authors (Redway), by R. F. Sharp, contains biographical and bibliographical details of 700 writers, and forms a convenient book of reference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Very apropos are the following books which deal with our Army and Navy at home and abroad: Lieut.-Col. Sir George Clarke strives in his book on **Imperial Defence** (Imperial Press) to show "what this empire is, and how it has been built up, to point out alike its immense potential strength and its points of weakness, to lay down definite principles of defence, based on the experience of great wars, and to plead for an organisation in harmony with such principles."

In his book on **National Defences** (Macmillan) Major-General Maurice's treatment of the subject is more general in the consideration of our means of defence and the objects for which they may be required, and more particular in the denunciation of the stumbling-blocks which bar the way towards efficiency.

Mr. David Hannay has written a popular **Short History of the Royal Navy, 1217 to 1688** (Methuen).

In his Introduction and **Letters from the Black Sea during the Crimean War, 1854-55**, Admiral Sir Leopold Heath (Bentley) gives an acute and temperate criticism of the events in which he was an active participator, invaluable to future historians of that war.

Captain Alan Boisragon published through Messrs. Methuen a spirited account of **The Benin Massacre**, and of the terrible experiences he and his companions went through.

Under the Red Crescent (Murray) is the adventures of an English surgeon with the Turkish Army at Plevna and Erzeroum, related by C. R. Ryan in association with his friend John Sandes, spiritedly told, and full of useful information.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has written a very readable book on the fortunes of **The Black Watch: the Record of an Historic Regiment** (Cassell).

Pickle the Spy (Longmans), by Andrew Lang, illuminates a chapter of secret history, namely, the disappearance of the Young Pretender from February 28, 1749, till the death of his father in 1766. Through Pickle the English Government were kept aware of Prince Charles's movements, and were able to frustrate his plots and plans. The book contains Pickle's unpublished letters, also important letters and state papers from the English and French archives; it relates the last romance of the Stuarts, and illustrates the extremes of loyalty and treason.

A Woman's Part in a Revolution (Longmans) is mainly extracts from Mrs. John Hays Hammond's diary, and refers to incidents of Dr. Jameson's raid and subsequent imprisonment, trial and sentence of the Reform Committee of which Mrs. Hammond's husband was a

prominent member. Messrs. Chapman & Hall publish **Cecil Rhodes**, by "Imperialist," with personal reminiscences by Dr. Jameson of his more eminent leader.

The Mission of St. Augustine to England according to Original Documents: being a Handbook for the Thirteenth Centenary, edited by Arthur James Mason, D.D. (Cambridge Press), was prepared, at the suggestion of the late Archbishop Benson, to mark by some permanent record the commemoration of St. Augustine's landing in England.

Affirmations, by Havelock Ellis (Scott), is a volume of essays on some marked celebrities of different epochs, Nietzsche, Cassanova, Zola, Huysmans and St. Francis of Assisi; the most important being that on the strange Teuto-Slav, Nietzsche, whose teaching is the very antithesis to that of Tolstoi. Each essay, however, is of considerable interest from individual treatment.

Mr. Samuel Butler, the well-known author of "Erewhon," etc., published through Messrs. Longmans a volume that explains his contention that **The Authoress of the Odyssey** was a woman, also, according to the sub-title, "Where and when she wrote, who she was, the use she made of the 'Iliad,' and how the poem grew under her hands." The writer finds support for his theory in the opinion of Bentley that the "Odyssey" was written for women, *i.e.*, from a woman's standpoint.

Through Messrs. Williams & Norgate Mr. Herbert Spencer has published **Various Fragments**, ranging in date from 1852 to 1896. It contains his views on "copyright," bookselling questions, and various papers that are rejoinders to various objections against propositions in his philosophical and ethical doctrine.

Dr. Birkbeck Hill, who has devoted his life to the study of Dr. Johnson, has edited two attractive volumes of **Johnsonian Miscellanies** (Clarendon Press), short sketches and a collection of anecdotes extracted from the biographies and autobiographies of men and women who knew Johnson.

Mr. Phil Robinson has put together a delightful volume of open-air essays upon the domestic natural history of England, entitled **In Garden, Orchard and Spinney** (Isbister).

Mrs. C. W. Earle's **Pot-pourri from a Surrey Garden** (Smith, Elder) is full of sound practical advice concerning the management of house, garden and children.

Mr. T. Fairman Ordish has written a fascinating account of **Shakespeare's London** (Dent), being a study of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, describing the actual surroundings amid which the plays of Shakespeare were written and first acted.

Mr. T. D. Atkinson's **Cambridge Described and Illustrated** (Redway) is an attempt to combine in one survey a general description of Cambridge, both as a town and as a university; and Dr. J. Cameron Lees has produced an excellent account, topographical and historical, of **Inverness** (Blackwood).

TRAVEL.

The greatest excitement of the year in books of travel or adventure has undoubtedly been Fridtjof Nansen's **Farthest North** (Constable), illustrated by the author, which, though not primarily an English

work, has had an enormous sale in this country. Nansen explains that it was not duty that impelled him: "Oh, no! I was simply a child yearning for a great adventure out in the unknown, who had dreamed of it so long that at last I believed it really awaited me; and it has, indeed, fallen to my lot, the great adventure of the ice."

In **Travels in West Africa** (Macmillan) Miss Mary Kingsley, in addition to her chronicle of personal achievement, conveys important knowledge of Congo Français, Corisco, and Cameroons, of the regions she passed through along the Upper Ogowé River, and through the country of the Cannibal Fens, wherein no white man or coloured trader had previously set foot.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie gives a pleasant, chatty account of her experiences of **Through Finland in Carts** (Black). Professor W. M. Ramsay's **Impressions of Turkey** (Hodder & Stoughton) throws valuable light upon current Asiatic problems.

Sir W. Martin Conway, aided by Mr. Garwood, Mr. Trevor-Battye and Dr. Gregory, has produced through Messrs. Dent a handsome illustrated volume relating the experiences and adventures of **The First Crossing of Spitzbergen**, and containing valuable scientific and geological observations. The route taken was from Advent Bay on the west coast to Agardh Bay along the Sassendal, a route selected after a comprehensive study of the country, which necessitated no less than thirteen mountain ascents.

Lady Howard of Glossop's **Journal of a Tour in the United States, Canada and Mexico** (Sampson Low), is written in a delightfully enthusiastic and descriptive style, and contains, moreover, some shrewd comments on persons and customs met with. Among the books of travel of the year may be cited Dr. Donaldson Smith's **Through Unknown African Countries**: the first Expedition from Somaliland to Lake Lamer (Arnold), which shows the writer to be a good sportsman, an ardent naturalist and an excellent organiser, whose book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the fauna and flora and the ethnology of the Dark Continent; also, Mrs. Ernest Hart's charming and thoughtful account of **Picturesque Burmah** (Dent), which is well supplemented by G. W. Bird's **Wanderings in Burmah** (Simpkin, Marshall).

Mr. Arthur P. Harper has written a useful account of his **Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand** (Unwin), an account of brave daring, which bears valuable scientific results. Thus Mr. Harper's volume fills a notable gap in the literature of the colony.

SPORT.

The attractions of **Rock Climbing in the English Lake Districts** is competently dealt with by Owen Glynn Jones in a fully illustrated volume, which is furnished also with a suitable introduction and a classified list of the most important of the Cumberland climbs. Mr. Edward Whymper's well-illustrated **Guide to Zermatt and the Matterhorn** (Murray) has the charm of being a piece of vitalised literary work.

Two members of the Skating Club—N. G. Thompson and F. Laura

Canning—have written an account of **Hand-in-Hand Figure Skating** (Longmans) in order to reduce that form of skating to some sort of system. Captain J. H. Thompson, R.A., furnishes an introduction, and the value of the book is increased by numerous illustrations and diagrams. **Croquet : its History, Rules and Secrets** (Longmans), has been similarly dealt with by Arthur Lillie, champion player, 1872, with illustrations by Lucien Davis and useful diagrams.

The Queen's Hounds and Stag-Hunting Recollections, by Lord Ribblesdale (Longmans), is full of vivid amusing anecdotes of bygone sporting celebrities. This handsome volume by the late Master of the Buckhounds (1892-5) has an introductory chapter on Hereditary Mastership, compiled from the Brocas papers, by Edward Burrows, and is well illustrated with reproductions of famous oil paintings, prints and photographs, original drawings by G. D. Giles, and maps of the places of the meets. Mr. John Kent has added to his reputation as chronicler by editing the **Records and Reminiscences of Goodwood and the Dukes of Richmond** (Sampson Low), who had all more or less personal connection with horse-racing. The work, capitally illustrated, is partly made up from public records, partly from private reminiscences.

ART.

The **Addresses Delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy** by the late Lord Leighton have been put into book form by Messrs. Kegan Paul, and are of definite value to every art-student.

Mr. Bernhard Berenson's **Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance** (Putnam) is the third of a series on Italian painters of the sixteenth century, wherein he endeavours to explain the aims that inspired them and the principles that guided them. The introduction is a valuable essay on the elements that go to make a work of art : the index to the paintings of the school is an excellent addendum to his critical comment.

The Art of Painting in the Queen's Reign (Chapman & Hall), by A. G. Temple, Director of the Guildhall Gallery, is "a glance at some of the painters and paintings during the last sixty years" in England, written in a pleasant, thoughtful manner. The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and illustrated by seventy-seven good reproductions in collotype of famous pictures.

Mr. Unwin has published a very sumptuous volume on **The Work of Charles Keene**, with introduction and comments on the drawings—carefully selected and reproduced—illustrating the artist's method, by Joseph Pennell, who considers his subject to be, "with the possible exception of Hogarth, the greatest artist England has produced." Another book that is welcome is David Martin's **The Glasgow School of Painting**, with an introduction by F. H. Newbery (Bell). The representative pictures are judiciously selected.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

GEOGRAPHY.

IF the year 1897 brought little to startle, it furnished much to stimulate and interest the scientific world. Herr Andrée disappeared as he had promised, but has not returned as we had hoped. On Sunday, July 11, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, clad in a grey woollen suit, the Swedish flag proudly waving from his car, he rose into the air. The balloon was provided with a sort of rudder made of bamboos and canvas, but in the excitement of the ascent some of his equipment, some drag-ropes and bamboo poles, were left behind.

Before starting it had been ascertained that the filled balloon lost about fifty cubic metres of gas every twenty-four hours, which would give a floating period of about thirty days. A homing pigeon, picked up by the captain of a whaler, bore a message signed "Andrée" which was dated "July 13, noon, 80° 2' N., 15° 15' E.," and said that all was well, and that his passage 10° S. was good. The distance that he had then travelled was 130 miles. Nothing has been heard of him since. Dr. Eckholm, an authority on arctic exploration, considered that Andrée's course will have taken him close to the Pole, and that he is now wintering in Franz Josef Land.

Dr. Nansen, holding the opinion that the chief desideratum being not to reach the North Pole, but to gather an increased number of scientific observations in the arctic regions, thought the best course would be to spend five years in a ship like the *Fram*, fitted with all kinds of laboratories. Meanwhile we have a fuller account of his own unparalleled experiences, and the priceless record of his own party of explorers. The *Fram* answered every expectation. She was lifted by the ice on an even keel exactly as was predicted, and when at any time she was heeled over by unequal pressure, she spontaneously righted herself. In consequence of the walls of the saloon having been built of non-conducting material, no moisture condensed on them, and the room was so warm that a fire was usually dispensed with. For two years the ship was lighted by electricity, the dynamos being driven by a windmill which, however, gradually wore out, and during the third winter there was no electric light.

After passing through the Kara Sea the *Fram* skirted the north of Asia. Off the western Taimyr peninsula an archipelago of small islands was encountered, through which it was difficult to find a passage. The coast of the whole of the Chelyuskin peninsula northwards was seen to be very low, though inland were mountain ridges covered with snow. On reaching latitude 79° N., beyond the New Siberian Islands, the sea suddenly became deeper than 100 fathoms, and soon sank to 1,800 and

2,000 fathoms, and such depths as these were found continuously by the *Fram* during her entire drift as far as the north of Spitzbergen, of which group Franz Josef Land seems to be part.

Along the coast of Siberia abundant evidences of the former existence of a great ice-sheet were discovered, and the land on the east of the Chelyuskin peninsula was found to be overlain by a multitude of big boulders of various rocks.

The sledge journey to the north of the *Fram's* route revealed the fact that the ice drifted with greater freedom there than farther south, and so made it probable that little or no land can lie on the Asiatic side of the Pole. On the American side of the Pole, however, it seemed probable that land existed to a considerable extent, and that important islands lay north of the boundary as known at present.

The principal cause of the drift is the wind, of which the prevailing direction is from the Siberian Sea towards the North Atlantic Ocean. As the wind varies, the drift varies also, and most progress was made in the winter when southerly winds are more common. Dr. Nansen thinks it will be possible to demonstrate, when the records are worked out, that there is a slight current in the water under the ice, setting in the direction, or perhaps a little to its northward, of the prevailing wind.

Although Dr. Nansen does not deny the existence of palæocrystic ice, he is of opinion that the ice which he saw was not more than five or six years of age. It averaged from ten to twelve feet in depth. It did not grow to a great thickness by direct freezing, but by the mounting one upon another of driven ice-sheets. The driving force is not alone that of the wind, but depends also on tidal current, which is greatest at the time of new moon.

The temperature of the Polar Sea is about that of its freezing point, between -1.5° and -1.6° C. But beneath this cold layer, at a depth of 200 metres, is a warm stream, rising to $+0.5$ or even $+0.8$ C. For the succeeding 200 or 300 metres this temperature remains constant, but the deeper waters grow colder until the bottom is reached, though there they are not so cold as on the surface.

The arctic deep-sea mud was found to be very deficient in carbonates, and appears to consist chiefly of mineral components, and to be wanting in organisms. On the other hand, the fresh-water pools on the ice in the summer swarmed with diatoms and other algæ, and along the shores small crustacea were abundant. Narwhal were met with in shoals up to 85° N., bears were shot at 84° , and fox-tracts were seen at 85° N.

The air temperatures are not as low as in Siberia, and the minimum observed was -55° C. as against -68° C. at Verkhoyansk. In this connection it is interesting to note that the temperatures recorded at Klondyke for December, January, February and March are respectively -55° , -40° , -50° , and -41° C.

The feats of mountaineers are more quickly brought to notice than the results of arctic travel. In the past year some of the highest peaks lost their virginity. St. Elias, the second highest mountain in North America, was ascended by the Duke of the Abruzzi on July 31. Its

altitude was found to be 18,060 feet, and its geological constitution to be, not volcanic, as had been asserted, but sedimentary, the strata having a fossiliferous character. Although the climbers suffered from difficulty of breathing, and had frequently to stop for a few minutes, they were not prevented from accomplishing their purpose, and Signor Sella, one of the party, was able to take a number of excellent photographs on the summit itself.

The far greater height of Mount Aconcagua, in the Andes, was thrice attempted by Mr. Fitzgerald early in the year. At an altitude of 23,000 feet mountain sickness prostrated him, and he was obliged to return, but Zurbriggen, his guide, went on to the top, which has an elevation of about 24,000 feet, and is the greatest height yet reached by mountaineers. The exact altitude, however, has not yet been ascertained, and will have to be calculated from surveys, as the aneroids employed either "broke or went out of order" soon after recording 17,000 feet.

The *mal de montagnes*, that is almost worse than that of the sea, has recently been shown to depend on deprivation of oxygen in consequence of diminished atmospheric pressure at a time when muscular exertion makes that gas more than ever necessary.

The only lake in the United States that occupies the crater of an extinct volcano is the Crater Lake of Southern Oregon. It contains no fish, but a small crustacean flourishes in its waters, and salamanders abound along the shores. From observations recently made, it appears that the temperature increases from 555 feet downwards to the bottom, which is 1,623 feet in depth, and which would seem to be still warm from volcanic heat.

Mr. George Curzon, in his book on the Pamirs, gives an excellent account of their characteristics. The bordering presence of successive mountain peaks, snow-crowned above, sometimes seamed with ice fields, and terminating in steep shingle slopes or boulder-strewn undulations lower down; in the bottom of the valley a river or stream or mountain torrent, spreading over a stony bed, or cutting through a peaty soil, or feeding a lake; and on either side a more or less level expanse of spongy earth, usually covered with a coarse yellow grass—such is the Pamir, affording abundant pasture, but without trees and with no cultivated tracts. Mr. Curzon is of opinion that the true source of the Oxus is a large glacier, whose termination lies at an elevation of 14,700 feet at the extreme westerly end of the Taghdumbash.

Two Danish officers, MM. Olafsen and Filipsen, have returned from portions of the Pamir country hitherto untrodden by Europeans. They occasionally reached a height of 14,000 feet above sea-level. They repeat older accounts of the existence among the mountains of a dwarf race of fire-worshippers, and of diminutive sheep and cattle.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who had also visited the Pamirs, has now given a fuller account of his travels. He made four attempts to scale Musjag Ata, the loftiest mountain, 25,000 feet in height. He was unable to get higher than 20,000 feet, and the whole party of climbers suffered acutely from mountain sickness, with palpitation and violent headache, and inability to take food. It was not this that arrested

them, but terrific snowstorms and impassable crevasses. As no one had ever crossed the great sandy desert of Takla Makan, Dr. Hedin resolved to do so. It was 200 miles across, but as it was possible to travel only on the crests of the dunes, which were hardened by wind pressure, the zig-zag course he pursued extended to 600 miles. Black and yellow sandstorms followed one another at short intervals, with a noise of hissing and wailing indescribably horrible. Two of his men were left to die, seven out of his eight camels perished, and the few sheep that were driven for food had to be killed that their blood might serve for drink.

Dr. Donaldson Smith has published an account of his journey from Somaliland to Lake Lama. He was unable to track the Nianam to its source, but came back with the conviction that the Omo does not flow into Lake Rudolf. Fortunately the expedition commanded by the ill-fated Captain Bottego has since been able to prove that the Omo, continuing as the Nianam, flows into Lake Rudolf, as Borelli believed. Dr. Smith made one observation of great interest. Teleki and Höhnel, in 1888, found the water of Lake Rudolf so brackish that it was hardly potable, whilst that of Lake Stefanie was so salt as to be altogether undrinkable. But Dr. Smith found both lakes quite fresh. It is clear that such changes as these must affect a lacustrine fauna, and make it difficult to say, from an examination of its animal life alone, whether or not any particular African lake, such as Nyassa, was originally marine. And the remarkable faunal differences between Nyassa, with its purely fresh-water types, and Tanganyika, with its medusæ, its electric fish, and its prawns, receive a possible explanation.

GEOLOGY.

Boring operations have been undertaken in various parts of the world. At Zagazig a penetration of the Nile Delta was made to a depth of 434 feet, but the underlying rock-floor has unfortunately not been reached. After passing through alternate layers of sand and mud, at a depth of 115 feet shingle beds were encountered, containing well-rounded pebbles, and also coarse subangular fragments of all sizes up to that of a hen's egg. In the Rosetta boring, this change from sand and mud to shingle occurred at the depth of 143 feet.

In spite of the most careful search not a single organism was found which could determine the period of the deposition of the shingle. Even the sandstone pebbles were mostly destitute of organic remains. There were no limestone pebbles at all; they must have been worn or dissolved away; nummulites and alveolina were absent. But the flinty pebbles were abundantly foraminiferous. The conclusion reached is that while the shingly material was not brought from a great distance, from not farther than the side valleys of the Arabian Desert, the deposit was laid down under totally different conditions from those which prevail at the present time; and that the land must have been higher then than now by from 100 feet to 300 feet.

Atoll boring has been followed with much interest. One of Darwin's most brilliant conceptions was that which enabled him to account for the peculiar characteristics of coral islands, fringes, reefs, lagoons and atolls by the slow subsidence of land in the Pacific Ocean. This

theory has been assailed with such persistence and ingenuity that the general opinion on the subject has been brought almost to a balance. Mr. Murray, more particularly, has maintained that the Pacific Sea bottom, so far from subsiding, is raised, sporadically, by volcanic action; that when a volcanic cone is too high for coral building, it is cut down by storms; and that when it is too low, calms permit its elevation by the constant deposit of the detritus of marine life. Nothing but experiment could settle the matter, and in June, 1896, Professor Sollas began the task of boring through the reef at Funafuti, whilst Captain Field took close and systematic soundings round the island. The result of the latter permits Funafuti to be described as the summit of a submerged conical mountain, which, rising with a gentle slope, gradually grows steeper until, above 400 fathoms from the surface, it acquires an angle of 30° , whilst above 140 fathoms it suddenly becomes precipitous, with an angle of from 75° to 80° for a distance of 60 fathoms, when the slope passes into the shallow flats of the growing reef. This submarine conical mountain suggests a volcano, but it must in that case be one 12,000 feet in height, with a crater ten miles across. Owing to unforeseen difficulties the boring was a failure. No greater depth was reached than 105 feet, and the material disclosed was not a coralline limestone, as the Darwinian theory required in the deepest structure, but a medley of coral blocks and sand, such as on any hypothesis might occupy higher levels.

Taught by this experience, another attempt was made last September, under the direction of Professor David. The boring, which is not finished, had reached, by the latest account, a depth of 643 feet. Of this the upper portion revealed the same rubble of coral and sand, but between 120 feet and 130 feet, and between 190 feet and 200 feet, compact coral rock was pierced, probably representing reefs *in situ*. Below this was again a mixture of sand and calcareous *débris*, in which nullipores, foraminifera and mollusca were detected. But between 557 feet and 643 feet, the lowest depth then reached, hard and dense coral limestone was chiefly met with. On the whole the subsidence theory of Darwin seems to be confirmed, though until the boring has gone well down beneath the lowest limit of polyp life no positive conclusion can be formed.

The metamorphism of rocks continues to attract attention. Changes of dynamic causation have been imitated by Messrs. Adams and Nicholson, who have subjected Carrara marble to extreme pressure gradually applied. The rock yielded like a plastic substance, and bulged the cylinder in which it was confined. The marble was compressed from 40 mm. to 21 mm. in height, and it remained firm and compact, though it lost some of its original hardness. It was afterwards examined under the microscope for signs of strain, when polysynthetic twinning of the calcite crystals was observed. Dr. Adams also showed by chemical and microscopical evidence that foliated Laurentian rocks may be separated into two types, the one igneous, the other consisting of altered sedimentary matter. An attempt has been made by Mr. Lomas to explain the foliation of gneiss by supposing a tidal action on the unconsolidated earth's crust.

Professor Tilden has examined twenty different rocks, such as

gneiss, granite, gabbro, schist and basalt, by heating them in a vacuum, and finds that they give out several times their volume of gas, which consists chiefly of H and CO₂. He regards this as proving that the rocks were crystallised under pressure in the presence of carbon dioxide and steam. He could not detect helium. Mr. Travers, on the contrary, considers that the hydrogen is derived from water, which existed as a component of the rock, and which has therein been reduced by some other component, such as ferrous oxide. Mr. Merrell has submitted fresh and decomposed gneisses to a comparative examination, which elicited the fact that by atmospheric action the whole of the lime is lost, whilst the whole of the alumina and phosphoric acid remains, and that the loss of silica, magnesia, potash and soda is represented respectively by the percentages 52·45, 74·70, 83·52, and 95·03. He makes the practical remark that disintegration is most advanced by a cold and dry climate, and decomposition by a warm and moist one.

Though dynamic metamorphism can take place equally in plutonic rocks, and shearing can produce in them such substances as asbestos and crocidolite, yet it is their thermal changes that are now being followed, especially the mutual effects of the intrusion of molten material into sedimentary strata, or into other plutonic masses. Thus, it is suggested by Professor Cole and others, that melted gneiss may reappear as granite; that intrusive granite may, by absorption from basic rocks, produce quartz-diorites; and even that such an invasion, by absorption and differentiation, may come to occupy the place of a pre-existing rock and represent it as a pseudomorph.

The action of water under great pressure on heated igneous masses has given occasion for much discussion and some experiment. Water subjected to pressure in a glass tube at a temperature of 180° C. shows an increasing compressibility which must result from the formation of a solid aqueous silicate. To speak more precisely, it is found that ·025 cubic cm. of superheated water is absorbed per square centimetre of glass surface at 180° C. per hour, or at the rate of about 180 kilograms per square metre per year. If it may be assumed that such a contraction of bulk is accompanied by the evolution of heat, it follows that certain subterranean regions must be undergoing an increase of temperature.

Here may be recorded an interesting observation made by Professor Judd at the march meeting of the Geological Society. The gigantic masses of Le Puy, in Central France, are the relics left by denudation of a volcanic agglomerate that once filled the whole valley, and they have survived, not because they are volcanic rocks, but because the agglomerate was there cemented by the action of silicious springs.

In our last year's "Register" (p. 95) it was stated that Lieutenant Peary had made another voyage to Greenland, partly to bring home the huge meteorite that was discovered near Cape York by Sir John Ross in 1818, and that the mass had proved too big for the appliances at his command. This time he has been more successful, and the meteorite, which weighs forty-five tons, was landed at New York last September.

Dr. Matteucci announced that for the first time the elements selenium, bromine and iodine have been discovered among the products of Vesuvian fumaroli.

The cutting back of the Niagara Falls has hitherto given geologists a sort of time-piece which has been especially useful to those who like to minimise the length of the post-glacial period, but it is an uncertain guide, because reason has been shown for thinking it possible that the waters of Lake Erie have not always fully flowed in their present direction. Mr. F. B. Taylor, in a valuable account of the "scoured boulders of the Mattawa Valley," considers them one of the best of several lines of evidence, including those furnished by Messrs. Gilbert and Wright, that the great Nipissing-Mattawa River was the outlet of the three upper great lakes in very recent times, during which Niagara was robbed of much the larger part of its water. And now Professor Russell points out that the volcanic cone of Mount Shasta in California has not long been extinct, for its most recent lavas are not glaciated. Yet one of them had entered the cañon of the Sacramento River, reaching a distance of fifty miles, and the river has since cut through this barrier and excavated a narrow gorge more than 100 feet deep in the rocks beneath. And he points, further, to an extinct volcano near Fort Union, in New Mexico, where a lava stream, since the glacial period, had filled up the Mora cañon to a depth of 400 feet, and where the river has re-excavated this channel and cut down 100 feet into the underlying rock. "The time required for Niagara to cut its gorge has been variously estimated at from 7000 to 35,000 years. In comparison with this," he observes, "it is safe to say that 150,000 to 200,000 years have passed since the flood of burning lava poured into the bed of the Canadian river."

'Tis a petty quarrel, as it stands, between those who would cover this country with a sheet of ice, and those who would submerge it beneath a glacial sea. No cause can have a more doughty champion than Sir Henry Howarth, or a more learned one than Professor Bonney. The latter is unable to believe that a glacier can drive marine shells and shingle hundreds of feet above their proper level, and Sir Henry declares that an ice-sheet more than seven miles in length cannot be thrust along a level plain, or athwart hill and dale, "without being crushed into slush"; and even if it could, he fails to perceive where the *vis a tergo* came from, that is supposed to have pushed a glacier from the Scandinavian mountains to the shores of Norfolk, since only a very lofty dome of ice could have had sufficient power, and the crests and pinnacles of the Dovrejeld are not polished or striated and show no signs of the passage of ice. The multitude of Norwegian boulders that strew our eastern shore he used to think had been brought there as ballast by vikings and other voyagers, but now that such boulders have been found many miles inland, he has promised to account for them in a better way.

On the other hand, Professor Tarr has given some of the results of his study of Greenland glaciers during the summer of 1896. He points out that it is not safe to assume that a rugged peak has escaped glaciation, since there is plain evidence that certain peaks in that country have been overwhelmed by the ice without losing their ruggedness; and he speaks of his discovery of recent marine shells in the boulder-clay of a moraine fifty feet above sea-level, and also in the ice itself of the glacier that had brought them there.

In April was published Dr. Garwood's observations, made as he crossed Spitzbergen, on the behaviour of glaciers. The top layers, shearing over the lower ones, advance more rapidly, until they overhang to such an extent that they break off, forming a talus of ice below. Over this the glacier advances, finally overriding its own moraine. Glaciers advancing in this manner do not, then, push forward loose material lying in their path, but flow over it. The lower layers of ice, however, embayed behind this obstacle are dragged over it by the upper advancing layers and bring up with them fragments frozen into their under surface. Dr. Garwood collected driftwood, shells, pebbles and bones of whales which had been raised in this manner several hundred feet above their original level on the beach, and in one example such pebbles were found six miles from the sea.

From the "Annual Report of the Geological Survey for 1896" we learn that Mr. Lamplugh is convinced that the Irish Sea basin was, during the height of the glacial period, filled up with an ice-sheet so thick that it overrode the summits of the Isle of Man, which have an altitude of 2,000 feet. But the most notable testimony comes from Professor Sollas, who set out to study the eskers that extend over a sixth part of the area of Ireland, under the preconception that they were submergence phenomena, and who endeavoured accordingly to discover traces of marine organisms in those wonderful mounds of sand and shingle, but with absolutely negative results. The view that icebergs, floating about in an "esker sea" when the land was 400 feet lower than at present, had strewn the country with erratics; and that the eskers themselves, long banks of sand and gravel, running for miles with steep sides, had been formed by tidal action as the land "emerged into day"—these views he abandoned. "How," he asked himself, "could a ridge of loose materials have been deposited from water, as it clearly was, and yet have acquired such steeply sloping sides? The only valid answer was that, during deposition, retaining walls must have existed which have now vanished," and that those walls were of ice. His conclusion is that the whole of Ireland was at one time buried under a system of confluent glaciers, over, under and through which water flowed; and that when any such stream became choked with *débris*, a cast of it was formed of sand, gravel, and pebbles, which, on the melting of the ice, appeared as ridges or eskers.

METEOROLOGY.

Rain fell at Greenwich on 171 days in the year. The least number in any month was 9 in November, and the greatest numbers were 20 in August and 22 in December. The total fall was 24.10 inches, which was 3.85 inches less than the mean of fifty years. An examination of the rainfall of Paris during the last 200 years discloses the fact of a progressive increase, the mean having risen from 16 inches to 22 inches. Dr. Rizzo, of Turin, finds that since 1752 the temperature of that city has accorded with the eleven-year sun-spot period, the maximum of heat following the maximum of spots with a "lag" of a quarter of that period. An examination of the rainfall of Seathwaite

for fifty years leads Mr. Symonds to the fact that its maximum occurs in the *second* year after the sun-spot maximum.

In order to protect his vines from hailstorms, Herr Stiger, an Austrian burgomaster, placed mortar batteries on six commanding summits, and on the approach of a storm the mortars, each loaded with 4½ ounces of powder, are fired off in volleys until the clouds take their departure. This had to be done six times during the past summer, and in each case the result was successful.

On the other hand, Dr. Hentschel, reversing Franklin's method, would charge a captive balloon through a dynamo, and so electrify the clouds, with the result of producing a downfall of rain.

A heavy storm in August gave Dr. Hodgkinson an opportunity to examine some large hailstones. They were found to consist of a central nucleus surrounded by a layer of clear ice. Under the microscope the nucleus was seen to be coarsely crystalline and profusely interspersed with minute air-bubbles, and with polarised light the individual crystals showed double refraction. The layer of clear ice, on the contrary, was isotropic.

The highest barometric reading yet made was registered at Irkutsk on December 20, 1896. The thermometer stood at -40° , and the pressure was 752.8 m., or reduced to inches at sea-level, 31.82.

Records of the weather of London since 1713 have been examined by Mr. Mossman, who states that the average number of fogs is 24.4 and of dense fogs 5.8 per annum, and that the decadal means show a steady and uninterrupted increase of fogs since 1841.

Herr Knipping has subjected to analysis 252 storms reported in the logs of German vessels. He finds that westward of 25° W., for one storm in summer there are five in winter; that below 30° S., the months from November to March are free from storms; that in north-easterly storms the mean change of wind-direction, over the whole district, amounts to 8 or 10 points of the compass towards the left; that the mean duration of storms increases with the latitude; and that the greatest force occurs after the time of the lowest barometric reading, except in the case of easterly storms, when it happens as often with a falling as with a rising barometer.

Dr. Hildebrandsson, of the Observatory at Upsala, has investigated "centres of action" of the atmosphere, and finds that the differences from the mean of air-pressure at sixty-eight stations distributed over the globe are greater in winter than in summer, and increase from the equator towards the poles; and that the barometrical variations at certain localities are almost always opposite in sign, as at the Azores and in the vicinity of Iceland, which, as regards pressure, may be regarded as in reciprocal or oscillatory relationship.

Of the weather forecasts made by our own Meteorological Office for the year 1896, 88 per cent. were correct; but of wind alone, 91 per cent., and of weather alone, 92 per cent. are declared to have been successful. The lowest percentage of verified predictions was in January.

Some interesting facts have been made known with respect to the Gulf Stream. Its velocity in the Straits of Florida varies according to the season, flowing 100 miles a day in June, and from fifty to twenty

miles a day in October and November. It appears, too, that the air temperatures and sea temperatures of Norwegian and Swedish stations have for twenty years followed similar curves for the months December to April, and July to September, two breaks of continuity occurring in October-November and in May-June.

Further efforts have been made to explore the atmosphere by the electric search-light, and by flying-machines, balloons and kites. Thus by the search-light the formation of fog can be watched, and the altitude of clouds can be calculated.

Mr. Barnard ascended from Nashville in an air-ship to the height of 500 feet, completed a circuit by means of his propeller, travelled fifteen miles at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour in a direction diagonal to the wind, and at last descended in safety.

It was otherwise with Dr. Wölfert's navigable balloon. The car was a square basket and contained a benzene motor of eight horse power, partly constructed of aluminium. The propeller was of the same metal, and the rudder was made of bamboo and linen. One day in June, as he was sailing through the air with a single companion, at a height of about 1,000 feet, flames shot up from the car, and the balloon, exploding with a loud noise, was, with its doomed occupants, precipitated to the ground.

Free and anchored, manned and unmanned balloons have been used. On the whole, the automatic method would seem to be the more satisfactory, as the personal equation is not so liable to be suddenly eliminated. There are also manned and unmanned kites. By means of four kites Lieutenant Wise was drawn up to a height of forty-two feet. The highest kite ascent with automatic recorders was made in October and reached an elevation of 11,086 feet, which may be compared with that of 60,500 feet attained in 1894 by the unmanned *Cirrus* balloon. Automatic instruments are now made that, weighing less than two pounds, will record temperature, pressure, humidity and wind velocity. By these tests it was found on one occasion that the temperature decreased at the rate of 1° per 375 feet rise; and that while the humidity on the ground was 60 per cent. of saturation, it rose rapidly with height to about 4,000 feet, which is the level of the cumulus clouds, above which it fell, but rose again to nearly saturation above 7,000 feet, when approaching the level of the alto-cumulus clouds, and at the highest point attained fell to less than 20 per cent.

Of those earthquakes in the past year that caused serious mischief, some deserve mention. One, on January 11, at the Island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, occasioned great loss of life. On April 3 an earthquake destroyed over 100 houses at Guadeloupe, West Indies. A very severe shock was felt at Calcutta on June 12, when much damage was done to public and private buildings, and telegraphic communication was destroyed. At Shillong everything was levelled with the ground, and Gauhati was reduced to ruins. At Goalpara, on the Brahmaputra, a wave of water destroyed the bazaar and other structures, and the land was split into fissures, from which spurted mud and sand. In the Cherra Hills about 5,000 persons lost their lives. Professor Osmori reports that at Shillong the range of motion during the vibration

was about five inches. He considers that the epicentre was very deep. Seismographs at Grenoble and at the observatory at Rocca di Papa recorded a violent disturbance, which continued more than twenty minutes, and the instruments of Professor Milne in the Isle of Wight were agitated for more than three hours. On September 18 a shock moved the whole of Turkestan, doing some injury to buildings; on the 20th at Lima, Peru, an earthquake shook down many houses, and on the 21st two shocks were felt throughout Italy. On these last two days Professor Milne's seismographs were agitated for three hours, the preliminary tremors extending over forty minutes. He concluded that the epicentre was at least 6,000 miles distant. Two disturbances were recorded by him in February, one on the 7th and the other on the 13th, which, though entirely unfelt, affected also the instruments at the Edinburgh Observatory and at Strasburg. In each year his instruments indicate about 100 earthquakes, of which the origin of twenty-five can be traced. He thinks that the remaining seventy-five come from the deep sea, more particularly from that of Tuscarora, and that it will be possible to determine their focus when more seismographic stations have been established. He believes therefore that suboceanic shocks are more frequent than terrestrial ones, and that inasmuch as the velocity of propagation increases as the distance travelled by the waves, these probably go through the earth rather than round it, since the speed of transmission is greater in its interior than along its surface.

Mr. Knott, who was formerly connected with the Imperial University of Japan, has made a study of 7,427 earthquakes that occurred in that country through a period of eight years.

It is obvious that immediately before an earthquake explosive and resistant forces are in equilibrium. Hence it was to be expected that a difference of pressure so slight as that between high and low tide would often turn the scale. But Mr. Knott comes to the conclusion that tidal ebb and flow have no such effect. He considers, however, that the earthquakes of Japan are subject to a periodicity associated with the lunar day, in relation to the time of the meridian passage of the moon; and that there is evidence also of a fortnightly periodicity associated with the times of conjunction and opposition of the sun and moon.

Dr. Schuster is unable to give a mathematical sanction to such a lunar influence, but he agrees that there is a yearly period giving a maximum of earthquakes in December, and a daily period giving a maximum between 10 A.M. and noon.

ASTRONOMY.

The fact that the Pleiades have been twice occulted by the moon within a period of less than three months has been used by French astronomers to correct the lunar position. It is shown that in a series of occultations of stars by the moon, observed at epochs sufficiently near together, the corrections to be applied vary proportionally with the times, making it possible to combine the equations of condition supplied by the different phenomena observed. In a table so deduced,

D and π represent the semidiameter and the parallax of the moon at her mean distance, $\Delta\alpha$ and $\Delta\delta$ the corrections in right ascension and declination, which must be applied to the co-ordinates in Hansen's tables, as follows :—

Paris Mean Time			D	π	$\Delta\alpha$		$\Delta\delta$	No. of Observations
1897	HOURS				s.	s.		
July 23	13.9	15' 32.87'' $\pm 0.14''$		indeterminate	+ 0.30 ± 0.01	- 0.1'' $\pm 0.2''$		36
Oct. 13	14.5	15' 32.86'' $\pm 0.24''$		57' 3.2'' $\pm 1.0''$	+ 0.31 ± 0.02	- 0.5'' $\pm 0.4''$		29

It is remarkable that a third occultation of the Pleiades happens in less than six months from the first, namely, on January 3, 1898.

The second part of the Photographic Atlas of the Moon was published by the Paris Observatory in July. The observers chiefly responsible for it have drawn up a sort of chronological account of the volcanic phenomena of our satellite. That the moon possesses only the most attenuated atmosphere, and that any water she may once have had has retreated from her surface, are admitted. But it is maintained that certain colour markings along the edges of the "maria" show that these basins were once occupied by a liquid. From a study of the photographs it has been deduced that the first lunar process that they reveal was a settling down of a consolidating crust which still possessed some measure of mobility in the horizontal direction, and a production of rectilinear elevations by lateral pressure. Then, as this action continued, the mountains were formed. Next, eruptions began, with the creation of craters. It may be here suggested that these volcanic phenomena coincided with the penetration of water to the interior. The fourth period was marked by the overflow of immense quantities of lava caused by an increase of crust contraction; and the scene closed with the appearance of a multitude of parasitic cones.

The puzzles proffered by Mars are not yet solved. Perhaps the only thing settled is his oblateness, which seems to have a value of $1/47$. But atmosphere, vegetation and canals are as perplexing as ever. Professor Lowell's speculations will not have been forgotten. He considers that in consequence of the scarcity of water on that planet, "irrigation is the all-engrossing Martian pursuit." The canals are the work of hydraulic engineers, who over a large portion of the globe have made these channels to run rectilinearly from end to end, and to cross one another with the utmost regularity so as to form a vast network. At the terminals and points of intersection of the canals, circular or suboval basins have been constructed. But what we see is nowhere the actual water; it is the adjacent vegetation that the water makes possible. On the uneven crust of our own planet, a geometrical reticulation of canals could not be cut, and Professor Lowell's theory requires that the entire surface of Mars should be a dead level.

Dr. Joly has relieved the situation by another hypothesis. He considers that the so-called canals were produced by the gravitational attraction of small satellites in past times rotating close to the planet's surface. Tangents to this circle in the direction of motion would define lines of probable rupture, and vertical lines of weakness would also be developed. Those disturbances would give rise to mountain ranges,

though not necessarily lofty ones, which would constitute the "double canals" by virtue of seasonal changes on their slopes. Dr. Joly thinks that the lines upon Professor Lowell's map, as well as those given by Professor Schiaparelli, are in close agreement with his own theoretical curves. M. Antoniadi, who has made a study of the Martian lines, declares that the stability of the lesser details and of the polygoniums of the canal system is so frail that at times the changes assume a fantastic, grotesque and almost ridiculous character. Further observations of the Martian area called Syrtis Major show that when this is examined with a polariscope no sign of polarisation can be detected, and indicate that while it may be an expanse of vegetation, it cannot be a sea. In January the north polar cap of Mars exhibited a "rift," comparable to that in the south cap of June, 1894, which grew to a width of 350 miles. These phenomena are supposed to be due to a melting of the snow and the exposure of the bare ground. M. Flammarion has announced the appearance of a whitish zone, less brilliant than the polar snow, which extends to a great distance from the pole and then vanishes. He thinks it must be mist. M. Perrotin, having divided the planet's disc into four zones parallel to the equator, has noticed that at equal distances therefrom the surface details do not, in these divisions, appear with equal clearness. He therefore concludes that the Martian atmosphere contains gases capable of condensing and of thereby increasing the transparency of the atmosphere towards the poles, as is the case with water vapour in the air of the earth. Dr. Stoney has been applying his theory of the escape of gases from planetary control. If their molecules exceed a certain critical velocity, they will pass out of the atmosphere into space. Hence it is that hydrogen, which is found so abundantly on the earth in chemical combination, does not exist free in the air. It is the same with helium, which, constantly discharged from hot springs, immediately leaves the atmosphere. Water vapour, however, remains, and consequently limits of speed can be assigned between which gases are either imprisoned or can escape. Limiting his inquiry to a temperature of 66° C., he applies his theory to all members of the solar system. With regard to Mars, he infers that water vapour cannot remain. Therefore there are no canals and no hydraulic engineers. Moreover oxygen cannot remain, and the atmosphere probably consists mainly of nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide. Therefore there is no vegetation, and the fog and snow that astronomers see cannot arise from the same cause as on the earth.

Of the planet Mercury, Professor Lowell, writing in March, says that its markings are distinct and dark, and generally of the nature of lines. Both poles are shaded, and there is a conspicuous dark band cutting off the southern one from the rest of the disc. The period of rotation was synchronous with the orbital revolution, and was, as Schiaparelli had supposed, of eighty-eight days. The markings are permanent, and their position does not vary from hour to hour. Hence there cannot be a short period of rotation, and there are no seasonal changes. He considers, indeed, that the planet has no atmosphere. On the other hand, M. Brenner still believes that its period of rotation

is thirty-four hours. During the early part of the year Dr. Fontseré, of the observatory at Barcelona, described the markings of Venus, which he saw with great clearness. The planet had a yellowish-green tinge. The polar regions did not resemble those of Mars. A brilliant portion near the South Pole formed a cross by the intersection of two arcs of circles. Some of the bright portions of the surface appeared like white trails always inclined towards the equator, but never parallel to it. He deduced a long period of rotation, and is thus in agreement with Schiaparelli, who in 1890 announced that the times of rotation and revolution were the same, namely, 225 days. As Mr. Lowell now avows himself of the same opinion, the view of Schröter, who advocated a period of 23 h. 21 m., must be abandoned. Mr. Lowell finds that some of the surface markings, which are surprisingly distinct, radiate like spokes from a common centre. Indications of twilight suggest the presence of an atmosphere, but there are no polar caps, and the general surface presents the appearance of a desert. In 1878 M. Trouvelot said that the snow caps on Venus were the most interesting feature on that planet, and surpassed in brilliancy all that he had ever observed. Professor Barnard's measurement of Venus gives a diameter of 7,826 miles. Dr. Stoney thinks that the atmospheric conditions on Venus resemble those on the earth, but that Jupiter is able to retain all the gases known to chemists.

The fifth satellite of Jupiter has a nearly circular orbit in the plane of that planet's equator, and its period of revolution, according to Dr. Cohn, is 11 h. 57 m. 22.6790 s. \pm 0.0145 s. Mr. Douglass has determined the period of the third satellite's rotation as 7 d. 5 h., and of its revolution as 7 d. 3 h. 43 m. They are not therefore quite synchronous.

The year 1897 has not been remarkable for either comets or meteors. The Coronids were observed in January, the Perseids in August and the Leonids in November, but the display was feeble; and members of the other streams appeared only by twos or threes. There is a growing belief, however, that what are called "variables" are stars whose course periodically intersects meteor streams. They are especially numerous in star clusters.

In the southern skies Professors Pickering and Bailey have discovered that nearly 150 stars have companions, not counting doubles already catalogued. Three unusually brilliant systems have been detected from the Lowell Observatory of Mexico; one with a relative magnitude of 2.4 and 11, the primary having a deep orange colour; another double, in the proportion of 3 and 11, the companion being purple, and very near the large star; the third, with yellow and purple components, of magnitudes 2.5 and 13.5. It is now ascertained that the close double star discovered by Mr. Burnham in 1879 has the shortest period of any known binary, the time of revolution being 5.5 years.

The question whether the three oxygen lines found in the solar spectrum were intrinsic has been settled in the negative by Mr. Jewell, whose observations prove conclusively that the lines are due to water vapour in the earth's atmosphere.

A further attempt has been made to determine the earth's density and gravitation constant. Messrs. Richarz and Krüger-Menzel placed a

square block of lead, weighing 100,100 kg., so that the legs of a double pair of scales passed through it. The upper scales were just above and the lower just beneath the lead, which would therefore increase the gravity-action on the former, and lessen it on the latter. Thus the total diminution in the acceleration of gravity in the upward direction would be due to twice the attractive effect of the mass of lead, and this was doubled by weighings made in the absence of lead. The results arrived at were

$$G = (6.685 \pm 0.011)10^{-8} \text{ cm.}^3/\text{gr. sec.}^2 \text{ and } \Delta = (5.505 \pm 0.009) \text{ gr./cm.}^3$$

M. Belopolsky, who was one of the observers of the solar eclipse of August 8, 1896, gives a summary of what he conceives to be the order of the phenomena that constitute the eleven-year cycle of the corona. The eruptive activity of the sun recommences in the polar regions before the spot maximum; protuberances and corona-streamers appear near the poles; these gain in intensity and area; the projected particles increase the rotational speed of the outer envelope; the polar regions are thus bared, whilst the corona becomes more developed in the equatorial belt where it is concentrated at the time of the sun-spot maxima.

CHEMISTRY.

Argon, of course, has been traced with much perseverance. Samples of air from widely separated localities and from many different altitudes have been analysed with the result of finding it diffused, like oxygen and nitrogen, with remarkable evenness throughout the atmosphere in the proportion of 1.192 per cent. M. Leduc has calculated the density of argon to be 19.8, and gives the constitution of air as:—

		Nitrogen	Oxygen	Argon
By weight	75.5	23.2	1.3
By volume	78.06	21.0	0.94

Argon has been found in all specimens of fire-damp that have been examined, but its ratio to nitrogen varied considerably, and often exceeded that in atmospheric air. Appreciable quantities of argon have been found in a mineral called malacone. The gases escaping from the waters of Bagnoles de l'Orne are found to consist of CO₂ 5.0, N 90.5, and A 4.5, with traces of He. Argon does not exist in the colouring matter of the blood. M. Villard has published an observation which seems to require confirmation, to the effect that a hydrate of argon can be formed. When this gas is compressed at 150 atmospheres, in presence of water cooled to 0°, and the water is then further cooled so as to produce a few ice crystals, a crystalline hydrate of argon appears, whose tension of dissociation is 105 atmospheres at 0° and 210 at 10°.

Messrs Trowbridge and Richards have made an important examination into the spectral behaviour of argon. Its red glow is easily obtained by a storage battery with a voltage of 2,000. The introduction of a condenser between the terminals of the Geissler tube made no difference to the colour, but as soon as a spark-gap was introduced, the blue glow immediately appeared. It is the same when the tube is connected with an electrical machine; the red spectrum is seen; but if a spark-gap is

interposed so that a condenser charged by the machine can discharge through the tube, the blue spectrum occurs. Similarly, when the tube containing argon at a suitable pressure is brought near a Hertz oscillator giving about 115,000,000 oscillations a second, it immediately shows the blue colour. The conclusion is that the red glow is due to a unidirectional discharge, and the blue glow to one that is oscillatory, and that to such a difference in direction argon is peculiarly sensitive.

In the X ray tube, argon is very refractory. It refuses to convey an electric charge at any degree of rarefaction. Professor Callendar found it difficult to get rid of residual hydrogen, which insisted on playing the part of carrier; and when this was accomplished, the discharge was conveyed by metallic particles of the cathode with much sputtering and the excitement of glass fluorescence. It was conjectured that the resistance exhibited by argon was due to its being a monatomic gas. A calculation has been made that its molecular weight is less than 40, and fears are entertained that it may not be possible to fit it into a place under the periodic law.

Helium has not been liquefied, although, at a temperature of -220° and under a weight of 140 atmospheres, the pressure was suddenly reduced to 20 atmospheres. Its boiling-point is estimated to be -264° .

The bewildering pursuit of exactitude in atomic value continues. It is as fundamental, but seems as unattainable, as an exact knowledge of the earth's diameter, gravitation-constant, or distance from the sun. Careful inquiry has shown that the atomic weight of oxygen, in relation to hydrogen, is not represented by 15.96, but departs still farther from the traditional 16, and is probably 15.88. And Dr. Scott maintains with much reason that the atomic weight of carbon must be corrected to 12.0351.

On the basis of $O=16$, Professor Brauner has obtained for thorium the atomic weight of 232.5, for nickel 58.69, and for cobalt 58.99; and Professor Chroustchoff thinks that cerium can be separated into several fractions with different physical properties and with the respective atomic weights of 138, 140, 142, 146, and 156.5.

At last fluorine has been liquefied. Messrs. Moissau and Dewar obtained the gas by the electrolysis of potassium fluoride in anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, and, having freed it from the solvent, passed it into a space cooled by liquid oxygen boiling rapidly under exhaustion. They subsequently ascertained that liquid air under atmospheric pressure is equally effective. The boiling-point of fluorine is found to be -187° C. and its density 1.14. It is devoid of magnetic action and of any absorptive power upon the spectrum. At -210° it has no affinity for either water or mercury, and brings about no change in iodides, but it still combines eagerly with hydrogen.

Messrs. Brown and Pickering have published some remarkable investigations into the thermal phenomena that attend changes in some of the carbohydrates. It is well known that certain optically unstable sugars have their activity increased at the moment of passing into solution, but after a while become optically stable, and that this final stage is quickly reached in the presence of small quantities of an alkali. It is now shown that in becoming optically changed they become also

thermally changed, dextrose and milk-sugar rising in temperature at the respective rates of $+0.588$ cal. and $+0.19$ cal. per gram, whilst levulose falls in temperature at the rate of -4.64 cal. per gram. The investigators are inclined to associate these alterations of temperature with a chemical rather than with a physical cause and to look for a chemical rather than a physical explanation even of multirotation itself.

They also report thermal changes when certain carbohydrates are hydrolysed. Malt-extract and the pancreatic enzyme were used in the hydrolysis of starch, and invertase in that of cane-sugar; and a number of checks and corrections were imposed. With malt-extract the rise of temperature amounted to $+2.60$ cal. per gram of transformed substance; with pancreatine, $+1.79$ cal.; and with invertase, $+11.13$. The investigators consider that the heat liberated is sensibly proportional to the amount of hydrolytic work done, or to the amount of water fixed; but they do not attempt to account for the variation in the quantity of heat evolved by the different enzymes. They are justified in asserting that such experiments help to elucidate the part that starch and cane-sugar play in plant life. Perhaps, too, some light is thrown on the difference between an animal and a vegetable ferment.

Here may be mentioned a curious racemoid substance, methylmannoside. Professor Fisher has shown that from its aqueous solution inactive crystals can be separated at a temperature above 15° ; but below 8° the crystals that form are some of them of the dextro-compound and others of the lævo-compound. These can be mechanically distinguished, and are remarkable as possessing no water of crystallisation.

Nothing further has been heard with respect to the statement that Dr. Pickering had succeeded in synthesising from inactive materials certain proteid-like substances having a high rotary power, although its announcement caused much remark. From glycollic aldehyde Mr. Fenton has produced what he calls a synthetic sugar. Its composition approximates to C_6, H_{10}, O_5 , but it is optically inactive and does not undergo fermentation by yeast.

PHYSICS.

The X rays have given a great deal of trouble both practically and theoretically. Professor Lenard is of opinion that there are different kinds of cathode rays distinguished by their degrees of deflectibility, and that those rays with a zero deflectibility are in fact Röntgen rays. This Professor Thompson will not admit, though he agrees that the cathode rays are highly complex. And the X rays themselves are by no means simple. Messrs. Imbert and Bertin-Sans show that when a Röntgen tube has been some time in action the visible fluorescence diminishes, but the Röntgen rays become more penetrating, passing through a thick plate of conjoined aluminium and glass, and casting hardly any shadow of the bones of the hand.

Messrs. Voller and Walter also think that as exhaustion proceeds and the development of heat diminishes the energy takes the form of X rays, and Mr. Swinton observes that at less than a certain vacuity no X rays are produced, but as the vacuum increases they become more and more penetrative until the whole hand is transparent.

A scale of eight degrees of transparency to these rays has been submitted by Herr Doelter, namely, (1) diamond, (2) corundum, (3) talc, (4) quartz, (5) rock-salt, (6) calcite, (7) cerussite, and (8) realgar, which is quite opaque. Professor Gladstone says of the metals and their salts that the order of absorption of the rays is that of the atomic weights, but with some acceleration. In solutions the absorption is that of the salt itself plus that of the solvent.

M. Sagnac claims to have shown that Röntgen rays when sent obliquely through their metal films are altered in their behaviour. After such transit the modified rays falling upon aluminium give it the power of affecting a photographic plate, and this is not the case with unaltered Röntgen rays. He considers that the former more nearly approach in character to ultra-violet rays.

M. Agafnoff points out that many inorganic salts are opaque to Röntgen rays and very transparent to ultra-violet rays, the reverse being the case towards crystalline organic compounds.

Messrs. Vosmaer and Ortt are of opinion, as the result of much experiment, that Röntgen rays are only "discharged" cathode rays, and for that reason are not deflectible by a magnet. They recall Lafay's observation that Röntgen rays can be made to receive a "charge," and are then deflectible. Of course their conclusion is that the rays are particulate and not ethereal.

The rays of hyperphosphorescence or those of Becquerel penetrate and photograph like Röntgen rays, but can be both refracted and reflected. On the other hand, the light from phosphorus itself, which can pass through black cardboard and affect a photographic plate, cannot penetrate aluminium. M. Becquerel is now able to say that the radiations from metallic uranium "discharge," across air, another body charged to any potential from less than 1 to more than 3,000 volts, and at the same rate for either electricity, although under the air-pump the rate of discharge is very slow. Insulated uranium acquires an electric charge of the same kind as that of a charged body brought near it, but loses the charge when the charged body is removed.

Professor Röntgen's own opinion is that cathode rays and X rays are of the same nature, since they are similar in exciting fluorescence, in photographic effect, in electric effect, and in being absorbed to an extent which is considerably affected by the thickness of the substance traversed.

Herr Precht believes that Röntgen rays show distinct interference phenomena, and gives their wave-length as estimated by himself and others—by Kümmel, $3,300\mu\mu$; by Fomm, $14\mu\mu$, and by himself, $16\mu\mu$ —but he makes no attempt to explain such great discrepancy.

M. de Metz has found that rays from a Röntgen tube form a fluorescent patch, the light of which can be deflected by a magnet. He argues from this that either X rays can be deflected, or else that they are mixed with cathode rays that come through the glass. Meanwhile Sir George Stokes considers these deflectible rays outside the tube are secondary ones, due to induction, the glass acting as the dielectric of a condenser in a way that suggests some analogy to electrolysis and "ionising." He believes that true Röntgen rays are transversal

disturbances of the ether, and cannot therefore be deflected by a magnet.

The X rays have been further subjected to scrutiny as to their effect on organic matter, and whilst their alleged germicidal power is held to be doubtful, their injurious action on living tissues is confirmed. That in some cases the rays can be seen, as it were, is explained by Professor Röntgen as due to a phosphorescence of the retina.

The curious fact noticed by Herr Zeeman, that the wave-period of sodium light can be altered by a magnetic field, has further strengthened Professor Lorentz's theory of ions. Common salt was heated in a Bunsen flame placed between the poles of a Ruhmkorff coil, the light of the flame was examined with a Rowland's grating, and whenever the electric circuit was closed both D lines were seen to widen. Professor Lorentz then predicted that if this change were due to an action on the ions, two consequences would follow: the light emitted by the edges of the broadened lines should be circularly polarised in the direction of the lines of the magnetic field, and the amount of broadening would permit the determination of the ratio e/m between the electric charge of the ion e and its mass m . It was accordingly found that the light from the edges, when the direction of vision lay along the lines of force, was circularly polarised, but when observed at right angles to the lines of force it was plane polarised. Moreover an estimate of the ratio e/m gives 10^7 as its order of magnitude when e is expressed in electromagnetic units.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The obscurity that has enveloped the subject of toxins and anti-toxins begins to lessen. Science is gradually introducing order. The first step in the artificial production of immunity is to cultivate a virulent bacillus in a suitable medium until a sufficient amount of toxin has been formed to be separated from the bacilli by filtration. The solution of toxin is then standardised by ascertaining how much will kill a small animal such as a guinea-pig of a given weight in a definite time. This quantity is a toxic unit. If a horse is the animal to be immunised a dose of the toxin, perhaps 100 units, is inserted beneath its skin, producing poisonous effects that subside in a few days. Then, from time to time, the injection is repeated with rapidly increasing doses until the horse is receiving 300 units with impunity. The serum of the horse's blood is now found to contain antitoxin, and this, also, must be standardised. To ten toxic units the serum is added experimentally until the mixture when injected into a guinea-pig is no longer fatal; and this added quantity of serum is an antitoxic unit. The number of antitoxic units to be injected beneath the skin of a human being will depend partly on his body weight, and chiefly on whether the intention is to render him insusceptible of "infection" from the specific bacillus, or to cure him after infection has taken place. In the example of an adult person suffering from diphtheria, 2,000 to 3,000 units may be necessary; but in order to confer a prior immunity from 50 to 300 units may suffice.

For ordinary experimental purposes, however, toxins are used that can be obtained more easily than by bacterial cultures. Venin from snakes and abrin from the beans of *abrus precatorius* are employed. These substances are not equally poisonous to all animals. Of abrin, one milligram kills a rabbit in forty-eight hours, but it takes thirty milligrams to kill a tortoise in the same time. Serpents are largely though not entirely immune to their own venom and pigs can be bitten by them without inconvenience. Nevertheless it is found that the serum of pigs and the serum of tortoises when injected into other animals confer no respective security whatever against those poisons, venin and abrin. On the other hand, animals without a natural immunity but in which one has been induced by progressive injections, are found to possess a communicable antitoxic serum. Further examination shows that antitoxic serums may have either of two, or both of two, distinct properties; the first is the property of neutralising microbial poisons, and the other is that of destroying the microbes themselves. For example, a serum obtained by Herr Wassermann by a physiological reaction with bacillus pyocyaneus, exhibits these powers jointly; whereas the serum of which the protective efficacy was obtained by sterile bacterial inoculations had the bactericidal property only. The virulence of pyocyaneotoxin is but little diminished by a temperature of 100° C., so that by boiling a mixture of this poison with its antitoxic serum, whilst the protective property of the serum was destroyed, the power of the toxin was unaffected. But when to the cooled mixture a fresh quantity of serum had been added, the whole was found to be innocuous, proving that the poison is neutralised and not destroyed by the antidote. There is a limit, however, to the antidotal power. A dose of pyocyaneotoxin six times greater than the lethal unit, no matter how much serum was mixed with it, always proved fatal, showing that a neutralisation *in vitro* must be supplemented by a physiological reaction in order to secure the highest degree of immunity.

Dr. Calmette has shown that a protective serum can counteract more than one sort of toxin; that anti-anthrax serum, for instance, can neutralise venin, and that abrin can be antagonised by anti-cholera serum. He has discovered, too, that antitoxic serums may be unchanged by certain chemical reagents which destroy or profoundly alter the corresponding toxins.

Invertebrate animals, in many of which the phenomena of phagocytosis are conspicuous, and in whose blood and tissues toxins have been caused to circulate for months, are unable to elaborate antitoxins. M. Metchnikoff states that it is in reptiles that such production is first observed, and then only when they are kept at a temperature higher than 30° C.

What part of an animal's body is the seat of these reactions? Do they take place in the serum, or is that fluid only the receptacle of what has been elaborated by the tissues or special organs? Pursuing such questions by experiments on fowls, M. Metchnikoff finds that all the toxin injected into the peritoneum passes into and remains in the blood, none of the organs except the genital glands being toxic when the blood has been washed out of them.

Mr. Dzerjgowsky, by parallel work, finds that it is only the serum and not the blood-clot that possesses antitoxic power. The various organs of the body contain antitoxin in the following order: (1) kidneys, (2) ovaries, adrenal glands, salivary and lymphatic glands, (3) liver, spleen, (4) thyroid body, muscles and nerve-masses. All of these hold less antitoxin than the serum and more than the blood-clot. The fact that the kidneys rank higher in this respect than any other organs may be due to its formation there, or to its being concentrated there for the purpose of excretion; and that the latter is the case is indicated by the temporary presence of antitoxin in the urine and in the sweat. When its elimination is completed, immunity comes to an end.

Is antitoxin, then, a specially formed secretion, or is it made out of toxin by a specially prepared enzyme, and in either case what are the glands that form the one or prepare the other? An indefinite quantity of serpent's venom can be introduced into an animal's stomach without injury because it quickly comes into contact with the animal's bile, which has a powerful antitoxic action. Yet bile and other glandular juices are themselves poisonous when injected into the blood. It will be remembered that the thyroid, like the salivary glands and the venom-sac of serpents, is developed from an involution of the alimentary tract. Thyroid juice is especially fatal when it passes directly into the circulation; yet the possession of a thyroid gland is necessary to health, for its destruction is followed by symptoms that resemble chronic poisoning. The gland, then, must normally secrete an antitoxin in order to neutralise a toxin that the organism normally produces. So nicely balanced is the equilibrium of life!

Some doubt has been cast by M. Fiquet on the alleged poisonous action of albuminoses and peptones when introduced into the circulation. These substances were prepared by him with unusual precautions and were injected into the veins of dogs and rabbits, in the proportion of 7·7 grams per kilogram of body weight, on several successive days without ill effect. He considers that previous experimenters had not succeeded in thoroughly removing ptomaines and albumotoxins from the substances they employed.

Some interesting observations on sense illusions and subjective sensations are recorded. M. Broca states that of two notes with the same vibration number, the weaker gives the impression of the higher pitch. The ticking of a watch held close to the ear sounds nearly a major third lower than when held at arm's length. When an ear-trumpet is pointed towards a tuning-fork in action, the note sounds lower than when the trumpet is turned away. M. Charpentier states that with luminous excitations of short duration, the least refrangible colours are the first perceived, those that are more refrangible being seen later. When the intensity diminishes the most refrangible colours predominate, but when the duration of excitation diminishes, it is the least refrangible colours that first prevail. Diminution of duration also lessens the apparent intensity. With very short duration, white light appears reddish.

Captain Abney has examined the sensitiveness to light of the centre of the retina by gradually reducing the intensity of the light until none

was perceived. The smaller the illuminated surface the less was the reduction of intensity required. A large and a small area having the same actual illumination appear to have a different brightness. He finds, in opposition to what has been observed, that all colour fields of vision are of the same form, differences of extent being dependent on the illumination and area of the object. As regards the relative sensitiveness to light of various parts of the retina, he finds that there are "isolumens" which have the same outlines as the fields of colour.

Mr. Benham, Professor Sherrington and Mr. Bidwell have invented various methods of producing subjective colours by rotating discs. Mr. Allen uses a disc with a small sector, about one-sixth, of a bright colour, the remainder being white. If this is rotated slowly, the coloured sector appears to be followed by one of the complementary colour. On quickening the rotation the true colour is lost, and the whole disc appears to be of the complementary colour, but on further quickening the true colour again prevails. Here the negative after-sensation would seem to be stronger than the primary sensation, until, by the increased rate of rotation, it has no time for development.

BIOLOGY.

The ascent of organisms, whether animal or vegetal, from aqueous to aerial conditions was necessarily accompanied by adaptive changes in sexual as in all other vital processes. Among vertebrates the free movement of ciliated spermatozoids continued to be facilitated by a liquid medium, although this was no longer environal, but was furnished by a parental secretion. Flowering plants, on the contrary, have come to produce a sperm-cell that is devoid of true motility, and is dependent on adventitious aid for its access to the germinal element. Pollen grains, falling by gravitation, propelled by staminal contraction, borne by air currents or carried by insects, reach the stigma, and then by a tubular outgrowth pass down the style and penetrate the ovule. There is no free movement of male cells in any fluid either among angiosperms or, as was thought, among gymnosperms. A change of procedure so profound could not have been accomplished *per saltum*, and yet no intermediate step had been discovered. But now, through the researches of Professor Ikeno and Dr. Hirase, who have been working in Japan, the missing link has been found in two gymnosperms, *Cycas revoluta* and *Gingko biloba*. In the flowers of these plants the archegonium in which the female cells are contained lies at the base of a receptacle, which is filled with fluid. The pollen grain reaches the summit of this receptacle, as in other plants, and sends forth its tubular outgrowth, but only for a short distance, for as soon as the fluid is reached two cells at the tip of the tube are liberated as freely moving ciliated antherozoids, and swim through the intervening water to the archegonial entrance. The flowering plant, in its adoption of a purely aerial stage for its reproductive act, is confronted with this dilemma. It must either abandon the use of antherozoids that require a liquid medium, or it must itself secrete the fluid that is necessary for their movements. The gymnosperms now noticed have adopted the

latter device, but its coadjuvancy with a slight degree of pollen-tube protrusion reveals the route of transition.

The action of electricity on the germination and growth of plants has been reduced to a definite statement by Mr. Kinney. The most suitable application is by a pressure of about three volts with an interrupted current, of which, however, the quantity is not given. In his experiments the seeds used were of mustard, clover, rape and barley. These were moistened and placed upon filter-papers in glass jars. It was found at the end of twenty-four hours that over 30 per cent. more seeds had germinated in the electrified than in the control jars. It was further noticed that a daily current of an hour's duration sent through germinating seeds and growing plants stimulated their development.

It is a familiar observation that on many kinds of seeds no extreme of cold has any injurious effect. It is now said that the plants growing at the foot of a retreating glacier spring, for the most part, from seeds that had been overwhelmed when the ice advanced and had retained their life through the whole period of their frozen captivity.

During a thunderstorm that passed over Italy last April the rain that fell was mixed with sand and seeds of the caroub, that must have been transported from Africa.

Mr. Thiselton Dyer has made some interesting observations on the "cultural evolution" of *Cyclamen latifolium*. Perhaps they would have been better entitled "cultural variation." The first step is, as Darwin long ago insisted, to get the plant to vary in any manner whatever, and to seize the smallest deviation for the purpose of selective propagation. Great changes in the flower of this plant have been effected by such means. Its corolla has been altered in colour, and its petals in size, bordering, shape and attitude; whilst along their ribs a crest has been raised such as, in other cases, has been regarded as a natural adaptation to cross-fertilisation by insects. Mr. Dyer's conclusions are that when once specific stability has been broken down, morphological changes can be quickly brought about; that cross-fertilisation is a powerful factor in evoking change; that the increase of size of a changed organ is not correlative, since large flowers are not necessarily accompanied by large leaves; that the tendency of a plant varying freely under artificial conditions is atavistic; and that if a "crested" variety should develop any degree of sterility with others, a new species might be said to have been produced. As regards "correlative" variation, it may be suggested that this could operate by numerical or qualitative changes in the leaves as well as by alterations of magnitude.

The facts and problems of heredity have been much discussed, and Professor Baldwin, ignoring the contention that acquired characters are not transmissible to offspring, has built up a formidable nomenclature. (1) Variation is a term to be restricted to what is congenital. (2) Accommodation is the functional adaptation of an individual to its environment. (3) Modification is any change of structure consequent on accommodation. (4) Coincident variations are those that coincide or agree with modifications. (5) Organic selection is the perpetuation and development of congenital coincident variations in consequence of accommoda-

tion—and so forth, with increasing complexity. He proceeds with an argument which as formulated is a little obscure, but which may, perhaps, be simplified. There are two classes of individuals that come into harmony with a changed environment. First, those that have accommodated themselves to it; although they may be unable to transmit their acquirements, they must differ profoundly from their fellows who cannot accommodate themselves. Second, the fortunate individuals who happen to possess a varietal fitness for their environment, but who, on crossing with those who have not so varied, would leave a “reverted” progeny. If these two classes intermix, those that have the faculty of accommodation and those who have chanced to vary in the same direction, the variation may become stable.

To Mr. Gulick, who inquired whether natural selection is competent to make the coils of one kind of snail-shells dextral and of another kind sinistral, Mr. Cockerell replied that in the American fresh-water shells of the genus *campeloma* dextral shells are vastly more numerous among the adults than among the young. Sinistral forms are being weeded out, and they must, therefore, among *campeloma*, be at some disadvantage.

Fresh proofs of protective colouring have been brought forward. The hen ostrich sits on her eggs by day, and the cock by night, an alternation for which the hue of their plumage exactly fits them, that of the hen being a sober brownish grey, whilst that of the cock is black. When on the nest, the bird lays its head, neck, and tail flat along the ground and covers its naked thighs with its wings. Thus, only the low long curved body projects above the surrounding level.

The list is extended of fishes which effect a nocturnal and diurnal change of colour. The scup, or *Stenotomus chrysops*, for example, when active in the sunlight has a bright silvery appearance with iridescent tints. But at night, when asleep, it has a dull bronzy ground-colour, striped with transverse black bands. As this fish naturally rests among eel-grass and seaweeds, its nightly garb is an obvious protection.

At a meeting of the Entomological Society the question was raised whether mimicry in lepidoptera is really protective, since not a few mimetic species are extremely rare, and many more are scarce relatively both to their unimitative allies and to their models. The models are insects that are distasteful to birds and advertise their nauseousness by striking peculiarities of colour. The mimics, which are very good eating, put forth a false advertisement of distastefulness and are therefore not attacked by birds. Why, then, are such butterflies scarce? Two answers have been given. As natural selection gradually approximated the appearance of the imitator to that of the model, correlative changes took place that on the whole lessened the ability of the mimic to cope with other disadvantages, and so it has become comparatively scarce. Another answer is that the butterfly, though rare, is nevertheless in equilibrium with its environment. If in its imaginal state it enjoys the special protection of mimicry and yet is rare, then it must suffer excessively from enemies in its larval state, and but for its mimicry it would become not scarce but extinct. A third answer may be suggested. Fritz Müller collected a number of the torn wings of an

inedible butterfly in order to prove that notwithstanding its warning colours tentative attacks were made upon it by birds. We may safely assume, then, that tentative attacks are also made on its mimics, and if these imitators were very numerous their fraud would be discovered. If the agreeable prey largely outnumbered the distasteful prey, their joint colour-signal would be of less use not only to the mimic but also to the model. Its effect, indeed, would be exactly reversed. Hence, on the score of utility, the scarcer the mimic, the better for both.

So much has been made of the prodigality of Nature that we are apt to overlook her economy. It is an obvious advantage to an organism to be able to profit by its own waste or dead material, as the coral polyp raises itself on ancestral *débris*, as trees climb into the heavens on defunct cellulose, or as molluscs entrench themselves in effete products. We begin to ask if the poison of the asp is not a utilised excretion, and we are glad to be told that the covering of animals, whether it be wool, hair, or feathers, contains urates, that urate of ammonia enters into its odours, and that the pigments on the scales of many lepidoptera are a form of uric acid.

Naturalists like Professor Fry are becoming impatient with the phrase "alternation of generations." It is, he declares, neither an accurate statement of facts nor a useful analogy. The phrase thus characterised was understood by Balfour to connote the co-existence of sexual reproduction with normal asexual multiplication, or with parthenogenesis. An individual begets by sexual means a number of sexless individuals which produce by budding, or parthenogenetically, the original sexual form, and so complete a cycle. And in some instances even the intermediate larvæ reproduce sexually.

It is now argued that mere discontinuity in the lives that constitute a cycle does not destroy the unity of a generation. However long-drawn the interval may be, a generation is to be measured from the sexual fertilisation of the parental ovum to the reproduction of the parental form. Whether the cycle is rounded by a hoop or by a chain, whether the links of the chain are similar or diverse, are of no importance. If the succession of a caterpillar's moults were substituted by a succession of individual caterpillars, and if some of these were to multiply, whether sexually or not, it would matter nothing as long as the imaginal form were reached at the end. To break up a segment of the life-cycle into larval forms, active and predacious, in order to nourish and invigorate a generation, is, on the part of an organism, an admirable expedient, and it is justified by the opulence of success.

ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC.

I. ART.

THE year which witnessed the Queen's diamond jubilee obtains especial notice from having been also the year in which the National collections were enriched by the priceless Wallace bequest, and a British "Luxembourg" was added to our National Galleries. In the latter case, as in that of the National Portrait Gallery, nothing was done or attempted by the State, of which the rulers were content to wait and see if private beneficence would correct public parsimony. Mr. Henry Tate was happily found to act towards British Art a part similar to that played by Mr. Alexander towards our National Portraits; and it is thanks to these private individuals that our two collections are now worthily housed.

The National Gallery.—The annual sum (5,000*l.*) provided for the purchase of pictures was handed over to the trustees, who, however, must have saved considerably for future opportunities. The most important purchases of the year were "Christ in the Temple," by Mazzolino da Ferrara; the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Close (Mrs. Mark Currie), by Romney; a portrait of Madame Vigée Lebrun, by herself, painted at the age of 27; and a portrait by John Bettes, one of the earliest English (?) painters. The subject of this picture was identified by the late Sir George Scharf, K.C.B., as Edmund, third son of Wm. Butts, Physician to Henry VIII., whose portrait by Holbein is in the Windsor collection. Among the bequests to the gallery was that of Miss M. Waterhaugh of a portrait of Queen Catherine Parr, by an unknown artist; and among the gifts were two water colours by the late Mr. H. Macallum—"Capri Bay" and "The Seaweed Boat"; the full-sized "Cartoon of Isaiah," designed by Alfred Stevens for the decoration (mosaic) of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. These gifts of Mr. E. Homan were transferred to the Tate Gallery. To the same collection was also assigned a portrait of the late Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, painted by G. F. Watts, R.A., and bequeathed by the Rev. Arthur Gurney. The portrait of Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., by himself, which was bequeathed to the nation in 1892 by Sir Wm. Bowman, was also handed over to the trustees. Mr. C. Legros also presented to the National Gallery of British Art a plaster cast of Lord Leighton's original study for the bronze group of the "Athlete with the Python," already in that gallery. A body of subscribers further presented, through Sir James Blyth, for the Tate Gallery "The Ploughman and Shepherdess," by Fred. Goodall, R.A., and exhibited at Burlington House in the early part of the year.

The National Gallery of British Art, or the Tate Gallery, built at a cost of over 100,000*l.* on a portion of the site of Milbank Prison, was formally opened on July 21 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who gracefully alluded to the munificence of the donor, Mr. Henry Tate. The management of the gallery was vested in the trustees of the National Gallery, by whom Mr. Charles Holroyd, an accomplished etcher, was named director. The gallery is primarily devoted to works of British masters—deceased and living—and the nucleus of the collection was Mr. Henry Tate's further gift of sixty-five pictures, including seven by Millais, and representative works of Hook, Briton Riviere, Luke Fildes, Alma Tadema, Orchardson, John Phillip, Sir Edwin Landseer, and other leading painters of the Victorian period. To these were added the pictures in the National Gallery by British artists deceased since 1800—Turner being specially excepted—the various pictures purchased from year to year since 1877 under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest by the Council of the Royal Academy, and eighteen pictures, chiefly allegorical, painted by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and presented by him to the British nation.

The Wallace Gallery was bequeathed by Lady Wallace, widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.C.B., who had inherited the magnificent collection of art treasures—pictures, furniture, porcelain, etc.—from the late Marquess of Hertford. The value of this unrivalled collection was estimated at upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The only stipulation in Lady Wallace's will was that the pictures, etc., should be kept distinct from other national collections. A committee chosen for the purpose, after considering various proposed sites, recommended the purchase of the freehold of Hertford House, Manchester Square, and Parliament was asked to vote the sum of 80,000*l.* for this purpose and for the necessary alterations. Mr. Claude Phillips, a well-known writer upon art, especially upon works of the French school, was chosen as keeper, but the opening of the gallery to the public was postponed until the new buildings were completed.

The National Portrait Gallery.—Although only 750*l.* is allowed for the purchase of pictures, which would probably not cover a third of the price required for a genuine work by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney or others, the director has managed to secure some very notable additions to this gallery. The largest price paid for any single picture was for Sir M. A. Shee's (P.R.A.) portrait of himself (200*l.*), but of far greater interest was a portrait by an unknown artist of General Wolfe in the uniform of the Marines (105*l.*). Portraits were also added of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (30*l.*); Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex (16*l.* 16*s.*); Harriet Martineau, by R. Evans (20*l.*); Adam Duncan, first Viscount Camperdown, by H. P. Dauloux (30*l.*); John Tradescant the younger, who with his father owned the Physic Garden at Chelsea, by Dobson (17*l.*); Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, *temp.* James II., by G. Soest (20*l.*); Wm. Chiffinch, Charles II., backstairs courtier and servant, by J. Riley (40*l.*); Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland, father of Sir Philip Sidney and the Countess of Pembroke (18*l.*); Constantine John Phipps, by J. Zoffany, R.A. (52*l.* 10*s.*); first Lord Lytton, by A. E. Chalon, R.A. (21*l.*); Sir Joseph Williamson, by Sir P.

Lely (31*l.* 10*s.*); Tobias Smollett, M.D., the novelist (35*l.*), painted at Pisa; a sketch of Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., by Bartolozzi (7*l.* 7*s.*); a crayon portrait of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey (26*l.* 5*s.*); portraits of Jane Porter and her sister Anna Maria Porter, the novelists, by Harlow (15*l.* 15*s.*); plaster busts of Professor Fawcett, M.P., Sir F. Grant, P.R.A., and C. S. Parnell, M.P., by Miss Mary Grant (31*l.* 10*s.*). A full length portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales (1594-1612), painted by Paul van Somer, and formerly at Blenheim Palace, was purchased and presented by a committee of the Stuart Exhibition, 1890.

The presentations to the gallery were numerous and interesting, including portraits of Wm. Morris by G. F. Watts, R.A., from the artist; and of Coventry Patmore, by the same, from Mrs. Patmore; of Dr. J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, by S. Sidley, from his son; of Sir Geo. Hayter, by himself, from Major Hassel; and a miniature after H. Edridge, A.R.A., of Mungo Park, the African traveller, from Mr. L. W. Adamson. The principal bequest was a group of Adam Walker, the natural philosopher, his wife and three sons, painted by Romney and bequeathed by Mrs. E. E. Gibson—Walker's granddaughter.

The National Gallery, Ireland, is allowed 1,000*l.* per annum for the purchase of pictures, and this completed the sum required for a fine specimen of Mantegna, bought in the previous year for 800*l.*, and added to the gallery "A Dutch Interior," by Thomas de Keyser (175*l.*); a portrait of a musician, by a master of the Tuscan school; a portrait of Bishop Berkeley (75*l.*) and drawings by Lord Leighton (57*l.* 15*s.*).

The National Gallery, Scotland, pledged its available receipts for some years by the purchase, for 5,000 guineas, of John Phillip, R.A.'s "La Gloria," a splendid specimen of a Scotch painter's work.

The British Museum, for which about 125,000*l.* was required, showed a reduction of no less than 6,000*l.* in the sum set apart for purchases during the year. This was in a measure due to the increasing unwillingness of the Treasury to compete in the public market for objects which were prized by private collectors and in whose keeping they could be equally well preserved for historical reference. Nevertheless, the trustees still had 22,000*l.* allowed them for purchases, and this sum was fairly divided among the different sections of the museum. On the excavations at Cyprus, which were still in progress, only 140*l.* was expended, but Dr. Budge and others spent upwards of 2,600*l.* upon Egyptian papyri and other antiquities, some purchased in the country and the remainder through dealers. Greek and Roman antiquities absorbed 960*l.*, which included a marble portrait-head of a Greek poet of the third century B.C. (180*l.*), and an archaic Greek amphora, representing the sacrifice of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles (100*l.*). A number of Greek papyri were purchased of Mrs. Emerson for 160*l.*, and a like sum was paid to M. Aspiolis for a collection of Greek manuscripts. For the ethnographical department less than 450*l.* was expended on British and mediæval antiquities, and of these the most important was a bowl of Kutakia ware purchased of Mr. H. Wallis (305*l.*). To these, however, should be added a collection of gold ornaments from Mr. Day, costing 600*l.*, and the Glenlyon brooch, 231*l.* At the sale of

Sir Edward Bunbury's Greek coins the museum purchased to the value of 940*l.*, and at the Montague sale to that of 408*l.*, and a further sum of 580*l.* was also spent upon coins, other than Greek, at various sales, etc.; while 123*l.* was devoted to the purchase of historical medals from Mr. Montague's sale. The library was enriched by several important additions, including "*Biblia vulgare istoriata, per Nic de Malerini*," 257*l.* 15*s.*; the Nelson MSS., 416*l.*; MSS. from the Phillipps MSS., 600*l.*; and from the Auckland sale, 326*l.*; Indian MSS. collected by Dr. Jacobi, 200*l.*; printed books, 1,250*l.*, including a Caxton purchased at the Ashburton sale for 660*l.* The additions to the prints and drawings included a selection of Lord Leighton's studies, 300*l.*, and a like sum for woodcuts and old prints, and 335*l.* paid to Messrs. Colnaghi for a collection of drawings by the old masters. Among the more important purchases for the Natural History Museum were a collection of birds from Mr. C. J. Hargitt, costing 500*l.*; of zoological specimens from Mr. J. Whitehead, 200*l.*; from Mr. O. Salvin, 340*l.*; and from Mr. E. Gerard, 133*l.* Fossils were purchased to the value of nearly 700*l.*, and about 250*l.* was spent upon minerals, and 200*l.* was paid for a half-model of the *Catadon macrocephalus*.

South Kensington Museum.—The aggregate of the sums allowed for the purchase of objects for the various art collections under the control of the Science and Art Department was 11,660*l.*, of which a large portion was specially set apart for works adapted for circulation and loan among the local art museums of the three kingdoms.

The administration and cost of the South Kensington Museum were made the subject of a parliamentary inquiry during the session, and a large amount of evidence was taken as to the manner in which objects were purchased, and how they were arranged and housed. The evidence was not completed when Parliament rose, but two interim reports were presented, strongly condemning the old buildings of corrugated iron, and urging the danger to the collection from fire, and the urgent necessity of completing the eastern side of the buildings. In consequence, the old buildings were promptly removed during the autumn, and preliminary steps taken to carrying out Mr. Aston Webb's design for the new buildings.

The principal purchase during the year was a portion of the collection of the late Mr. W. H. Wrench, C.M.G., H.M. Consul at Constantinople, acquired for the sum of 955*l.*; the most important items were a mosque candlestick of copper, 100*l.*; a copper jug, with silver inlay, 100*l.*; a Persian carpet, 160*l.*; and a number of woven fabrics and specimens of pottery. Four large panels of Damascus tiles of the sixteenth or seventeenth century were bought for 500*l.*, and a panel of tiles from Constantinople for 100*l.* A collection of carved woodwork was acquired for the sum of 350*l.* At the Bonnaffé and Gavet sales in Paris a number of objects, chiefly carved wood and metalwork, were purchased for a total of 1,057*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Amongst the objects bought from the latter collection may be mentioned a Flemish tapestry, 144*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and a German carved wood triptych of the end of the fifteenth century for 105*l.* 1*s.* A German wheel-lock arquebus of the seventeenth century was bought for 250*l.* A large Persian carpet of the seventeenth century, formerly

belonging to the late Mr. William Morris, was obtained at a cost of 200*l*. A beautiful carved wood statuette of the fifteenth century, representing St. George and the Dragon, was acquired for 200*l*. Amongst the other purchases may be mentioned twenty-two Japanese drawings of birds bought for 100*l*.; nine specimens of modern bookbindings for 140*l*.; and a fine eighteenth century carved wood mantelpiece from Winchester House, Putney, for 80*l*. Of the gifts, the most important was a silver mace, formerly belonging to the regalia of the Sheriffs' Court of the County of London, given by Mr. W. Burchell. The first picture exhibited at the Royal Academy by the late Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A., "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was bequeathed by the late Mr. H. Hodgkinson. Another old English room from a house (pulled down) at Bromley-by-Bow—date about 1606—was set up in the south court of the museum. The rooms formerly occupied by the pictures of the Chantrey Bequest, transferred to the Tate Gallery, were provisionally occupied by the historical collection of water colours. A new room devoted to Cairene art, and one to textile fabrics and embroideries from various parts of the Turkish empire, were opened, and several important additions were made to the collection of Indian plaster casts from the palace of Akbar near Agra.

The Royal Academy.—Three vacancies were occasioned among the ranks of the academicians by the deaths of Sir John Gilbert, F.R.W.S., Mr. J. B. Burgess, and Mr. J. L. Pearson, architect, and a fourth by the retirement of Mr. J. C. Horsley. Of these only one was filled up during the year by the advancement of Mr. John E. Sargent, while Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. J. J. Shannon—both painters—were elected associates.

The winter exhibition at Burlington House was composed wholly of the works of the deceased President, Lord Leighton, and comprised upwards of 200 pictures, ranging from his first exhibited work, "Cimabue Finding Giotto," painted in 1850, down to "Clytie," which was finished only just before his death in 1896.

The summer exhibition showed a very considerable increase in the number of the works admitted over the average of previous years. This was especially the case in the sculpture galleries, where some excellent work was exhibited. The works purchased under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest were: "Pilchards," by Mr. Napier Henry (1,200*l*.); "Colt Hunting in the New Forest," by Miss Lucy Kemp Welch (525*l*.); "In a Fog," by D. Farquharson (420*l*.); and a marble figure, "The Nymph of Loch Awe," by F. W. Pomeroy (150*l*.). Among the other important pictures of the exhibition were Mr. E. A. Abbey's "Hamlet" (the play scene); Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's "Hylas and the Nymphs"; Mr. Byam Shaw's "Love's Baubles" and "The Comforter"; Mr. H. W. B. Davis' "Flowery May"; Mr. E. O. Ford's bust of Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A.; Mr. Frampton's "Dame Alice Owen"; Mr. Herkomer's "Madonna"; Mr. G. Clausen's "Ploughing"; Mr. H. Lathangue's "Gleaners"; and Mr. C. Gregory's "Boulton's Lock."

The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours suffered a serious loss by the death of its aged but still vigorous president, Sir John Gilbert, R.A. He was replaced, after a severe competition with Mr.

Hubert Herkomer, R.A., by Mr. E. A. Waterlow, A.R.A., who was elected by the casting vote of the chairman.

Two exhibitions of works by members and associates were held in the course of the year by the Royal Institute, Water Colours and Oils, the Society of British Artists, the Society of Painter-Etchers, the New English Art Club; and numerous other societies held their usual annual or biennial exhibitions.

At the New Gallery the winter exhibition was limited to a collection of the works of Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., including a large number of those which will be included in his bequest to the nation. At the Grafton Galleries an almost equally good exhibition of the works of Ford Madox Brown, a distinguished member of the pre-Raphaelite group of painters, attracted a large number of visitors. An interesting and fairly comprehensive collection of portraits of dramatic and musical celebrities was brought together at these galleries.

ART SALES.—The most important collection of pictures dispersed during the season was that made by the late Sir John Pender, which realised (Christie's) 81,913*l.* The next largest amount was realised by the collection of Mr. Arthur Seymour, which fetched (Robinson & Fisher) nearly 20,000*l.*; and in succession those of Mr. George James (Christie's), 11,939*l.*; Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley (do.), 10,907*l.*; Sir Charles Booth (do.), 9,786*l.*; Mr. G. P. Boyce, R.W.S. (do.), 9,140*l.*; Mr. F. W. Armytage (do.), 7,215*l.*; Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A. (do.), 7,470*l.*; and Mr. George Richmond, R.A. (do.), 6,935*l.* The Reynolds' engravings, collected by Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, realised (do.) 6,745*l.*, and the Bartolozzi (do.), 4,572*l.*

The highest prices given at the various sales for individual pictures of the English School were: G. Romney, R.A., "Two Children in a Garden" (Messrs. Foster), 9,100*l.*; J. M. W. Turner, R.A., "The Wreckers" (Pender), 7,980*l.*; "Mercury and Herse" (do.), 7,850*l.*; "State Procession" (do.), 7,350*l.*; "The Giudecca" (do.), 7,140*l.*; John Phillip, R.A., "La Gloria" (do.), 5,250*l.*; T. Gainsborough, "Mrs. Paget" (Col. Paget), 5,040*l.*; G. Romney, R.A., "Mrs. Grove" (Lord Normanby), 3,675*l.*; Sir Edward Landseer, "Lost Sheep" (Pender), 3,150*l.*; "In the Forest" (do.), 2,650*l.*; "Anne Henshaw" (Paget), 2,415*l.*; Sir J. Lawrence, "Miss Farren" (Cholmondeley), 2,362*l.*; "Misses Fullarton" (A. Fraser), 2,316*l.*; "Mrs. Tickell" (Normanby), 2,100*l.*; Sir J. Millais, "The Proscribed Royalist" (Pender), 2,100*l.*; Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., "Sylvia" (do.), 1,890*l.*; W. J. Müller, R.A., "Encampment in the Desert" (do.), 1,680*l.* Especial mention should, however, be made of the sale of two portraits by H. R. Morland, the father of George Morland, for the sum of 3,250 guineas, no specimen of "Old Morland" having hitherto realised more than a few pounds. The portraits, which belonged to the Mary Ratcliff Chambers' Trust, were described—but without authority—as the daughters of John Gunning, of Castle Coote, Roscommon, and represented one lady as a laundress and the other as an ironer.

Among the pictures by foreign artists the highest sums realised were: Franz Hall, "Portrait of a Gentleman," 3,517*l.*; Holbein, "Man's Portrait" (Millais), 3,150*l.*; Hondekoeter, "Cocks Fighting" (Unthank), 2,284*l.*; Hobhema, "Village Scene," 1,985*l.*; Troyon, "Heights of

Suresnes" (Pender), 1,785*l.*; Vandyck, "Boy" (Hirsch), 1,680*l.*; Rosa Bonheur, "Landscape and Cattle" (Pender), 1,575*l.*

Among the book sales by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., the highest amount realised was 30,150*l.* for part i., and 18,650*l.* for part ii. of the Ashburnham collection; and for a collection of books and autograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott, 5,662*l.*; Sir C. Domville's library fetched 5,290*l.*; Sir Charles Forbes', 5,146*l.*; Mr. A. Young's books and manuscripts, 4,766*l.*; Mr. Beresford Heaton's, 4,055*l.*; a further portion of Sir Thomas Phillipps' manuscripts, 4,195*l.*, and a collection of the works of George Cruikshank made by Mr. W. H. Bruton, 2,520*l.*

The coin collections which were dispersed during the year were even more important than the libraries, including the Montague collection, English, part ii., 8,784*l.*; Greek coins, part ii., 2,832*l.*; historical medals, 5,233*l.*; and English, part iv., 1,813*l.*; Sir Edward Bunbury's Greek coins, part ii., 3,880*l.* Mr. T. T. Mann's collection realised 2,344*l.*; Mr. Thomas Galland's, 1,300*l.*; and Professor Middleton's, 1,276*l.*

The highest price paid for a single book was 2,100*l.* for Raoul le Fevre's "Boke of the Hoole and Lyf of Jason," printed by Caxton, 1477, sold at the Ashburnham sale, part ii.

Amongst the other art collections sold by public auction should be mentioned Herr Zschille's collection of armour (Christie's), 11,281*l.*; Mrs. Gideon's jewels (do.), 9,618*l.*; Rev. Montagu Taylor's *objets d'art* (do.), 6,362*l.*; The Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring's collection of French snuff-boxes (Robinson & Fisher), 11,750*l.*; Mr. Newton R. Smart's furniture (do.), 3,450*l.*; Dr. Horton's articles of *vertu* (do.), 3,700*l.*, and the war medals of Mr. W. H. Harris (do.), 2,115*l.*

II. DRAMA.

There was nothing specially eventful in the history of the drama of 1897. No play of striking merit marked the year. No new actor or actress of the highest quality appeared. No new theatre leaped into sudden fame. Even the fine playhouse opened by Mr. Beerbohm Tree failed at first to attract the great audiences which, no doubt, will shortly learn to know it and to love it well. Neither the distinguished lessee of Her Majesty's nor yet the famous lessee of the Lyceum added in any appreciable degree to the great reputations which they have long since won. On the other hand, the year could boast of a large number of interesting and pleasant plays, of one or two remarkable personal performances, and, we imagine, of a good many financial successes. The increase in the number of suburban theatres stimulated, at least, the demand for light entertainment, and as a consequence almost thirty pantomimes were to be seen about Christmas time upon the London stage. But the end of the dramatic year was rendered gloomy by the tragic and startling death of Mr. Terriss, whose loss to the world of melodrama no other actor could replace, and whose power and popularity had so often brought success to the Adelphi theatre, which this year had to mourn the death of Mr. Agostino Gatti too.

First in the season's list of theatrical triumphs must be placed Mr. Forbes Robertson's production of "Hamlet," a revival which met with the

widest recognition and applause. Less subtle in some respects than Mr. Tree's impersonation, less powerful perhaps than Sir Henry Irving's, Mr. Robertson's rendering of the part was singularly natural and effective. In grace and finish and distinction it lacked nothing that his predecessors' renderings could claim, while in simplicity and genial reasonableness it struck a new and true note of its own. Mr. Robertson's innovation of restoring the ancient ending of the play was thoroughly justified by the approval which it met with, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Ophelia, if not altogether successful, yet often touched the level required. The same praise cannot be awarded to the other production of the year at the Lyceum. "Madame Sans-Gêne" was the only novelty offered by Sir Henry Irving, the long-promised tragedy by his own son being reserved for the first night of the new year. It was a mistake to adapt for the English stage a French comedy that would ill bear translating, and to rewrite for Miss Ellen Terry a part in which no English actress could expect to rival the triumph of Mademoiselle Réjane. Sir Henry Irving, however, performed the feat of making-up as a presentable Napoleon, and this daring experiment gave its chief interest to the piece. Among other adaptations we ought to notice in passing two examples of Mr. Sidney Grundy's skill, which found favour for a time at houses on both sides of the Haymarket, and which again illustrated the adapter's gift of dialogue and well-trained dramatic sense.

It was, however, in the realm of comedy that the chief successes of the year were won. Among these Mr. Pinero's play at the St. James's ought not perhaps strictly to be included. "The Princess and the Butterfly" roused great expectations, and it undoubtedly gave evidence of the perception, force and cleverness which have given Mr. Pinero an easy premiership among our writers for the stage. It was extremely interesting, and yet it could not be called a good play. As a study of follies, it was full of ability. As a study of the weaknesses of middle age, it was too full of scenes that bored. And once again Mr. Pinero yielded to that temptation to mingle seriousness capriciously with farce which is the besetting sin of a writer who understands both so thoroughly and who yet mixes them so ill. On the whole, and inevitably, the play did not appeal very widely to the public, although in many respects it was as able as anything that its author has produced. Less original, but more successful, were Mr. Jones's two plays of the year, both produced by Mr. Wyndham with his inimitable skill—"The Physician" and "The Liars." Of the former we will only say that it fared at least as well as it deserved, and that in other hands than Mr. Wyndham's it would probably have fared far worse. Its author's keen eye for dramatic situation served, however, to condone its weaker points. Of "The Liars" it is a pleasure to speak with much less qualified praise. Happily conceived and brightly written, treated and played throughout with buoyancy and lightness, "The Liars" revealed in Mr. Jones a power of genuine vivacious comedy of which his earlier plays, though often brilliant, had not given equal proof. There were no doubt passages in the dialogue which some severe critics would have struck out, passages of over-luxuriant metaphor, passages of humdrum moralising, which some tastes and tempers may reject. But the

play was throughout a well-made play, never offending and never breaking down, continuously cheerful, natural and gay, with some capital bits of character and dialogue, and with more than one dramatic moment of real intensity and power. Mr. Jones has written nothing on so high sustained a level, nothing more thoroughly worthy of the appreciation which it has received.

Another genial and agreeable comedy came from Mr. Barrie's pen. Mr. Maude continued in the autumn at the Haymarket his remarkably prosperous career as manager by producing a version of "The Little Minister," which the author of the novel had himself adapted for the stage. Bookworms perhaps may have grieved a little at the ruthless emasculation of a tale which they had learned to love. But the crowded audiences who welcomed Mr. Barrie's work upon the stage seemed to feel nothing but delight at the charming story of love and doctrine intermingled which, with a background of Scottish Presbyterianism and a surface play of cheery humour, he presented to captivate their fancy and to justify the choice of Mr. Maude. Almost as successful was another unpretentious piece, as simple in its character and nearly as wide in its appeal, which Mr. Esmond, a brilliant young actor, produced at the Comedy Theatre. Received at first with some hesitation by the critics, it gradually, with the help of Mr. Hawtrey's acting, won its way to popular favour, and before the year was over it had already reached the century, which in the theatre, as on the cricket ground, is the symbol of success. Among plays less genuinely comic, Mr. Carton's drama of "The Tree of Knowledge," helped by some admirable acting, secured a creditable run, Mr. Carton's well-developed instinct for the stage, and his sense of what appeals to human nature, serving to render palatable a piece which contained artificial and disagreeable elements unwelcome on the stage and happily rare in English life. With this effort of Mr. Carton we may perhaps class Mr. L. N. Parker's two dramas, named "The Vagabond King" and "The Happy Life," both of which showed the originality that never fails to mark this author's work, and the thoughtfulness and spirit which will no doubt ultimately bring him the large popularity which is the dramatist's only true reward. Here, too, we should mention the other attempt besides Mr. Barrie's made by a popular novelist to enter the dramatic ranks. Mr. Gilbert Parker's adaptation of his well-known novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," though supported by all Mr. Beerbohm Tree's ability, and produced with the lavish resources at his command, failed to win any wide measure of approval or to hold for long the fine stage on which it first appeared.

But many as are the writers of comedy, the true-born British melodrama shows no symptom of decline. It is true that a play like "The Daughters of Babylon," produced by Mr. Wilson Barrett as a pendant to his extraordinarily successful drama, "The Sign of the Cross," fell short of its ambition, and that another piece of the same class, "The Sorrows of Satan," suggestive of a widely circulated novel, failed to meet the public taste. But, on the other hand, at least three melodramas secured a very considerable success. "White Heather," with its varied pictures of the sensations possible in modern English life,

including even such unfamiliar occurrences as a fight between divers at the bottom of the sea, appealed to a large circle of admirers. "Secret Service," a play which came from America, and which was founded on an incident in the war between North and South, with its emotional scenes and stirring spectacle, proved to be a very effective specimen of old-fashioned and legitimate melodrama. And the ingenious romance built up by Mr. Haddon Chambers and Mr. Comyns Carr round the history of Waterloo, and entitled "In the Days of the Duke," showed how readily events in the national story may be turned to account in making plays. It is true that the duke was less in evidence than his admirers might have hoped. But a play which commanded the services of Miss Marion Terry, and which showed us the famous ball-room in which Mrs. Rawdon Crawley danced, could not fail to awaken interest in others besides the habitual patrons of the Adelphi. At the same time two attempts made during the year to resuscitate Nelson for the stage, showed that even national glory will not carry an ineffective play, even when to the claims of Trafalgar are added such attractions as Mrs. Patrick Campbell's art. Another naval or semi-naval drama entitled "Admiral Guinea," bearing the distinguished names of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Henley, made a brief appearance once again; and among other occasional performances a rendering of "John Gabriel Borkman" reminded us afresh of Ibsen's singular titles to respect. In the region of farce, and of that light musical medley which borders upon farce, there were the usual long runs and successes, although there was no new piece which took the town by storm. "Oh! Susannah!" was chiefly remarkable for the acting of Miss Louie Freear, whose representation of a hard-worked "slavey" showed touches of both humour and feeling of an uncommon kind. "Never Again" was the name of another farce which attracted attention. "A Night Out" continued for some time its protracted career. "The Geisha" and "The Circus Girl" held their own all through the year, and "The French Maid," another entertainment of the same bright order, bade fair to rival even these in popular esteem. It is needless to add that among the lighter comedy actors Mr. Arthur Roberts once more held his own, while Mrs. John Wood reminded us that genuine vivacity can never grow old. On the whole, if the theatre of the year did not astonish us, we have no reason to complain that it failed to give us amusement and delight.

III. MUSIC.

The year 1897 was momentous for music in various ways. It would have been reasonable to expect that the celebration of the diamond jubilee should stir a reawakening of national music, and it is a matter of regret that so little spontaneous expression of national sentiment in music has appeared. The following records what has been composed in celebration of the event of permanent value: Sir George Martin's "Te Deum," F. H. Cowen's "Commemoration Ode," Edward German's English fantasia for orchestra "In Commemoration," Sir Frederick Bridge's fine setting to Rudyard Kipling's "The Flag of England," Eaton Faning's

"Queen's Song," and, may also be added, Sir Arthur Sullivan's ballet music, "Victoria and Merrie England." Lectures on Victorian music have been given by competent musicians and others; but it is remarkable that no series of concerts were arranged to illustrate the progress of music during the Queen's reign. It is to be regretted that so excellent an opportunity of interesting the nation in national music has been lost. Progress, however, in this direction has been steady, if slow. The colleges and schools of music in England continue to do excellent work, and it is a matter of encouragement that the increased attendance at the Guildhall School of Music has necessitated an addition to the building. Moreover, a large number of new works have been introduced during the past year by English as well as by foreign musicians, by the musical societies in London, and also during the various festivals in Britain. General satisfaction was caused by the knighthoods conferred upon Professor John Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey, etc., and on Dr. George Clement Martin, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

An important event in the musical year has been the death of Johannes Brahms (April 3), for with him ends the long unbroken line of foremost German composers since the death of Purcell and ascendancy of Bach and his successors. No German composer of equal power has appeared to fill Brahms' place, and music lovers are watching with interest and eagerness to see what country will now produce the greatest musical energy. Considerable activity has been shown by the Slav races, and in particular by the Russians, among whom has grown up a young, promising school of Muscovite composers, whose writings, it may be added, are steadily gaining in popularity in this country.

The most marked feature in the musical life of Britain is the increased interest taken in orchestral music, and this interest in turn has reacted on the excellence of various important orchestras and the preparation of their work. To this end several of the musical organisers have established permanent orchestras, thereby ensuring greater perfection of *ensemble* playing; no better testimony to the success of this effort could be offered than that M. Lamoureux conducted with satisfaction a series of concerts in the Queen's Hall, performed by Mr. Henry Wood's permanent orchestra.

The centenary of the birth of Franz Schubert was widely celebrated, though little of his less known and unknown writings was performed. The most important concert was given at the Crystal Palace, where the specialities were a scene for baritone and orchestra from the Easter cantata "Lazarus," and an arrangement by Liszt for tenor chorus and orchestra of "Jehova," written originally for tenor and pianoforte.

GRAND OPERA.

The distinguishing features of the summer opera season at Covent Garden, under the new management (consequent on the death of Sir Augustus Harris), were the first performance in England of Jean de Reszke in the (German) title rôle of "Siegfried," conducted by Herr Anton Seidl; of Dr. Kienzl's "Der Evangelimann;" of "Inès Mendo,"

by M. d'Erlanger (Frederick Regnal). With these exceptions, favourite operas were reproduced, and an effort was made to secure well-known artistes. Among the singers were Mdmes. Melba, Eames, Saville, Mdles. Bauermeister, Zélie de Lussan, Sedlmair, the Misses Macintyre, Esther Palliser, Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Marie Engle, MM. Edouard de Reszke, Alvarez, Van Dyck, Ancona, Dufrane, Renaud, Dippel, and Messrs. David Bispham and Lemprière Pringle.

The Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company visited Bradford, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, and Bristol only in the South of England. Two visits were paid to London. The first season in January was at the Garrick Theatre, the second opened in October at Covent Garden. The most important undertaking was the performance in English, for the first time in London, of "Die Meistersinger," conducted by Herr Eckhold; the chief characters were taken by the Misses Alice Esty, Kirby Lunn, Messrs. Hedmond, Ludwig, Homer Lind, Charles Tilbury, and F. A. Wood. The autumn season introduced some interesting new operatic works: an English version of Puccini's "La Bohème" (brought out earlier in the year at Manchester), and "Diarmid," an opera in four acts by Hamish MacCunn, with libretto, founded on the Celtic ballad of "Diarmid and Grania," by the Marquess of Lorne, and intended to form one of a series of four operas on kindred themes by the author and composer.

LIGHT OPERA.

An English version, by Messrs. Carl Ambruster and John Davidson, of Humperdinck's exquisite "Königskinder" was brought out at the Court Theatre, but did not secure the popularity of "Hänsel and Gretel," which was revived. Sir Alexander Mackenzie wrote the incidental music to the "Little Minister"; Mr. Tertius Noble's music to the "Wasps" of Aristophanes was performed at Cambridge; Mr. E. C. Hedmond produced an English version of Franco Leoni's "Rip Van Winkle." There appeared also Sir Alexander Mackenzie's first comic opera, "His Majesty," at the Savoy; "The 'Prentice Pillar" by Reginald Somerville and Gus Eden, librettist; "The Duchess of Dijon" and "The French Maid" by Capt. Basil Hood and Walter Slaughter; "Lost, Stolen or Strayed" by J. C. Goodson and W. Morse; "Regina, B.A.," by A. Sturgiss and J. M. Glover; "The Wizard of the Nile" by H. B. Smith and V. Herbert; "The Yashmak" by Messrs. Raleigh, Seymour, Hicks and Lambelet; "Il Piccolo Haydn" by the Brothers Cipollini; and "La Poupée" by Audran. It is a matter of satisfaction to see that the variety order of musical comedy is declining in favour of a modernised operabouffe. Owing to this there have been many pleasant revivals; for instance, Offenbach's "La Périchole" and "La Grande Duchesse," and "The Yeoman of the Guard" by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Society, under Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, added three to the usual number of autumn concerts; and the special

features of its eighty-fifth season were the production of new works by English composers and the performance of important British and continental works conducted by their composers. The first group includes the appropriately bright, genial overture, "Spring and Youth," by Herbert Bunning; a *scena*, "The Dream of Endymion," for tenor voices and orchestra, beautifully scored, with words by Joseph Bennett, by F. H. Cowen; Edward German's inspiriting fantasia, "The Commemoration"; Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Scottish "Pianoforte Concerts in E," the *finale* of which was encored; and Dr. Hubert Parry's skilful and bold "Theme and Variations (28, arranged to correspond to the four movements of a sonata) in E minor, for orchestra." In the second group the works that were novelties at these concerts were: Hamish MacCunn's orchestral suite, "Highland Memories" (op. 30), directed by himself; Frederick Cliffe's "Violin Concerto in D minor," finely played by Tivadar Nachéz, being his first performance in London; Eugène d'Albert's "Second Pianoforte Concerto," superbly rendered by the composer; also, Alex. Glazounow's "Fourth Symphony in E flat" (op. 48), and Tchaïkowsky's "Variations sur un Thème rococo in A (op. 33) for violoncello and orchestra."

The end of the forty-first and beginning of the forty-second seasons of the Crystal Palace Concerts bid fair to be the last of the famous series, owing to the decreasing attendance of Londoners who now are provided with excellent orchestral music within the metropolis. The new works produced were: "Romeo and Juliet," an orchestral suite, by Edward German, written originally for Mr. Forbes Robertson, at the Lyceum; "Bavarian Dances," composed and conducted by Edward Elgar; ballad overture "The Wreck of the *Hesperus*," a scholarly piece of work by Charles Vincent, Mus. Doc. Oxon.; also Richard Strauss's tone poem "Thus spake Zarathustra," a musical commentary on Nietzsche's famous philosophical creation, the score of which was finished on August 24, 1896.

Important fresh arrangements have been made concerning these concerts. The orchestra will perform daily from 2 to 10 (except on Saturdays, 2 to 6). Vocal and instrumental concerts will be given on Thursday evenings, and on Saturday evenings promenade concerts by the C. P. Military Band, under Mr. Herbert Godfrey, whereby it is anticipated that a fresh stimulus will be afforded to the popularity of these excellent concerts.

With the eleventh season, the admirable series of Henschel Concerts—formerly the London Symphony Concerts—came to a definite close on April 1. For some years Mr. Henschel has laboured arduously and successfully to raise the quality of orchestral concerts in this country, and to introduce the current new music of distinction. At the seventh concert last year was introduced a new "Idyle" for orchestra, by the able musician B. Luard Selby. Other interesting items during the season were the rarely heard overture to Schumann's opera "Genoveva," Tchaïkowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique," Brahms' "Requiem," and Dr. Hubert Parry's overture to "An Unwritten Tragedy," originally produced at the Worcester Festival of 1893. Mr. Henschel was ably assisted by Messrs. George Holmes, W. Ford, Charles Clarke, Joseph

and Paul Ludwig, Maurice Sons, James Leyland, Henry Bird, Daniel Price, J. M. Coward, Oliver King; also by Mrs. Henschel, Mesdames Marie Duma, Marian McKenzie, and the Misses Fanny Davies, Ilona Eibenschütz, Dale, and Evangeline Florence.

The growth in popularity of the orchestral concerts is largely due to excellent and varied performances at the Queen's Hall, with its admirable, and now permanent orchestra, under the able conductorship of Mr. Henry Wood. In January Mr. Robert Newman organised a series of Saturday Afternoon Symphony Concerts, which were very popular. The programmes were attractive; special days were devoted to Grieg, Wagner, and Beethoven. The novelties introduced were Alex. Glazounoff's "Fifth Symphony in B flat" (op. 55), and his "Carnival Overture" (op. 45); Tschalkowsky's "Overture" to A. N. Ostrovsky's drama "L'orage"; Felix Draescke's "Tragic Symphony" (op. 40); César Franck's symphonic poem "Le Chasseur Maudit," founded on Bürger's ballad "Der Wilde Yaeger"; a suite "Capriccio Espagnol" (op. 34), by Rimsky-Korsakoff; Alex. Borodine's "Danses Polovtsiennes" from his opera "Prince Igor"; Anton Arensky's "Symphony in B minor" (op. 4), written at the age of twenty; Saint-Saëns' setting for voice and orchestra of Victor Hugo's tragic ballad "La Fiancée du Timballier," when M. Gregorowitsch, a young Russian violinist, made his *début*. The vocalists for the series were Mme. Blanche Marchesi and Mr. Louis Frölich. The Promenade Concerts continue to be an unqualified success, as also are the Sunday Orchestral Society and the Queen's Hall Choral Society. It is impossible to give in detail the important works performed at these Promenade Concerts; but the following are the English novelties introduced: a "Liebeslied for Orchestra" by Dora Bright; "Concertstück" for piano and orchestra, by G. W. F. Crowther; "Scènes des Bacchanales," arranged from Ernest Ford's "Faust Ballet"; orchestral legend "Undine" by Amy E. Horrocks; "Ballad for Violin and Orchestra" by Maud Matras; an *entr'acte* "Summer Dream" by W. H. Squire; "Sketches for Orchestra" by T. H. Frewin.

Dr. Richter's spring series of concerts commenced on May 24 in the St. James' Hall, when Richard Strauss' tone poem "Don Juan," based on Nicholas Lenan's romance, was produced, and on May 31 F. H. Cowen's daintily-scored symphony "The Idyllic." At this concert appeared a promising young Russian pianist Gabrilowitsch.

Herr Mottl's series of concerts commenced on March 16 at the Queen's Hall. The programme was largely drawn from works by Mozart, Berlioz, Beethoven, and Wagner. One concert was devoted to illustrations of "The Development of the Overture," from Handel's "Agrippina" (1708) to Wagner's "Meistersinger" (1862). Herr Mottl was assisted by a fine choir from Leeds (April 13), and the choirs from the Royal College of Music, by Frau Mottl, the Misses Tomschik, Esther Palliser, Rosa Green, Agnes Nicholls, Hilda Foster, Helen Jaxon, Eleanor Jones, Ruby Shaw; by Herrn. Vogl, Wachter, M. Balling, by Messrs. David Bispham, Andrew Black, O. Fischer-Sobell, Lemprière Pringle, and Adolph Beyschlag.

At M. Charles Lamoureux's six concerts in March he conducted to

his satisfaction the Queen's Hall orchestra (he had brought this Parisian orchestra on his previous visit in November, 1896).

Paderewski, at his orchestral concert, conducted by Mr. Henry Wood, played brilliantly among other things Schumann's "Pianoforte Concerto in A Minor." Other orchestral concerts held at the Queen's Hall and elsewhere were given by the Royal Artillery Band under Cav. L. Zavertal; the Royal Engineers' Band under T. Sommers; Royal Amateur Orchestral Society under George Mount; Stock Exchange Orchestra and Choral Society under George Kitchen; Strolling Players Orchestral Society under George Megone; Westminster Orchestral Society under Stewart Macpherson; Imperial Institute Amateur Orchestra under A. Randegger; Clarence Orchestral Society under Lennox Clayton; also single orchestral concerts were given by Adele Verne (pianist), Mme. Burmeister-Petersen, Emile Sauret (violinist), Eileen O'Moore (violinist), Irma Sethe (violinist).

CHAMBER CONCERTS.

Good work was done, though with little fresh element, by the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts. The most important and regrettable event was the retirement of Signor Piatti, also of Mr. L. Ries. During the season appeared the Joachim Quartet, the Bohemian, the Gompertz, the Kneisel Quartets; also Messrs. Walenn, Fowles, Carrodus, Hans Brousil, Clinton, Isidor Cohn and the Grimson Family. The pianists were Ilona Eibenschütz, Leonard Borwick, Katie Goodson, Slivinski, Fanny Davies, Adela Verne, Frederick Lamond, Henry Bird; the violinists (solo), Joachim, Lady Hallé, Johannes Wolff; the vocalists, Miss Evangeline Florence, Mrs. Helen Trust, Miss Louise Dale, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Miss Thudichum, Mr. Byard, Mme. Bertha Moore, Misses Florence and Bertha Salter, Mme. Alice Gomez, Mr. James Leyland, Mme. Lena Law, Mr. Thomas Meux, Mme. Marchesi, the Misses Louisa Dale, Agnes Witting and Miss Ada Crossley.

The Musical Guild (Kensington) (which gave a series of excellent concerts) have announced that owing to "the failure to obtain genuinely wide and substantial support" they are forced to discontinue their concerts. For eight years the guild has been composed of young and enthusiastic musicians from the Royal College of Music, who have done good work, the high quality of the music selected having been their first consideration. Concerts and recitals have been given respectively by Sarasate, Paderewski, Mr. Eugene d'Albert, Herr Emil Sauer, Mr. Frederick Lamond, Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Adela Verne, M. Delafosse (pianist), Miss Katie Goodson (pianist, first recital in London), M. Gabrelowitsch, Miss Elsie Hall (pianist), Miss Edith A. Greenhill (pianist), Mark Hambourg, Mr. Arnold Dolmetsche, Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor, Mr. George A. Clinton, the Musical Artistes' Society, Miss Fanny Woolf (violinist), Miss Maud McCarthy (violinist), Mr. Henry Sach (violinist).

CHORAL AND VOCAL CONCERTS.

During the twenty-sixth season of the Royal Choral Society Professor Bridge acted as conductor. He was ably assisted by **Mmes.** Albani, Belle Cole, the Misses Anna Williams, Edith Palliser, Ella Russell, Maggie Purvis, Margaret Macintyre, Sarah Berry, Lucie Johnstone, Marian McKenzie, Hilda Foster, Murial Foster and **Mrs.** Katherine Fisk; also by **Messrs.** Santley, Edward Lloyd, Henschel, Plunket Green, Andrew Black, Ben Davies, Iver McKay, C. Ackerman, Avalon Collard, Lloyd Chandos, Daniel Price. The most important events were the singing of "In Memoriam"; Sir Joseph Barnby's anthem "As we have borne the image of the earthly"; the performance of Dr. Hubert Parry's "Job"; and at the Commemoration Concert the performance of Mr. Eaton Faning's "Queen Song" to words by Sir Edwin Arnold, and of Professor Bridge's setting to Mr. Kipling's poem "The Flag of England," when the solo was sung by **Mme.** Albani.

The Queen's Hall Choral Society, under Mr. A. Randegger, gave excellent performances, mainly of well-known oratorios, the exceptions being Saint-Saëns' Biblical opera "Samson and Delilah," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and Berlioz's "Faust." The soloists were: **Mmes.** Marie Brema, Ella Russell, Marie Duma, Clara Samuel, Belle Cole; the Misses Thudichum, Ada Crossley, Margaret Hoare, Hilda Wilson, Clara Williams, Lucie Johnstone; Signor Foli, and **Messrs.** Santley, Edward Lloyd, Watkin Mills, Andrew Black, Ben Davies, Iver McKay, Lemprière Pringle, Lloyd Chandos, Ranalow, R. Brophy, Hinchliff, Louis Frölich.

The Bach Choir, conducted by Professor Stanford, gave a Bach Festival at the Queen's Hall in April, which opened with the "Passion Music according to St. Matthew" (in German), and ended with the "Mass in B minor." Among the soloists were **Mme.** M. McKenzie, **Mrs.** Hutchinson, Miss Fillunger, and **Messrs.** Robert Kaufmann, Kennerley Rumford, Francis Harford, Andrew Black.

Good work has also been done by the Handel Society, Lombard Amateur Society, Victoria Madrigal Society, and the Civil Service Vocal Union.

The London Ballad Concerts and the St. James' Hall Ballad Concerts retain their popularity. At the former the following novelties were produced: "The Fortune Teller's Song," by Eaton Faning; three songs by R. H. Walthew; "The Calico Dress," by Dr. C. Villiers Stanford; "Evening Shadows," by Arthur Somervell; "Who'll Buy My Lavender?" by Edward German.

Recitals were given by **Messrs.** Plunket Green and Leonard Borwick, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Walter Ford, **Mme.** Blanche Marchesi, **Mlle.** Chaminade, M. Jacque-Dalcroze (of the composer's own music), **Mme.** Antoinette Sterling, Miss Rosa Green.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Sunday concerts have become a recognised and important feature in the life of the metropolis. They are as follows: **Queen's Hall Sunday**

Afternoon Orchestral Concerts under Mr. Henry Wood; the National Sunday League under Churchill Sibley; Afternoon Concerts at the Albert Hall; Sunday Evening Chamber Concerts at the small Queen's Hall; the People's Concert Society at Westminster Town Hall; the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts, and the Sunday Afternoon Concerts at Leighton Hall Neighbourhood Guild.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

Several important new English works were produced at the various provincial musical festivals during 1897. At Birmingham (October) Dr. Villiers Stanford conducted his "Requiem" (op. 63), written in memory of Lord Leighton; Mr. Edward German conducted his symphonic poem "Hamlet"; Mr. Somervell conducted his "Ode to the Sea," composed to words by Mr. Laurence Binyon; and Dr. Richter conducted a new edition by Mr. Fuller Maitland of Purcell's "King Arthur." At Bournemouth (May) an excellent rendering was given of Dr. Parry's well-known "Ode on St. Cecilia's Days." The choir during the festival was conducted by Mr. Augustus Manns. Two specially composed works were composed at Bridlington, "Introduction and Three Dances," for orchestra, by J. Camidge; a setting for contralto and orchestra of Sir Walter Scott's ballad "Troubadour" by J. W. Hudson, who conducted. Mr. Somervell's Leeds cantata "The Forsaken Merman" was also given. The Triennial Musical Festival was held this year at Chester in July. The novelties were a symphonic overture, "Saul," of passionate, tragic character, written and conducted by Granville Bantock; and "Resurgam," set to a poem by the late Rev. Gerard Moultrie. The Three Choirs Festival took place at Hereford in September. The new productions were a specially composed "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" by Edward Elgar; a beautiful and impressive "Magnificat" (with Latin text), composed and conducted by Dr. Hubert Parry; and "A Hymn of Thanksgiving for the Queen's Long Reign," specially composed for the festival by Dr. C. H. Harford Lloyd.

There remain still to be recorded the Handel Festival, and musical festivals at Carnarvon (July), Cumberland (January), Stratford (April); Tonic Sol-Fa at the Crystal Palace (July); the Nonconformist Choir Union (June); the Welsh National Eisteddfod (August), when a 200*l.* prize was awarded to the Pontypool choir, and 50*l.* to the Anglesea choir; the Irish "Feis Ceoil" held in Dublin in May, and composed of ancient and middle-period Irish music and ancient songs in the Irish language.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1897.

JANUARY.

Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L., F.R.S.—Travers Twiss, son of the Rev. Robert Twiss, of Trevallyn, Denbighshire, was born at Westminster on March 19, 1809. At the age of seventeen he went to University College, Oxford, and in 1830 graduated with a First Class in Mathematics and a Second Class in Classics. He was soon afterwards elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College. In 1835 and the two following years he was Public Examiner in Classics, and in 1838-9 and 1840 in Mathematics. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1838, he succeeded, in 1842, Herman Merivale as Drummond Professor of Political Economy, and on the close of his tenure a volume entitled "A View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the Sixteenth Century" appeared (1847). In 1846 he published an essay on the Oregon question, which at one time seemed likely to embroil this country in war with the United States, but was, happily, adjusted by a delimitation of British and American territory, practically by the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. In 1848 Dr. Twiss published a treatise on the relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the German Federation; and two or three years later Dr. Twiss espoused the cause of Papal aggression in England, which had been taken up by Lord John Russell, in a little treatise entitled "Letters Apostolic of Pius IX. Considered with Reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe." Moreover, having adopted Niebuhr's views on early Roman history, he published in 1837 an epitome of that great historian's work, which he followed up with an edition of Livy with Latin notes. In

1852 he was appointed to the Professorship of International Law at King's College, London, which he resigned after three years' tenure, to succeed Dr. Joseph Phillimore in the Regius Professorship of Civil Law at Oxford, which he held for fifteen years.

Meanwhile he had become an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1840, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the same year. In 1849 he was made Commissary-General of the city and Diocese of Canterbury, and in 1852 was appointed Vicar-General of the Archbishop. On the promotion of Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Arches in 1858, Dr. Twiss was made Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and in 1862 Advocate-General of the Admiralty. Meanwhile, Doctors' Commons, with the ancient ecclesiastical jurisdiction and its venerable traditions, had, by the passing of the Probate and Divorce Acts of 1857, become a thing of the past, and in the following year Twiss became a Queen's Counsel. In August, 1867, on the promotion of Sir R. Phillimore, he became Queen's Advocate-General, an office which had for many years been held by Sir J. D. Harding, and, though extra-parliamentary, formerly held precedence over those of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, carrying with it a knighthood. Dr. Twiss's services were constantly required for royal commissions and public inquiries. In 1852 he sat on the commission which inquired into the regulations of the College of Maynooth; in 1867, on that which investigated the laws of neutrality; in 1868, on the Naturalisation and Allegiance Commission, which resulted in the two statutes passed in 1870; and, in 1869, he served on yet another, which

dealt with the law of marriage in Great Britain and Ireland and in the British Colonies, and a still further commission of which he was a member was that on the Rubrics. He was also one of the arbitral commissioners to settle the boundary lines between the provinces of New Brunswick and Canada. His reputation as a jurist was European, and in 1884, at the request of the King of the Belgians, he drew up a Constitution for the Free State of the Congo, and in the following year, at the desire of Lord Granville, then at the Foreign Office, he acted as legal adviser to the British Embassy during the West African Conference at Berlin.

In the early part of 1872 Sir Travers Twiss instituted a prosecution against one Alexander Chaffers for alleged libels of a peculiarly atrocious character directed against Lady Twiss, whom the prosecutor had married at the British Legation, Dresden, in 1862. The case was heard for several days in the police court, and the lady was subjected to a torturing process of cross-examination by Chaffers, whose conduct the magistrates denounced in strong terms. On March 13 the case came to a dramatic close by the withdrawal of the prosecution, and on the 21st the resignation by Sir Travers Twiss of all his appointments was announced. Thenceforth he devoted himself exclusively to literary work, chiefly connected with his favourite study, international law, on which he had published lectures in 1856, and written more elaborately in a treatise published in 1861 on "The Law of Nations Considered as Independent Political Communities," of which a second edition was issued in 1884. His principal contributions, however, to this voluminous literature are the two volumes on "The Law of Nations in Time of Peace" and "The Law of Nations in Time of War." Another of his works was "The Black Book of the Admiralty," published in 1874. He also contributed articles to various journals and periodicals. He was also Vice-President and one of the founders, in 1872, of the Institut de Droit International, and was one of the principal promoters in the following year of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. Sir Travers Twiss married, in 1862, Pharaïlde, daughter of General Vanlynseele, of the Hague, and died on January 14 at his residence at Fulham, where he had long lived in retirement.

Bishop of St. David's.—William Basil Jones, the eldest son of Mr. William Tilsley Jones, J.P., D.L., of Gwynfryn, Cardigan, was born on January 2, 1822. He was educated at Shrewsbury under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy, and in 1840 gained a Classical Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1842 he won the Ireland University Scholarship, and two years later was placed in the second class of the Final School of *Literæ Humaniores*. He was elected in 1845 to a Michell Scholarship, and in 1848 to a Michell Fellowship at Queen's College, but exchanged his Fellowship at Queen's for a similar position at University College in 1851, and in 1854 became also Assistant Tutor and Bursar of the College. He remained at Oxford engaged in educational work until 1865. On the translation of Dr. Thomson from the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol to the Archbishopric of York in 1861, Mr. Basil Jones became his examining chaplain, and in 1863 he was presented by the Archbishop to the vicarage of Haxby, near York. Two years later he was appointed by the Archbishop to the vicarage of Bishopthorpe, of which he was also Rural Dean from 1869 to his consecration; and from 1867 to 1874 he was also Archdeacon of York. Mr. Basil Jones, meanwhile, had been made a Prebendary of St. David's by Bishop Thirlwall in 1859, and had held the prebendal stall of Grindal in York Cathedral from 1863 to 1871 and of Laughton from 1871 to 1874. In 1871 Archbishop Thomson conferred upon him the Chancellorship of York, and for the year immediately preceding his elevation to the episcopal bench he was also a Canon-residentiary. In 1874 Bishop Thirlwall, who had held the See of St. David's for thirty-four years, resigned his office on account of advanced years and infirmities, and Mr. Gladstone recommended to the Queen Archdeacon Basil Jones as his successor.

Bishop Thirlwall had been much concerned about the non-residence of his clergy—nearly one-half of whom, according to the return made to the House of Commons in 1850, were absentees from their benefices—and had devoted large sums of money out of his official income towards the provision of parsonages. Bishop Basil Jones lent his personal efforts in the same direction, and within a brief period of his entrance upon the see the reproach of non-residence had been largely removed from the clergy of St. David's. The Bishop's first few

years on the episcopal bench coincided with a critical era of modern Church history. Upon the existing questions of Elementary Education, Ritualism and their off-shoots, the new Bishop was soon called to speak, and his earliest episcopal utterances were marked by the same moderation, shrewdness, and good sense which he preserved throughout his career.

For some years the Bishop watched with deep anxiety the increasing force and intensity of the political attack upon the Church in Wales. He neither minimised nor disguised his own attitude. He regarded Wales as neither geographically nor politically distinct from England, and on more than one public occasion gave expression to the opinion that the ethnical difference between some of the English counties was far greater than that between England and Wales. He devoted himself wholly to the care and supervision of his diocese. He increased the number and the centres of confirmation, and considerably raised the standard for ordination. The institution of a Diocesan Conference brought about a sense of diocesan unity, and St. David's College, Lampeter, and Christ's College, Brecon, alike profited by his zeal and foresight. He was deeply interested

in the restoration of St. David's Cathedral. The growth of Swansea and of other industrial centres more than once suggested the division of the diocese, but he contented himself with the appointment in 1890 of Dr. Lloyd as Bishop-Suffragan of Swansea.

Dr. Jones was a ripe and finished scholar, and was the author of the following works: "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd," 1851; "Christ College, Brecon, its History and Capabilities Considered with Reference to a Measure now before Parliament," 1856; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's" (jointly with the late Professor E. A. Freeman), 1856; "Notes on the *Edipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, adapted to the Text of Dindorf," 1862; "The New Testament Illustrated with a Plain Explanatory Commentary for Private Reading" (jointly with Archdeacon Churton), 1865, etc.

Dr. Basil Jones married, first, in 1856, Frances Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, Vicar of Croxall, Derbyshire; and second, 1886, Anne, fifth daughter of Mr. G. H. Loxdale, of Aigburth, Liverpool. He died at Abergwili Palace on January 14, passing away in his sleep, owing to a failure of the heart's action.

On the 1st, at Krosniewice, aged 62, **Henry Grant**, H.M. Consul-General at Warsaw, son of John Grant, of Edinburgh. Appointed Consul at Brindisi, 1866; Naples, 1877; Warsaw, 1887. Married, 1866, Beatrice, daughter of Signor Guisepppe Morici, of Kane. On the 1st, at Streatham, aged 59, **Thomas Jameson, M.D.**, elder brother of Dr. L. J. Jameson of South African fame. Graduated at Edinburgh, 1858; Surgeon in the Royal Navy; served in China, where he was wounded; and retired, 1872. On the 2nd, at Gogar Mount, Midlothian, aged 85, **Isabella Blackwood**, eldest daughter of William Blackwood, the founder and editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, a brilliant conversationalist, who had been intimate with three generations of writers. On the 2nd, at Leadenham House, Lincoln, aged 74, **Colonel John Reeve**, eldest son of General J. Reeve. Entered the Army, 1841; served with the Grenadier Guards through the Crimean Campaign. Married, first, 1857, Frances W., daughter of Sir G. E. Welby-Gregory, third baronet; and second, 1863, Hon. Edith Ann, daughter of Rev. Hon. Charles Dundas. On the 2nd, at Paris, aged 73, **Father Joseph**, Superior of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine. Joseph Jusserand, son of an artisan, was born at St. Etienne; studied in Paris, and became a teacher in the schools of the Christian Brotherhood; elected Superior, 1884. On the 2nd, at Paris, aged 94, **Vivien de St. Martin**, a geographer of distinction. Born at St. Martin de Fontenay, Calvados; came to Paris and published an "Atlas Universel," 1825; founded the *Bibliomappe*, 1828-30, and the *Geographie de France*, 1832; engaged on a translation of Sir W. Scott's novels, 1836-9; and from that time was constantly occupied with books on geographical discovery. On the 3rd, at Strasburg, aged 65, **Wilhelm Decke**. Born at Lübeck, where his father was the public librarian; published several Etruscan studies, 1875-84; co-director of the Imperial Lyceum at Strasburg, 1871-81. On the 3rd, at Naples, aged 63, **Guiglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella**. Born at Aversa; studied at the Maddaloni College and at the Benedictine Seminary at Cava di Tirreni, near Sorrento, where he passed his novitiate and was Professor of Greek and Latin, 1862-6; attached to the Abbey of Monte Cassino; his nomination, in 1878, to the Archbishopric of Naples led to a conflict between the temporal and ecclesiastical authorities, which his tact removed; distinguished himself by his active philanthropy; created Cardinal, 1884. On the 4th, at Chelsea, aged

76, **Robert Harrison**, son of William Harrison, of Liverpool. Began life as a bookseller's assistant in High Holborn; went to Russia as tutor in Prince Demidoff's family, 1844, and was Lecturer at St. Anne's School, St. Petersburg, 1846-54; Librarian of the Leeds Library, 1855-7, and Secretary and Librarian of the London Library, 1857-93; one of the founders of the Library Association; author of "Nine Years' Residence in Russia" (1855), "Outlines of German Literature" (1879), etc. On the 4th, at Westow Hall, Leicester, aged 68, **Sir Henry Halford**, C.B., third baronet. Educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford; B.A., 1849; took an active interest in the volunteer movement (1st Battalion Leicestershire); won the "Albert" Prize at Wimbledon, 1862, and again at Bisley, 1893, and was second for the Queen's Prize in 1864, besides winning several other cups and prizes and shooting in the principal matches, 1862-95; was a champion of the Metford against the Martini rifle. Married, 1853, Elizabeth Ursula, daughter of W. J. Bagshawe, of Wormhill Hall, Derbyshire. On the 4th, at Montreal, Canada, aged 66, **Sir Joseph Hickson**, son of Thomas Hickson, of Otterburn, Northumberland. Educated at Otterburn and Ponteland; employed on the Newcastle and Berwick and other railways; entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1861; General Manager, 1874-91. Married, 1869, Catherine, daughter of Andrew Dow, of Montreal. On the 5th, at Putney, aged 74, **Surgeon-General Michael Fenton Manifold**, son of Major John Manifold. Educated at Dublin; entered Army Medical Service (77th Regiment), 1846; first to obtain employment of women nurses in the Army during the epidemic of smallpox in Ireland, 1848; supported Miss Florence Nightingale when in charge of the Military Hospital at Scutari, 1854-6; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9, with the 34th Regiment; Surgeon-General at Netley Hospital, 1877-82. On the 5th, at Madrid, aged 65, **Venancio Gonzales**, son of a small farmer in the province of Toledo. Obtained, by his own exertions and self-education, the diploma of advocate, 1854; took an active part in politics as a Liberal, and first entered Señor Sagasta's Cabinet, 1881, and held several offices in successive Liberal Administrations. On the 6th, at Vienna, aged 72, **Stephen von Papay**, chief of the Emperor's private Chancellerie. Born at Pressburg; studied at Buda-Pesth; appointed Councillor to the Stadtholder of Moravia, 1854, and Court Councillor at Vienna, 1863, and chief of the Chancellerie, 1887. On the 7th, at Sulby Hall, Northants, aged 75, **Lady Elizabeth Villiers**, Lady Elizabeth Ginkel, daughter of eighth Earl of Athlone (ext.); married, 1842, Hon. Frederick W. Child-Villiers, son of third Earl of Jersey. On the 7th, at St. James's Place, S.W., aged 59, **Henry Davidson**, eldest son of Henry Marshall Davidson, of Holme House, Haddington. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1859 (Twenty-second Wrangler); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1859; Fellow and Bursar of Trinity Hall, 1861-8; Secretary to the Cambridge University Commission. On the 8th, at Cheltenham, aged 65, **Major John Simpson Knox**, V.C. Entered the Scots Fusilier Guards as a private, 1849; served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Crimean Campaign in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; severely wounded in the attack on the Redan; specially selected for a commission in the Rifle Brigade, given as a recognition of the Guards' gallantry at Inkermann; was Governor of Kirkdale Prison. On the 8th, at Swaythling, Southampton, aged 75, **Major-General John Innis Gibbs**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1842; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; the Burmese War, 1852-3; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 9th, at Stockholm, aged 84, **Karl Herman Sætherberg**, a distinguished poet and physician. Born at Tumba; educated at Strengnäs and Upsala; President of the Stockholm Orthopædic Hospital, 1847-79; author of "Alfhilda," "The King of Flowers," and other works. On the 9th, at Dublin, aged 75, **Rev. John William Stubbs, D.D.**, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, only son of John William Stubbs, of Roletown, Co. Dublin. Graduated as Gold Medallist in Mathematics, 1840; elected Fellow, 1845; held many offices in connection with his University, of which he wrote the history from its foundation. On the 9th, at North Repps, Norfolk, aged 45, **Sir Henry Jacob Preston**, third baronet. Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; rowed in the Oxford University Eight, 1871. Married, 1885, Mary Hope, daughter of E. L. Clutterbuck, of Hardenhurst Park, Wilts. On the 9th, at Bregenz, Austria, aged 80, **Baroness de Pöllnitz**, Hon. Isabella, daughter of James, seventeenth Lord Forbes. Married, 1839, Baron Ernest von Pöllnitz, of Schloss, Babenwohl, Bregenz. On the 10th, at Bath, aged 67, **Major-General George Augustus Williams**, son of Captain Lawrence Blount Williams, R.N. Entered the Indian Army, 1850; appointed to 4th Sikh Infantry, 1852; served through the Burmah War, 1852-4, and in the Mutiny, 1857, when he was

severely wounded; in the Bhutan Campaign, 1865; and the Afghan War, 1879-80. Married, 1886, Laura, daughter of John Jeffrey, of Broadmead, Folkestone. On the 11th, at Edinburgh, aged 61, **Carl Otto Leyde, R.S.A.**, a leading Scottish painter. Born at Wehlau, in Eastern Prussia; studied art at Königsberg, whence he removed to Scotland, where he commenced exhibiting at the Scottish Academy, 1857; elected an Associate, 1870, and an Academician, 1880. He devoted himself chiefly to portraiture. On the 11th, at Heyshott Rectory, Midsbury, aged 92, **Rev. Thomas Hooper**, a descendant of Bishop Hooper, the martyr. Educated at Eton and Queens' College, Cambridge; B.A., 1827; Rector of Hurstbourne, Hants, 1880-2; Heyshott, Sussex, 1882. On the 12th, at Kensington, aged 80, **Frederic John Mouat, M.D., LL.D.**, son of Surgeon James Mouat, of 18th Light Dragoons. Educated at University College, London, and in Paris and Edinburgh; M.D., 1839; served in India as Government Inspector of the Bengal Army; Official Visitor of Lunatic Asylums and Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal; Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, etc., Calcutta, and Secretary of the Council of Education, Bengal; the author of numerous medical and statistical works. Married, first, 1842, Mary Rennards, daughter of Edward Boyes, of Westminster; and second, 1889, Margaret May, daughter of John Fawens. On the 12th, at Hampton Wick, aged 94, **Robert Keith Pringle**, son of Alexander Pringle, of Whytbank, Selkirk. Educated at Edinburgh High School and Haileybury; entered the East India Company's service; was successively Chief Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Master of the Mint, Member of Council, and finally succeeded, in 1847, Sir Charles Napier as Governor of Scinde. Married, 1848, Mary Jane, daughter of General Moore, of Bombay Service. On the 13th, at Southsea, aged 60, **Captain William Wallis Vine, R.N.** Entered the Navy, 1851; served off the coast of Lagos, 1852-3; in the Black Sea and Baltic during the Russian War, 1854-5; in the China War, 1857-8 and 1860; and Ashanti War, 1874; commanded the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, 1884-94. On the 13th, at St. Petersburg, aged 67, **Count Konstantin Besluzher-Ryumni**, a distinguished and scholarly historian. Born in the government of Nijni-Novgorod; educated there and at the University of Moscow, where he was Instructor of Cadets, 1856-9; removed to St. Petersburg and wrote several articles on Slavophilism; translated Buckle's "History of Civilisation"; appointed editor of the "Transactions of the Russian Geographical Society"; appointed Professor of Russian History at the University of St. Petersburg, 1865; author of a "History of Russia" (1872-85), which was never completed. On the 14th, at Clewer Manor, Windsor, aged 75, **Sir Thomas Fraser Grove**, first baronet, eldest son of John Grove, of Ferne, Wilts. Entered the Army, 1842, and served with the Inniskilling Dragoons until 1849; sat as a Liberal for South Wilts, 1865-74, and for the Wilton Division, 1885-92. Married, first, 1847, Katharine Grace, daughter of Hon. Waller O'Grady, Q.C., of Castle Garde, Co. Limerick; and second, 1882, Frances Hinton, daughter of Henry Northcote, of Okefield, Devon, and widow successively of Captain Herbert Crosse and Hon. Fred. B. Best. On the 14th, at Paris, aged 71, **Alfred Quantin Massy**, who, as a Lieutenant of the National Guard in Paris, rescued the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres from the mob in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 15th, at Toronto, Canada, aged 79, **Horatio Hale**, a distinguished ethnologist. Born at Newport, U.S.A.; educated at Harvard University; appointed philologist to Captain Wilkes' exploring expedition, 1837-9; after his return he lived at Clinton, Canada, but also spent long periods among the Indian tribes; was the author of "The Iroquois Book of Rites," and many other works of a similar nature. On the 16th, at Brasted Park, Kent, aged 80, **William Tipping, F.S.A.**, son of J. Tipping, of Liverpool. Was a contractor largely employed in building railways at home and abroad; sat as a Conservative for Stockport, 1868-74. Married, 1844, Maria, daughter of Benjamin Walker, of Leeds. On the 16th, at Botley, Hants, aged 58, **Rear-Admiral Arthur Edward Dupuis**. Entered the Navy, 1852; served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, 1854-5; and Chinese War, 1857-8, where he greatly distinguished himself; and commanded H.M.S. *Carysfort* in the naval and military operations in Eastern Soudan, 1884-5. On the 18th, at Cairo, aged 47, **Henry Charles Fulford**, son of Henry Fulford, a local maltster. Born at Birmingham; educated privately; introduced into the business at the age of twelve, and at the age of twenty-six succeeded his father in the management of a large brewery; unsuccessfully contested East Birmingham as a Radical, 1892; and was elected for Lichfield, 1895, but unseated on petition. On the 19th, at Farnham, Surrey, aged 52, **Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Brook Wilbraham Taylor**, son of Wilbraham Taylor, of Hadley Hurst, Barnet; entered the Rifle Brigade, 1868;

served on the Gold Coast during the Ashanti War, 1874; and the Burmese Expedition, 1886-8. Married, 1868, Eliza Jane, daughter of J. M. Duffield. On the 19th, at High Barnet, aged 76, **Edward Ballard, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.** Educated at University College, London; graduated, 1844; many years Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, Medical Officer of Health, etc.; and author of several professional works. On the 20th, at Paris, aged 80, **Madame Hippolyte Carnot**, daughter of Colonel Dupont. Born at the Chateau de Brunoy. Married, 1836, Hippolyte Carnot, an Opposition Deputy and Minister of Education, 1848. She was the mother of President Carnot, assassinated at Lyons, 1895. On the 20th, at Delamere House, Cheshire, aged 80, **Roger William Wilbraham**, son of George Wilbraham, M.P. Educated at Harrow; Clerk in the Treasury, 1839-69; Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, 1852-5. Married, 1850, Louisa, daughter of Robert Gosling, of Botleys Park, Surrey. On the 21st, at Southsea, aged 75, **General Edward Westby Donovan**, Honorary Colonel, East Yorkshire Regiment, second son of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Co. Wexford. Entered the Army, 1840; served with 33rd Regiment through the Crimean Campaign, where he was wounded, 1854-5; commanded at the Straits Settlements, 1878-82. Married Emily Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, Coldstream Guards. On the 21st, at Birkenhead, aged 71, **Rev. Charles Cholmondeley**, second son of Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley, Rector of Hodnet (and Mary, daughter of Richard Heber, Bishop of Calcutta). Educated at Rugby; joined the Church of Rome, 1840; many years priest in charge of St. Werburgh's, Chester. On the 22nd, at Bath, aged 84, **Sir Isaac Pitman**, the founder of phonetic spelling and of the most approved system of shorthand. Born at Trowbridge in humble circumstances; educated at the Grammar School, and for a time was clerk to a local cloth manufacturer; after training at the Normal College of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was appointed Master of the British School at Burton-on-Humber, 1832, and at Wootton-under-Edge, 1836; and removed to Bath, 1839, to devote himself wholly to the improvement of shorthand and phonography, publishing a large number of treatises and handbooks, which had an enormous sale; knighted, 1894. Married, first, Mary, widow of George Holgate; and second, 1861, Isabella, daughter of James Masters, of Bath. On the 22nd, at Loton Park, Shrewsbury, aged 60, **Sir Baldwin Leighton**, eighth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for South Shropshire, 1877-85. Married, 1864, Hon. Eleanor Leicester Warren, daughter of second Lord de Tatley. On the 22nd, at Rome, aged 79, **Cardinal Bianchi**, Bishop of Palestrina. One time Papal Nuncio at Madrid; created Cardinal, 1882. On the 22nd, at St. John's Wood, London, aged 67, **Charles Parsons Knight**, an able landscape painter, son of Rev. Canon Knight, of Bristol. Began life as a midshipman in the merchant navy, but after one voyage entered as a student at the Bristol Academy; first exhibited in London at the Society of British Artists, 1853, and at the Royal Academy, 1857. He painted mostly coast views. On the 23rd, at Paris, aged 65, **Paul de Rémusat**, son of Charles de Rémusat, a distinguished writer and author. Was Foreign Minister under M. Thiers, 1872-3. He had been just elected Senator for the Haute Garonne by a majority of one vote over M. Constans. For some years before his death, although his sight was good and he could write, he was unable to read. On the 24th, at Bandon, Co. Cork, aged 60, **Mrs. Hungerford**, a popular novelist, Margaret Hamilton, born and educated in Ireland. Married, first, F. Argles; and second, H. G. Hungerford. Her numerous novels were published either anonymously or under the pseudonym of "The Duchess." The most noteworthy were "Phyllis" (1877) the first, "Molly Bawn" (1878), "Portia" (1882), "Lady Valworth's Diamond" (1886), and many others. On the 24th, at West Kensington, aged 54, **Edith Wynne**, a well-known soprano singer. Born in Wales; trained at Liverpool; appeared in London at the Crystal Palace, 1864; sang chiefly in oratorios. Married, 1875, A. Agabeg, barrister-at-law. On the 25th, at Tufnell Park, London, aged 76, **David Kirkaldy**, a distinguished engineer. Born at Dundee; apprenticed to Robert Napier, of Glasgow, 1843; turned his attention to testing materials used in construction, 1858; patented a process for the oil-hardening of steel, 1859; established, 1861, his testing and experimenting works at Southwark. On the 26th, at Frauenfeld, Thurgau, Switzerland, aged 64, **Frederic de Martini**, the inventor of the Martini rifle. Born at Mehadia (Hungary); served in the engineer corps of the Austrian Army in the Italian Campaign, 1859-60; retired and entered the foundry of Herr Sulzer at Winterthur; was successful in a competition invited by Great Britain for the best rifle, 1871; was director for a time of a manufactory at Witten on the Rhine, and invented several improvements

for Swiss embroidery frames; was given to musical and literary studies. On the 26th, at Bolton Street, Piccadilly, aged 82, **General Hon. Sir St. George Foley, K.C.B.**, son of third Baron Foley. Entered the Army, 1832; was Assistant Commandant at the headquarters of the French Army in the Crimea, 1854-5; in the China Expeditions of 1857-60 and 1860-1; Military Attaché at Vienna, 1865-6; Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, 1874-9. Married, 1865, Augusta Selina, daughter of Henry Charles Sturt, and sister of first Baron Alington. On the 27th, at Balmoral, aged 63, **Alexander Profelt, M.D.**, son of an Aberdeenshire farmer. Graduated at Edinburgh University, 1857; appointed Queen's Commissioner at Balmoral, 1876. On the 27th, at Heidelberg, aged 70, **Dr. Karl Holstein**. Born at Mecklenburg; studied philosophy and theology at Rostock, Leipzig and Berlin; appointed teacher in the gymnasium at Rostock, 1852-68, where he published his treatise on "The Pauline and Petrine Gospel," when he was called to the University of Berne, and appointed to the Chair of Theology at Heidelberg, 1876. On the 28th, at Berlin, aged 43, **Ernst Konrad Liletmann**, the author of numerous novels and romances and of several volumes of poetry, translator of Goldoni, Giacosa, etc., into German. Born at Stettin; studied law at Leipzig, Berlin and Heidelberg. Married, 1891, Hermine von Preuschen, an author and painter of note. On the 28th, at Llandudno, aged 52, **Mrs. Massingberd**, Emily Caroline, daughter of Charles Langton Massingberd, of Grimbsy, Lincolnshire. Married Edmund, son of Rev. C. Langton. Took an active part in political and social movements; founded, 1892, the Pioneer Club for ladies. On the 28th, at St. George's Square, S.W., aged 77, **General Sir Robert Phayre, G.C.B.**, third son of Richard Phayre, H.E.I.C.S., of Shrewsbury. Educated at Shrewsbury School; appointed to 25th Bombay Infantry, 1839; served in Scinde and Beluchistan, 1840-2; in Scinde under Sir C. Napier, 1842-7; severely wounded in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; Q.M.G. to Pioneer Force in Abyssinia, 1867-8; Resident at Baroda, 1873-5; Brigadier commanding in Rajpootana, 1879; took part in the relief of Kandahar, 1881; Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1868-80. Married, 1846, Diana Banbury, daughter of Arnold Thompson, 81st Regiment. On the 28th, at Stroud, aged 71, **General Alfred Butler Little**, youngest son of John Little, of Sithcombe House, Gloucestershire. Educated at Bedford Grammar School and Addiscombe College; entered the Bombay Army, 1843; served in the Scinde War, 1843-5, and with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9, and the Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-8. On the 29th, at East Stonehouse, aged 79, **Major William H. King**. Entered the Royal Marines as a boy, 1826, served in various parts of the world, and retired with the honorary rank of major, 1881. On the 29th, at Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 77, **Charles James Forster, LL.D.**, son of Richard Forster, of Cambridge. Educated at London University; Fellow and Chairman of Convocation, 1858-63; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841; Parliamentary Secretary of the Liberation Society; author of "Elements of Jurisprudence"; practised in New Zealand since 1864. Married, 1859, Jane, daughter of James Ogston. On the 30th, at Philadelphia, U.S.A., aged 72, **George Burt Roberts**, President of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. Appointed Assistant Engineer of the Alleghany Summit Division, 1856; Assistant to the President of the line, 1862; Vice-President, 1867; and President, 1880. On the 30th, at Torquay, aged 69, **Earl of Kinnoull**, George Hay, eleventh earl. Educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the 1st Life Guards. Married, 1848, Lady Emily Blanche Somerset, daughter of seventh Duke of Beaufort. On the 31st, at Cap d'Antibes, aged 78, **Sir Spencer Wells, M.D.**, baronet, eldest son of S. Wells, of St. Albans. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; School of Medicine, Leeds, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London; M.R.C.S., 1841; F.R.C.S., 1846; entered the Royal Navy, and Chief Surgeon at Smyrna, etc., 1854-6; attained great distinction in the treatment of the diseases of women, and author of several important text-books; President of the College of Surgeons, 1882-3; created baronet, 1883. Married, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of James Wright, of New Inn, Sydenham.

FEBRUARY.

On the 1st, at St. Elmo Palace, Seville, aged 64, **Duchesse de Montpensier**, Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda, daughter of Ferdinand VII., of Spain. Married (aged 14), in 1846, to Duc de Montpensier, son of King Louis Philippe, a marriage which nearly produced a rupture between France and England. On the 1st, at

Paris, aged 67, **Baron de Soubeyran**. Entered the Civil Service, 1849; appointed Deputy-Governor of the *Crédit Foncier*, 1860-78; sat as Bonapartist Deputy, 1860-71, and again from 1872-93; joined the directors of the *Banque d'Escompte*, 1879. Married, 1864, Mlle. de Sainte-Aulaire, grand-daughter of the Academician. On the 2nd, at Brighton, aged 95, **Captain Matthew Charles Forster, R.N.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1815. Married, first, 1832, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Hoare, fourth baronet; and second, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of George Henry Carew, of Carew Castle and Crowcombe, Somerset. On the 3rd, at Leighton Buzzard, aged 66, **Colonel Charles Ball-Acton, C.B.**, son of Colonel William Acton, M.P., of West Acton, Co. Wicklow. Entered the Army, 1851; served with 51st Regiment through the Burmese War, 1853-5, and Afghan War, 1878-80. Married, 1869, Georgina C., daughter of George Annesley. On the 3rd, at Darsham, aged 63, **Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, C.S.I.**, son of Charles Waterfield, Registrar in Bankruptcy. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1852; received a lieutenant's commission, 1856; was at Meerut at the outbreak of the Mutiny, 1857, and was political officer with troops sent in pursuit of Tantia Topee; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1872; served with the Jowaki-Afridi Expedition, 1877-8; in the Afghan War, 1878-9, where he greatly distinguished himself; Agent at Baroda, 1881. Married, 1863, Helen, daughter of Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, second baronet. On the 4th, at Berkeley Square, aged 76, **Sir Henry Edwards**, son of John Edwards, of Somerton, Somerset. A merchant in the city of London; sat as a Liberal for Weymouth, 1867-85, of which town he was a liberal benefactor. On the 4th, at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged 89, **Francis Alexander Fitzgerald**. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had a brilliant career; called to the Bar in Dublin, 1834; Queen's Counsel, 1849; defended Smith O'Barry after the collapse of the Young Ireland party, his only political case; appointed Baron of the Exchequer, 1859; retired, 1882, and refused every honour and post offered to him. He was one of the greatest Irish lawyers of his time and took no part in politics. On the 6th, at Turin, aged 82, **General Raffaele Cadorna**. Born at Milan; studied at the Military School, Turin; served first in the Infantry and afterwards in the Engineers; took part in the Piedmontese Campaign, 1848-9, and served in Algeria under General St. Armand; took part in the Crimean War, 1854-5, and the Austro-Italian War, 1860; Commander-in-Chief in Sicily, 1866; and commanded the Italian Army which took possession of Rome, 1870. On the 7th, at Pimlico, London, aged 66, **Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, B.E., V.C., K.C.B.**, son of Lord John George Lennox, son of fourth Duke of Richmond. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Engineers, 1848; served in the Crimea, 1854-6, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry; in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; commanded the Engineer Brigade at the Relief of Lucknow; was British Commissioner with the German headquarters during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1; commanded the troops at Alexandria, 1884-7; Ceylon, 1887-8; and Director-General of Military Education, 1893-5. Married, first, 1861, Mary Harriett, daughter of Robert Harrison, of Plas Clough, Denbighshire; and second, 1867, Susan Hay, daughter of Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair. On the 7th, at sea, near Melbourne, aged 60, **Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.** At an early age entered the merchant service; went to Australia and served on boardships trading in the South Pacific; was wrecked, 1856, on one of the Pacific Islands, where he established himself, and in 1866 was employed in the Consulate of Fiji and Tongu; was appointed Acting Consul, 1872; and in 1874, on the cession of Fiji and the group to Great Britain, was appointed Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, and successively Secretary to the High Commissioner, Deputy Governor, and finally Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1887. Married, 1883, Amelia, daughter of John Berry, of Albury, N.S.W. On the 7th, at Biarritz, aged 64, **Rev. Samuel Harvey Reynolds**. Educated at Radley College and Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. (First Class Classics), 1854; Newdigate Prize Poem, 1853; elected Fellow of Brasenose College, 1855; Tutor, 1856-70; Vicar of East Ham, 1871-90; a leader writer on the *Times* and author of "Rise of European Thought," 1865, and editor of Bacon's "Essays" and Selden's "Table Talk" for the Clarendon Press. On the 9th, at Chelsea, aged 70, **George Price Boyce**, a distinguished water-colour artist, son of George J. Price. Born at London; educated at Chipping Ongar; studied in Paris with the intention of becoming an architect; fell in with David Cox in 1849, and subsequently with Rossetti, and gave himself up to painting; first exhibited in 1853; elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 1864, and a full Member, 1878. On the 10th, at Waddington Rectory, aged 76, **Venerable George Gresley Perry**, Archdeacon of

Stow, son of William Perry, of Churchill, Somerset. Educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A., 1840 (Second Class Classics); Fellow of Lincoln College, 1842-52; Rector of Waddington, near Lincoln, 1852; Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, 1862; Proctor in Convocation, 1867; author of the "History of the Church of England" and other works. Married, 1852, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Salmon, of Dublin. On the 10th, at New York, aged 43, **Count Armand Decastan**, who under the name of Castlemary had made a reputation as a singer and actor. He died suddenly at the Metropolitan Opera House whilst playing the part of Lord Tristan in "Martha," the audience not realising what had happened. On the 11th, at Teignmouth, Devon, aged 67, **Lieutenant-Colonel James Burnie Lind**. Entered the East India Company's Army, 1845; attached to the Bengal Staff Corps; served in the Korrun Expedition, and greatly distinguished himself during the Indian Mutiny, where he raised a body of irregular cavalry and received several wounds; joined 81st Foot, 1859. Married, 1863, Florence, daughter of Sir J. F. Davis, first baronet. On the 15th, at Chudleigh, Devon, aged 87, **Dowager Countess of Morley**, Harriet Sophia, daughter of Montagu Edmond Parker, of Whiteway, Devon. Married, first, William Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall; and second, 1842, second Earl of Morley. On the 15th, at Highgate, aged 88, **Professor Charles Tomlinson**, F.R.S. Educated privately, and at University College, London; elected a Member of the Council of the British Association, 1864; Fellow of the Chemical Society, 1867, and of the Royal Society, 1872; many years Lecturer in Experimental Science at King's College; Dante Lecturer at University College, 1878-86; author of numerous works and text-books on Natural Philosophy, etc. On the 16th, at Hertford House, Manchester Square, aged 77, **Lady Wallace**, Julie Amélie Charlotte, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Castelnau, of the French Army. Married, 1870, Sir Richard Wallace, baronet, K.C.B., a liberal benefactor of the poor of Paris and London, and putative brother and heir of Richard, fourth Marquess of Hertford. On the 16th, at Chelsea, aged 65, **Captain Thomas Sherlock Gooch**, R.N., only son of Admiral Thomas Lewis Gooch. Entered the Navy, 1845; served during the Burmese War, 1852-3; in the White Sea, 1855; took part in the exploration of Vancouver Island, 1857-8, and in the pacification of the miners of British Columbia, 1864, and afterwards served in China during the Taeping rebellion. Married, 1861, Catherine Lydia, daughter of Captain John James, 85th Regiment. On the 17th, at Brighton, aged 60, **Commander Grantham Yorke Runnygullion Rattray**, R.N. Entered the Navy, 1847; served in the Behring Straits in Arctic exploring expedition, and in the attack upon Petropaulovski, 1855. On the 18th, at Powderham Rectory, Exeter, aged 81, **Countess of Devon**, Lady Anna Maria Leslie, sister of fourteenth Earl of Rothes. Married, 1835, Rev. the Hon. Hugh Courtenay, son of tenth Earl of Devon, successively Rector of Marnhead and Powderham, Devon. On the 19th, at Oxford, aged 51, **Professor William Wallace**, a distinguished scholar. Educated at Glasgow and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1867 (First Class Classics); Gaisford Prizeman, 1867; Craven Scholar, 1869; Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, 1870; Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1882; author of "The Logic of Hegel" (1874), "Epicureanism" (1880), "Kant" (1882), "Hegel's Philosophy" (1894). On the 22nd, at Ealing, aged 72, **Jean Francois Gravelet**, known as M. Blondin, the most accomplished tight-rope walker of his time. Born at St. Omer; commenced his training at the age of five, and after a course at the Ecole de Gymnase at Lyons appeared as "The Little Wonder," 1831, and for twenty years performed chiefly in France. He crossed the Niagara Rapids below the Falls, 1859, on a rope 1,100 feet long, and at an elevation of 160 feet, and subsequently crossed the Falls in various ways and under special conditions; appeared at the Crystal Palace, 1861; and continued to perform at intervals in England and the Continent, and for the last time in 1896 at Belfast. On the 22nd, at Curraghmore, Co. Waterford, aged 40, **Marchioness of Waterford**, Lady Blanche Somerset, only daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. Married, 1874, fifth Marquess of Waterford. On the 22nd, at Paris, aged 80, **Philippe Elie Le Royer**, an eminent French statesman. Born at Geneva of French Protestant parents; educated at Paris; practised as a barrister at Châlons-sur-Saone and Lyons; elected Deputy in 1871, and Life Senator, 1877; President of the Senate, 1882-93. On the 22nd, at Shepherd's Bush, W., aged 67, **Major Edward Knightley**. Served in the ranks of 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; severely wounded at Alma, and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; received his commission, 1868. On the 24th, at Hendon, aged 77, **Stephen Shirley**, founder of the United Kingdom Band of Hope, 1855, which at his death numbered 22,000

societies, with 2,800,000 members. On the 24th, at Paris, aged 68, **Count Lefèvre de Behaine**. Entered the French Diplomatic Service, 1849; served in the Foreign Office, 1856-64, when he went as First Secretary to Berlin; transferred to Rome, 1869; Minister at Munich, 1872-80, and Ambassador to the Vatican, 1882-96. On the 25th, at Epping, aged 73, **Robert Hunter, LL.D.** Educated at Aberdeen University and the New College, Edinburgh; went as missionary to Central India; Tutor of the Presbyterian Theological College, 1864-6. On the 25th, at Plymouth, aged 67, **Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Spry**. Entered the Royal Marines, 1848; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and was present at the bombardment of Odessa and the Battle of Balacava. On the 26th, at Chelsea, aged 89, **Sir John Henry Briggs**, eldest son of Sir J. T. Briggs, Accountant-General of the Navy. Educated at Westminster; entered the Admiralty, where he was twenty-five years reader to the Board, and subsequently chief clerk. Married, first, 1841, Amelia, daughter of L. Hopkinson; and second, 1889, Elizabeth, daughter of James Gruarr. On the 26th, at Paris, aged 85, **Marie Cornélie Falcon**, a distinguished French singer. Born at Monestier, near Le Puy; entered the Conservatoire of Paris, 1827; made her *début* in "Robert le Diable," 1832; created the rôles of Rachel in "La Juive" (1835), and Valentina in "The Huguenots" (1836); retired, 1840, after a trying scene on the stage, when she was unable to utter a note. On the 27th, at Bucharest, aged 80, **Demetrius Ghika**, President of the Roumanian Senate. He belonged to a princely Wallachian family, and took a leading part in opposing, 1879, the cession of Roumanian territory to Russia. On the 28th, at Eastbourne, aged 82, **Frederick John Howard**, son of Major the Hon. Frederick Howard, who fell at Waterloo. Sat as a Liberal for Youghal, 1837-41. Married, 1837, Lady Fanny Cavendish, sister of seventh Duke of Devonshire. On 28th, at Nivelles, Belgium, aged 52, **Jules Philippe de Burlet**, a member of the Clerical party. Born at Ixelles; studied at Louvain; practised as a barrister at Nivelles, 1866; Bourgmestre, 1872-91; Deputy, 1884-8 and 1892-4; elected Senator for the province of Brabant, 1894-6; Minister of Public Instruction, 1891-4; President of the Council, 1894-5; Foreign Affairs, 1895-6, and Minister to Portugal, 1896-7.

MARCH.

Lord Justice Kay.—Edward Ebenezer Kay, a son of Mr. Robert Kay, of Bury, Lancashire, and brother of the late Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, was born on July 2, 1822, and took an ordinary degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844. He married, in 1850, Mary Valence, daughter of Dr. French, Master of Jesus College and Canon of Ely. Like many other distinguished Judges, Lord Campbell, Lord Blackburn, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and two or three present occupants of the Bench, Kay began his career as a law reporter. In this capacity, he succeeded in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, afterwards Lord Hatherley.

After twenty years' practice as a junior, Kay became a Queen's counsel in 1866. He practised at first in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court and subsequently in those of Vice-Chancellors Giffard, James and Bacon; but it is with the last named that he was chiefly associated. Kay was a powerful advocate, more by force of character and strength of purpose than by persuasiveness of utterance. His manner, indeed, both to the judge and

to his rivals was overbearing rather than conciliatory, and though he undoubtedly earned the good opinion, he was not so successful in winning the good will, of his professional brethren. But both at the Bar and on the Bench he was emphatically a just man.

Mr. Kay was not at any time a prominent politician, but he contested Clitheroe at the general election in 1874 as a Liberal, when he was defeated by Mr. R. Assheton by 896 votes to 804. In April, 1878, he gave up exclusive practice in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court, and became a "special," in succession, as it were, to Mr. Fry, who had been made a judge in the previous year.

In 1881, on the retirement of Vice-Chancellor Malins, Kay was made "journeyman Judge" of the Chancery Division, and in that position he remained till the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Bacon in 1886; his junior on the Bench, Mr. Justice, afterwards Lord Justice, Chitty, having, on his appointment, succeeded to the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, when the latter became exclusively a Judge of Appeal. The new judge was much

better suited for the hearing of witness actions than most of his Chancery brethren, and he disposed of his work to general satisfaction; and in the experiment, which was tried for a short time, of sending the Equity Judges on circuit he was decidedly more successful than the other members of the Chancery Division. He was the terror of the cost-making solicitor, and endeavoured with no small success to diminish the cost and simplify the procedure of the Chancery Division. In particular he set his face strongly against needless administration actions—one of the last abuses of the Chancery Courts to be redressed—and the unnecessary payment of money into court, and saved many a small estate from serious loss. His judgments had no special merit beyond the primary one of clearness, but, being a man of great business capacity, administration was his strong point, and he was generally held to be the best chamber judge on the Chancery side.

In the Michaelmas sittings, 1890, on the retirement of Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Justice Kay was promoted to the Court of Appeal. In sitting with

others he lost nothing of the decided individuality which had hitherto marked him. He was not content simply to acquiesce in the decisions of the other members of the court. Though a Chancery lawyer, he was free from the limitations of that branch of the profession. In the Court of Appeal he was often called upon to break unfamiliar ground, but he was not content to accept conclusions on authority, and in commercial cases or the intricacies of local government appeals he rapidly acquired all that needed to be known, and gave judgment according to his own reasoned convictions.

In memory of Lady Kay, who died in 1890, after forty years of married life, the Lord Justice founded divinity scholarships at Jesus College to be held by members of the university who had taken at least a second class in one or other of the various triposes, and intended to become clergymen of the Church of England. His death occurred on March 16, at his residence, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, after a protracted and painful illness.

On the 2nd, at East Grinstead, aged 65, **Rev. William Fulford**. Born at Birmingham; educated at King Edward's School there and at Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A., 1852 (First Class Classics); appointed editor of the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, 1856; author of "Songs of Life" (1859), "Saul" (1862), and "Lancelot" (1865). On the 2nd, at St. David's, aged 70, **Very Rev. Evan Owen Phillips, D.D.** Educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A., 1849 (eighteenth Wrangler); Fellow of Corpus Christi College, 1851-4; Warden of Llandovery, 1854-61; Vicar of Aberystwith, 1861-86; Canon of St. David's, 1874; Chancellor, 1879; Dean, 1895. On the 3rd, at Vienna, aged 52, **Dr. Albert Richter**, a Bohemian by birth, a lawyer by profession, and a prominent Liberal politician. When elected Burgomaster of Vienna, the Prime Minister, Prince Windischgrätz, refused to recommend his election on the ground that he belonged to no religious confession. On the 4th, at Clifton, aged 83, **Rev. Nicholas Pocock**, grandson of Nicholas Pocock, one of the founders of the old Water-Colour Society. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford; B.A., 1834 (First Class Mathematics and Second Classics); Michel Fellow of Queen's; editor of Hammond's works (1847-50), Burnet's "History of the Reformation" (1864), and author of many other volumes. On the 5th, at Norwich, aged 88, **Rev. James William Lucas Heaviside**. Educated at Trinity and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A., 1830; Second Wrangler, Smith's prizeman and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, 1831-7; Professor of Mathematics, H.S.I.C.S. College, Haileybury, 1838-58; Canon of Norwich, 1860. On the 5th, at Paris, aged 72, **Count Aquila**, son of Francis I., of Naples. Married, 1844, Princess Jannaria di Braganza, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil. On the 5th, at Tralee, aged 47, **John Stack**, a draper and general shopkeeper at Listowel. Sat as a Nationalist for North Kerry, 1885-92. On the 5th, at St. Leonards, aged 74, **Samuel Boteler Bristowe, Q.C.**, elder son of S. F. Bristowe, of Beesthorpe Hall, Notts. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1848; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1848; sat as a Liberal for Newark, 1870-80; County Court Judge, 1881-96; shot at by a disappointed suitor, 1892. Married, 1856, Albertine, daughter of Jean J. Lavit, of Paris. On the 6th, at Adelaide, S.A., aged 78, **Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G.** Born at Kirkealdy; emigrated to South Australia, 1854; M.L.C., 1863-8 and 1871-8; started the Wallaroo copper mines, introduced camels into the colony, and equipped various exploring expeditions; contributed 20,000*l.* towards the endowment of Adelaide University. On the 6th, at Newark,

aged 86, **Rev. Ebenezer Cobham Brewer, LL.D.**, son of John S. Brewer. Born at London; educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1835 (First Class in Civil Law); ordained, 1836; devoted himself to the compilation of popular handbooks and dictionaries of "Phrase and Fable," etc. On the 6th, at Cathcart, N.B., aged 93, **Rev. James Smith, D.D.**, the "father" of the Church of Scotland. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1881. On the 6th, at Erlangen, aged 62, **Professor August Köhler**. Born at Schmalenberg in the Palatinate; successively Professor of Biblical Exegesis at Jena, Bonn, and Erlangen; author of several critical works on the Hebrew Scriptures. On the 7th, at Canterbury, aged 60, **Rev. William Archibald Scott Robertson**. Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1859 (Senior Optime); Rector and Canon of Sutton Montis, Somerset, 1860-4; Elmley, Rector, 1866-84; Vicar of Throwley, 1884; author of numerous historical and archæological works. Married, Emily, grand-daughter of Archbishop Moore. On the 7th, at Guildford, aged 67, **Lieutenant-General Alfred Worsley Montagu**, son of John Montagu. Entered the East India Company's service, 1848; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3; on the Nepal frontier, 1858-9. Married, 1857, Emily, daughter of G. A. Ward. On the 8th, at Barmen, Westphalia, aged 62, **Friedrich Emil Rittenhaus**, a popular German poet. Born at Barmen; educated at the Realschule, and began life in trade; published his first "Gedichte," 1855, which were followed by "Freimaurerische Gedichte"; "Buch der Leidenschaft," etc. On the 9th, at Bordighera, aged 66, **Henry Blackburn**, the original projector and editor of *Academy Notes*, son of Dr. J. Blackburn, of Kensington. Born at Portsea; educated at Kensington Grammar School and King's College, London; was for some time private secretary to Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P.; was clerk in Civil Service Commission, 1855-60; editor of *London Society*, *Ladies' Pictorial*, and other serials. Married, 1858, Kathleen, daughter of J. Waterhouse Hawkins, F.R.L.S. On the 10th, at Hampstead, aged 62, **Rev. Frederick Edward Wigram**, son of Edward Wigram, Treasurer of S.P.C.K. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1857; incumbent of Portswood, Southampton, 1864-80, and 1880-95; Hon. Secretary to Church Missionary Society, and as such visited most of the stations of the society; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1895. On the 10th, at Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, aged 91, **Canon the Hon. Lowther John Barrington**, son of fifth Viscount Barrington. Educated at Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford; Rector of Chesham Bois, Bucks, 1828-39; West Tytherleigh, Hants, 1839-50, and Walton-at-Stone, Herts, 1850-87. Married, 1837, Lady Catherine Georgiana Pelham, daughter of second Earl of Chichester. On the 10th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, **Homersham Cox, Q.C.**, son of Edward Treslove Cox. Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A., 1844 (Senior Optime); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1851; County Court Judge, 1871-93; author of several mathematical treatises. On the 10th, at Dulwich, aged 82, **William Westcott Rundell**. Born at Devonport; appointed secretary of the Liverpool Compass Committee, 1855, and afterwards of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association. His reports on the magnetism of iron ships were of the highest value in the matter of compass adjustment. On the 11th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, **Professor Henry Drummond**, son of Henry Drummond, of Stirling. Educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen; was a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, 1875-7; Lecturer in Science at the Free Church College, Glasgow, 1877-84, when he became Professor; travelled in America, Australia and Western Africa; author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" (1885), a work which created a great sensation; "Tropical Africa" (1887), and "The Ascent of Man" (1894), besides several devotional short works. On the 12th, at Florence, aged 56, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Baker Leacock, R.A.** Educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1859; served through the Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-8, and at the capture of Magdala. On the 13th, at Nice, aged 84, **Hon. Emma Ives**, daughter of third Viscount Maynard. Married, 1834, J. R. Ives, of Bentworth Hall, Hants. On the 14th, at St. George's Road, Pimlico, aged 78, **Robert Hogg, LL.D.**, a distinguished horticulturist. Born at Duns, N.B.; educated at Edinburgh, London, and abroad; advocated the advantages of scientific fruit-growing, and was associated with a firm of nurserymen at Kensington, 1838-51; became editor and owner of the *Journal of Horticulture*, 1861; author of "The Fruit Manual," "The Vegetable Kingdom and its Productions," "Wild Flowers of Great Britain," etc. On the 14th, at Thornhill, Dumfries, N.B., aged 73, **Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Hamilton Campbell**. Entered the Army, 1841; served in the Crimea with the Turkish contingent, 1855-6; Indian Mutiny, 1857, and in the Oudh Campaign, 1858-9, in command of

8th Irregular Cavalry. On the 15th, aged 82, **James Joseph Sylvester, F.R.S., D.C.L.**, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, son of Abraham J. Sylvester. Born in London; educated at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and St. John's College, Cambridge; Second Wrangler, 1837, but as a Jew could not take his degree; Professor of Natural Philosophy at University College, London, 1837-44; Professor of Mathematics at University of Virginia, 1845-8; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1856; Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy, Woolwich, 1855-70; at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1877-83; Savilian Professor at Oxford University, 1883-93; F.R.S., 1839; Royal Medal, 1860; Copley Medal, 1880, and De Morgan Medal, 1887; Foreign Associate of numerous learned societies in Europe and America. On the 15th, at Beith, Ayrshire, N.B., aged 54, **Robert William Cochran-Patrick, LL.D.**, son of W. Cochran-Patrick, of Waterside, Ayrshire. Educated at Glasgow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1865; sat as a Conservative for Ayrshire (N.), 1880-5; Under-Secretary for Scotland, 1887-92; author of "The Coinage of Scotland," "Mediaeval Scotland," and other antiquarian books. Married, 1879, Mary, daughter of Robert Hunter of Hunter, Ayrshire. On the 15th, at Westgate-on-Sea, aged 84, **Colonel Jeremiah Brasyer, C.B.** Brought up as a gardener in Kent; enlisted in the Bengal Artillery, 1833; served in the Afghan Campaign, 1842-4; Sikh Campaign, 1847-8; was appointed interpreter to the Ferozipur Regiment of Sikhs, which he ultimately commanded in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and held the fortress of Allahabad at the most critical moment. On the 16th, at Ebury Street, Pimlico, aged 55, **Colonel Sir Craven Charles Goring**, tenth baronet, son of Rev. Charles Goring. Entered the Army, 1860; served with 33rd Regiment in India and in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868. Married, 1869, Agnes, daughter of Charles Stuart, of High Legh, Cheshire. On the 16th, at Paris, aged 54, **Alexandre Lahovary**, a distinguished member of the Roumanian Parliament. Studied law in Paris: returned to Bucharest, 1866; had been successively Minister of Justice, State Domains and Foreign Affairs in the various Conservative Administrations between 1870 and 1895. On the 17th, at Hobart, Tasmania, aged 72, **Lady Wilson**, Deborah Hope, daughter of Peter Degraives, of Hobart Town. Married, 1847, Hon. Sir James Milne Wilson, K.C.M.G., sometime President of the Legislative Council, Tasmania. On the 18th, at Overbury Court, Worcestershire, aged 88, **Robert Martin**, fourth son of John Martin, M.P. Educated at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford; a banker in the city of London. Married, 1837, Mary Anne, daughter of John Biddulph, of Ledbury. On the 19th, at Paris, aged 87, **Antoine Thomson d'Abbadie**. Born in Dublin; educated in France; sent by the Académie de Sciences to Brazil, 1835; went to Abyssinia, 1837, and remained there until 1848; devoted himself to the study of astronomy, and wrote several works on Brazil and Abyssinia. On the 20th, at Mortimer, Berks, aged 74, **General Sir William Pollexfen Radcliffe, K.C.B.**, third son of Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Devon. Educated at Winchester; entered the Army, 1841; served with distinction with 20th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Inspector-General of Musketry at Hythe, 1873-8; and in command of the Eastern District, 1878-82; Colonel of Berkshire Regiment, 1891; of the Lancashire Fusiliers, 1894. Married, 1870, Isabel Elise, daughter of Hon. P. Boyle de Blaquisie. On the 20th, at Le Havre, aged 103, **Henri de Bossy**. Born in Paris; studied medicine in England; practised at Calcutta, Réunion, and Mauritius; returned to France, 1843; graduated at Montpellier and settled at Le Havre. His father died at the age of 108 years. On the 20th, at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, aged 57, **John Biddulph Martin**, son of Robert Martin, of Overbury Court. Educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford; a banker in the city; author of "The Grasshopper in Lombard Street"; President of the Statistical Society and London Athletic Club, and Treasurer of Charing Cross Hospital; took an active part in philanthropic work. Married, 1879, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, an American lady, who had written and spoken upon social subjects in England and the United States. On the 20th, at St. Petersburg, aged 75, **Apollon Nickolalevitch Malkoff**, a distinguished Russian poet. On the 20th, at Stanhope Gardens, S.W., aged 82, **Emily Anne Eliza Shirreff**, daughter of Rear-Admiral W. H. Shirreff, an ardent philanthropist, and co-worker in the cause of female education with her sister, Mrs. Maria Grey; President of the Froebel Society; in conjunction with her sister, published (1853) a novel, "Passion and Prejudice," and was the author of a "Life of Froebel," "Kindergarten Essays," etc. On the 21st, in Sloane Street, aged 46, **Monsignor Augustus William Berney Petre**, son of Captain Charles Edward Petre. Entered the Army, 1863, but retired and took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, 1875; laboured in Sydney, N.S.W., and transferred to Portsmouth,

1894, where he exercised great influence on young men. On the 21st, at Ettington, Stratford-on-Avon, aged 90, **Isaac Sharp**, a distinguished Quaker missionary. Born at Brighton. The business part of his life was devoted to the development of the Pease property at Middlesbrough, but subsequently devoted himself to ministerial work at home and abroad. He visited the Quaker settlements in Labrador, Iceland, Greenland, and in 1877 those of the Southern Hemisphere. In 1891-4 he journeyed through Turkey, India, China (1,500 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang), and North America. On the 23rd, at Weimar, aged 72, **Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar**, Wilhelmina Marie Sophia, daughter of William II., King of the Netherlands. Married, 1842, Charles Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It was due to her initiative that the Goethe and Schiller archives, bequeathed by Walter von Goethe, were properly installed in Weimar Palace. On the 24th, at Grosvenor Street, aged 79, **Dowager Duchess of Marlborough**, Jane Frances Clinton, daughter of Hon. E. R. Stewart, M.P. Married, 1851, sixth Duke of Marlborough, as his third wife. On the 24th, at Queen's Gate Gardens, aged 56, **Lady Bowen**, Emily Frances, daughter of James Meadows Rendel, F.R.S. Married, 1862, Charles Lynge Bowen, afterwards Lord Bowen. On the 24th, at Star Hall, Ancoats, aged 57, **Francis William Crossley**, known as the Manchester philanthropist. Began life as an apprentice at the Armstrong Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and had a successful career as a manufacturer of gas engines. Built the Star Hall, Ancoats, at a cost of 21,000*l.* as a centre of home missionary effort, in the middle of the poorest district, and resided there with his family. On the 25th, at Bath, aged 72, **Colonel John Thomas Chandler**. Served with 10th Foot through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; wounded at the siege of Mooltan; exchanged subsequently to 47th Regiment. On the 27th, at Harley Street, aged 60, **William Hickman, M.D.** Educated at University College, London; M.B., London, 1860; strongly advocated the amalgamation of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians into a degree-conferring Royal College of Medicine. Married, 1865, Emmeline, daughter of Thomas Lea, of Leyton, Essex. On the 28th, at Forest Hill, S.E., aged 72, **Rev. John Edward Wharton Rotton, D.D.** Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A., 1845; appointed Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., 1850; went through the Indian Mutiny, and published "A Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege of Delhi" (1858). On the 28th, at Amen Corner, aged 69, **Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, D.D.**, Librarian of St. Paul's Cathedral; educated at Queens' College, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; Rector of St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, 1857; Succentor of St. Paul's, 1876-85; Junior Cardinal, 1878-81, when he became Sub-Dean; author of "Gleanings from Old St. Paul's," and other books relating to the cathedral and city churches. On the 28th, at Sierra Leone, aged 45, **Hon. Edward Bruce Hindle**, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, eldest son of John Hindle, printer. Educated at Stockport Grammar School and Owens College, Manchester; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1879; sent as Commissioner to Gold Coast, 1888, and after holding several local appointments was made Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, 1896. On the 29th, at West Stoke House, Chichester, aged 78, **Lady Victoria Catherine Mary Pole Tylney Long Wellesley**, daughter of fourth Earl of Mornington. On the 29th, at Stalbridge, Dorset, aged 74, **General Sir William Parke, K.C.B.**, son of Charles Parke, of Henbury, Dorset. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 1840; commanded 72nd Highlanders in the Crimea, 1854-5, and 2nd Brigade of Rajpootana Field Force in Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; Aide-de-camp to the Queen; Colonel, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 1883-6; Seaforth Highlanders, 1886. Married, 1865, Anna, daughter of General William Nepean. On the 29th, at Whiston Hall, Albrighton, aged 64, **Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, C.M.G.**, son of John Newton Lane, of King's Bromley, Lichfield. Entered 1st Stafford Militia, 1852; was Aide-de-camp to Sir John Young, 1855; Resident at Paxo, 1858-60, and at Cephalonia, 1860-4. Married, 1876, Adela Mary, daughter of Rev. the Hon. Frederic Bertie. On the 30th, at Marske Hall, Yorkshire, aged 80, **Venerable Henry Walker Yeoman**, Archdeacon of Cleveland, eldest son of Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, Whitby. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1839 (Senior Optime and Second Class Classical Tripos); Vicar of Marske-by-the-Sea, 1840-50; Rector of Moor Monckton, 1850-70; Archdeacon of Cleveland, 1883. On the 30th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 81, **Rear-Admiral Francisco Sangro Robert Dawson Tremlett**. Entered the Royal Navy, 1830; served with distinction on the China station, 1845-50; invented a night system of steering apparatus, police lights, fighting lanterns, etc., and elaborated, as commander of the *Impregnable*, 1862-8, and as inspector of training ships, a system of training boys for the Navy. Married, 1852, Ellen, daughter of Colonel George, H.E.I.C.S.

APRIL.

Archbishop of Dublin.—William Conyngham, fourth Baron Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, was the eldest son of the third Lord Plunket, his mother being a daughter of the Right Hon. C. K. Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. He was born in Dublin in 1828, and, with his brother David, since Lord Rathmore, was educated at Cheltenham College, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1857, and began his ministerial work as chaplain to his uncle, the Hon. Thomas Plunket, then Bishop of Tuam. In 1858 he became Rector of Kilmoglan and Cummer, in the diocese of Tuam. During his sojourn in the West he became intimately acquainted with the methods of the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, in which he continued throughout his life to take a warm interest. He was practically the founder of the West Connaught Endowment Society, by which several churches were built in the West of Ireland. The work was avowedly one of proselytism, and was carried on with great vigour for many years, attracting great attention in England and receiving a large measure of support. It aroused, however, a storm of fierce opposition, and acts of violence were committed, involving loss of life in more than one instance.

After the Act of Disestablishment Lord Plunket threw himself with great ardour and diligence into the difficult task of reconstructing the shattered machinery of the Irish Church, and reorganising it upon a new basis in harmony with its altered conditions and responsibilities. His sound judgment, prudence and foresight did much to bring the materials of the new fabric into shape and adjust them to suit the requirements of the time, with a view first to securing the continuance of the Church's parochial work, and then to providing for the degree of dignity which is essential to its usefulness as far as its resources would allow. It taxed all the caution, moderation, and conciliatory wisdom of Lord Plunket and others to keep the component sections of the Church together and to prevent the extreme Protestant party from committing her to a narrow and intolerant policy which would have loosened the bond of union that still bound her in fraternal sympathy with the Church of England.

Lord Plunket, who in 1864 had be-

come treasurer and in 1869 precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, was elected to the Bishopric of Meath by the Diocesan Synod in 1876, in succession to Bishop Butcher. Here he laboured for eight years, being translated to the Metropolitan See of Dublin in 1884 on the resignation of Archbishop Trench. As Archbishop of Dublin Lord Plunket played an important part in the work of the Irish Church. He was a man of strong opinions, and exerted all the influence at his disposal, which was considerable, in their furtherance. He was associated from his earliest years with the Evangelical party in the Church, and his relations with the various dissenting bodies were most cordial. Some years before his death he came prominently before the public as the prime mover in the consecration of Señor Cabrera as a Bishop for the Reformed Episcopal Church of Spain. This step, which provoked a great deal of criticism both in Ireland and England, was a natural consequence of his general ecclesiastical policy. He had much sympathy for the various Christian bodies on the continent; and he was entirely convinced that in taking up an independent position in his action on behalf of the Spanish reformers he was acting in accordance with the best traditions of the Anglican Communion.

The Archbishop was not a man of letters, nor was he a scholar or a learned divine; but he was a prelate of unwearied diligence, who never spared himself in the work of his high office. Although not endowed with the gift of oratory, he was a forcible and impressive speaker whose earnestness and gravity added weight to his words. His relations with his clergy were of the most kindly nature. He took a parental interest in their welfare and lost no opportunity of showing sympathy with them.

He was especially interested in the primary schools of Ireland, and of late years served as one of the Commissioners of National Education. Amongst the memorials of his useful labours in the cause of education are the Church of Ireland Training College and the Alexandra School, an offshoot of the Alexandra College, founded under the auspices of Archbishop Trench. He was also instrumental in founding a chair of pastoral theology in Trinity College. He also established the St. Patrick Home for Nurses,

and took an active part in the management of the Meath Industrial School. He was prominent in all philanthropic and patriotic enterprise in Dublin, and his purse and his advocacy might always be relied on when charitable work was to be done.

In 1863 Lord Plunket married Annie, daughter of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and sister of Lord Ardilaun and Lord Iveagh. His death took place on April 1, at the Palace, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, after a very short cessation from active work.

On the 1st, at Batavia, Java, aged 25, **Sir Egbert Sebright**, tenth baronet. On the 1st, at Weybridge, aged 46, **Thomas Hope M'Lachlan**, a landscape painter of considerable ability. On the 2nd, at Ballymorris, Co. Cork, aged 78, **General Edmund Roche**, son of Francis Roche, of Rochemont, Co. Cork. Entered the Army, 1837; served in the Afghan Wars of 1838-9 and 1842, and Sutlej Campaign, 1846; three times included in votes of thanks of Parliament for distinguished services. Married, 1845, Anna M., daughter of Rev. R. Austen, LL.D. On the 2nd, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 47, **Major George William Bartram, R.E.** Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Engineers, 1868; served in the North-West Frontier Expedition, 1877-8, and Afghan War, 1878-9. On the 3rd, at Berlin, aged 50, **Lady Lascelles**, Mary E., eldest daughter of Sir Joseph F. Olliffe, M.D. Married, 1867, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.M.G., Ambassador at Berlin. On the 3rd, at Vienna, aged 63, **Johannes Brahms**, a distinguished musical composer. Born at Hamburg; educated at Altona under Eduard Marxsen, and afterwards of Schumann; appointed choir director to the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, 1854; appeared in public in Hamburg and Leipzig as a pianist; director of the Singakademie at Vienna, 1863-4; conductor of the concerts of the "Musikfreunde," 1872-5, since which time he devoted himself wholly to composition of works of the utmost beauty and grandeur. On the 4th, at Bovey Tracey, aged 75, **General Sir William Templer Hughes, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. Henry Allwright Hughes, Vicar of Honiton. Entered the Bengal Army, 1842; served through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; Punjab Campaign, 1847-8; Peshawur Frontier War, 1851-2; commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, first, 1855, Katharine Mary, daughter of Commander Thomas Wentworth Buller, R.N., of Street Raleigh; and second, 1876, Georgina Maria, daughter of Venerable Archdeacon Phillpotts, of Exeter. On the 5th, at Singapore, aged 43, **Henry Arthur O'Brien**, Chief Magistrate at Singapore, son of Bishop of Ossory and Ferns. Appointed Writer in Straits Settlements, 1875; Assistant Magistrate, Penang, 1879; Acting Senior Magistrate, Singapore, 1886; Postmaster-General, 1888; Chief Magistrate, 1894. On the 5th, at South Audley Street, aged 64, **Colonel John Germain Watts, I.C.S.** Entered the Madras Army, 1853; served with distinction in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868. On the 6th, at Leamington, aged 78, **General Sir George Malcolm, G.C.B.**, son of David Malcolm, of Bombay. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bombay Army, 1836; served with the Army of the Indus, 1838-9; in the Scinde Irregular Horse, 1840-2, and commanded that corps in Sir Charles Napier's campaign, 1844-5, against the Sikhs; was in Persia in 1857, but afterwards took part against the rebels; commanded a division in the Abyssinian War, 1867-8, and received thanks of Parliament. Married, 1853, Wilhelmina Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Henry Allwright Hughes. On the 6th, at Brighton, aged 82, **Colonel George Denham Cookes**, son of Rev. Denham James Cookes, of Woodhampton and Bentley, Worcestershire. Entered the Army, 1832; served in 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, with great distinction. Married, 1887, Hon. Clara Agnes, daughter of second Lord Lurgan. On the 6th, at Taunton, aged 60, **Major-General James Williamson**. Joined the Army, 1854; served with 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea, 1855, where he was severely wounded, and through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, first, 1865, Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Sydenham Clarke, of Kingsdowne House, Dover; and second, Florence Ann, daughter of Rev. H. J. Taylor, of Beauchamp, Tiverton. On the 7th, at Isham, Leicestershire, aged 67, **Rev. Sir John Frederick Halford**, third baronet. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1831; successively Rector of Cossington, Wistow and Kilby, Leicestershire, and of Brixworth and Draughton, Northants. Married, 1856, Ismena, daughter of J. S. Andrewes. On the 8th, at Berlin, aged 66, **Heinrich von Stephan**, of humble origin. Born at Stolp, in Pomerania; entered Prussian Postal Service, 1848, at Berlin; transferred to Cologne, 1851, then the centre of the transmarine service; became confidential Secretary to the Post Office, Berlin, 1856; drew up the tariff of the Austro-Prussian Postal Union, 1857, and represented Prussia at the Postal Con-

ferences, 1857-65; proposed the abolition of the privileged Thurn and Taxis family monopoly, 1866; introduced a minimum German tariff for letters, newspapers, etc., 1868; appointed Postmaster-General, 1870, and introduced post cards; organised the German Imperial Post, 1871, and took an active part in the formation of the Postal Union, 1875; received rank and title of Secretary of State, 1880; patent of nobility, 1885; and title of Minister of State, 1895. On the 8th, at Audley Square, Mayfair, aged 74, **Lady Foley**. Lady Mary Charlotte Howard, eldest daughter of thirteenth Duke of Norfolk. Was one of the Queen's bridesmaids. Married, 1849, fourth Baron Foley. On the 8th, at Brighton, aged 64, **Colonel Charles William Paulet**, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, son of Rev. Lord Charles Paulet. Served in 7th Hussars through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and afterwards in 9th Lancers. Married, first, 1863, Susan, daughter of W. S. Standish, of Duxbury Park, Lancashire; and second, 1890, Mary, daughter of Captain Mildmay Clerk, of Spratton Hall, Northants. On the 8th, at Ealing, aged 77, **Commissary-General Randolph Routh, C.B.**, son of Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B. Entered the Commissariat Department, 1837; served in Canada, 1842-8; in the Kaffir War, 1851-3; Assistant Colonial Treasurer, British Kaffraria, 1854-6; and in Mauritius, Aldershot, etc. Married, first, 1846, Charlotte, daughter of William Hall, of Montreal; and second, 1883, Elizabeth, daughter of John Hilton, F.R.S. On the 9th, at Cambridge, aged 63, **George Mursell Garrett**, Mus. D. Born at Winchester; trained as a chorister at New College, Oxford, and under Dr. S. Wesley; organist of Madras Cathedral, 1854-7; St. John's College, Cambridge, 1857-65, when he was appointed University organist; author of an oratorio, "The Shunamite," and many other works for church music. On the 10th, at Hyères, aged 50, **Hugh Nevill, F.Z.S.** Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; appointed Ceylon Civil Service, 1869; held many appointments; was an indefatigable collector of birds, shells, Kandy silver work and Buddhist manuscripts. On the 10th, at Cannes, aged 49, the **Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin**, Frederick Francis III. Major-General in the Prussian Army. Married, 1879, Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of Grand Duke Michael, of Russia. On the 10th, at New York, aged 70, **Daniel Vorhees**. Born in Ohio; practised as a barrister in Indiana; member of Congress, 1861-6 and 1869-73; of the Senate, 1877-89. On the 10th, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 56, **George William Godfrey**. Appointed clerk in the Admiralty, 1860; retired, 1894; author of several successful plays, including "The Queen's Shilling" (1872), "The Parvenu" (1878), etc. On the 10th, at Lupset Hall, Wakefield, aged 52, **Colonel Gerald Milner-Gaskell**, younger son of James Milner-Gaskell, of Thornes House, Yorkshire. Entered the Army, 1868; served in 62nd and 94th Regiments. Married, 1868, Anna Louisa, daughter of Godfrey Baldwin, of Brookfield, Bandon, Co. Cork. On the 11th, at Missillac, Loire Inférieure, aged 87, **Jacques Gilles Maisonneuve**, an eminent surgeon and inventor of surgical instruments. Born at Nantes; educated at Paris; surgeon of the Cochin Hospital, 1840, and subsequently to the Pitié and Hôtel Dieu; retired, 1875; was the first surgeon to perform resection of the hip joint. On the 12th, at New York, aged 57, **Professor Edward Drinker Cope**. Born at Philadelphia; studied there and at Heidelberg; Professor of Natural Science, Haverford College, 1864-7; Professor of Geology and afterwards of Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania until his death; conducted several geological surveys in the United States, and the author of "The Origin of the Fittest," and numerous other writings on evolution. On the 13th, at Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, aged 50, **Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, L.L.C.**, son of Mr. Laurence de Souza. Educated at Downside College, Somerset; Consul for Portugal in Calcutta, 1870-8, and Consul-General, 1878-84; elected a member of the London County Council, 1895, for Westminster; a great philanthropist and munificent benefactor of charities. On the 14th, at Blantyre, Central Africa, aged 27, **Edward George Alston**, son of Sir F. B. Alston, of the Foreign Office. Educated at Eton; entered the Army and served with the Coldstream Guards, 1889-94; selected to serve in the Central African protectorate; distinguished himself in the operations against the North Nyassa slave-trading Arabs, and stormed Mlonzistown; defeated a large force of Angoni Zulus and Arabs at Kota-Kota, and did much to stop slave raiding in South-Eastern Nyassaland, where he held the post of Vice-Consul. On the 14th, at Paris, aged 79, **Grand Rabbi Lazare Woque**, author of a "History of the Bible," and of "Biblical Exegesis," and a translator of the "Pentateuch." On the 15th, at Highbury, London, aged 86, **Rev. James Blakeley Armstrong**. Educated at Queen's College, Belfast; ordained, 1888; Principal of the Irish Church Missions Training College, Dublin, 1890;

and of the Home and Colonial Training College, London, 1893. On the 16th, at Carlton House Terrace, aged 62, **Lord Charles Brudenell-Bruce**, son of first Marquess of Ailesbury. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered the Life Guards, 1855; sat for North Wilts, 1865-74; and Marlborough, 1878-85; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, 1880-5. Married, 1860, Augusta, daughter of Mr. Frederick Seymour. On the 16th, at East Molesey, aged 76, **Colonel James Ward, C.B., V.D.**, son of James Ward, of Strawberry Hill, Co. Down. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1867; Captain, Lincolnshire Militia, 1869-82; Colonel Commandant of the London Irish Volunteers, 1883-96. Married, 1838, Jemima Irwin, daughter of Very Rev. Dean of Ardfort. On the 16th, at Southsea, aged 58, **Colonel Hugh Pearce Pearson, C.B.**, Brigadier-General, son of Major Hugh Pearson, of 49th Regiment. Served during the Indian Mutiny with 84th Regiment under Havelock, and was wounded; in the Afghan War, 1878-80; Adjutant-General in Madras, 1890-4. Married, 1865, Ellen F., daughter of Robert M. Thomas, of Calcutta. On the 17th, at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, aged 73, **Lady Aldenham**, Louisa Anne, daughter of William Adams, LL.D., of Thorpe, Surrey. Married, 1845, Henry Hucks Gibbs, created Baron Aldenham, 1896. On the 18th, at Brighton, aged 78, **Alderman Sir William Lawrence**, son of Alderman William Lawrence, builder and architect. Followed his father's business; Alderman, 1855; Sheriff of London, 1858; Lord Mayor, 1864; sat as a Liberal for the city, 1865-74 and 1880-5; knighted, 1864. On the 18th, at Norwich, aged 72, **Rev. William Frederic Greeny, F.S.A.** Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1853; successively Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Helena and of the Isle of Ryde, Sydney, and Vicar of St. Michael at Thorn, 1876; published a work on the monumental brasses of the Continent of Europe (1884), and one on the incised slates (1891), both beautifully illustrated. On the 21st, at Brighton, aged 58, **Rev. William Harrison**, son of William Harrison, an eminent vocalist. Educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1860; Minor Canon of Westminster, 1874-7; Vicar of Wormleighton, 1878-83, and Rector of Clovelly since 1883. Married, 1876, Mary St. Leger, youngest daughter of Rev. Charles Kingsley, known as an author as "Lucas Malet." On the 22nd, at Latimer House, Chesham, aged 79, **Dowager Duchess of Bedford**, Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of fifth Earl De la Warr. One of the bridesmaids to the Queen, 1839. Married, 1844, ninth Duke of Bedford. Mistress of the Robes, 1880-5. On the 23rd, at Highgate, aged 86, **Louis Pascale Casella, F.R.A.S.**, etc. Born in Scotland of Italian parents; came to London, 1820, and was apprenticed to a firm of philosophical instrument makers, and became the inventor or adopter of the clinical thermometer, the pressure gauge, and other scientific instruments. On the 25th, at Lowestoft, aged 64, **Sir Edward Newton, K.C.M.G.**, youngest son of William Newton, of Elveden, Suffolk. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A., 1853; appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 1859; Auditor and Colonial Secretary, 1866-77; Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, 1877-83; the author of several papers on the fauna of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. Married, 1869, Mary L. C., daughter of W. W. Kerr, Treasurer of Mauritius. On the 26th, at Plymouth, aged 70, **Admiral Sir George Willes Watson, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. Fisher Watson, Vicar of Lancing, Sussex. Entered the Navy, 1841, and served in the China War, 1844-7; in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, 1854-5; rendered special service in laying the Mediterranean telegraph; served in the North American Squadron, 1862-70; Admiral-Superintendent, Chatham Dockyard, 1881-6; Commander-in-Chief on North American Station, 1888-92. Married, 1864, Margaretta, daughter of General John Campbell, Colonel of 92nd Highlanders. On the 27th, at Carlsruhe, aged 67, **Prince William of Baden**, second son of Grand Duke Leopold. Born at Carlsruhe; entered the Prussian Military Service, 1850; commanded Baden Contingent in Austro-Prussian War, 1866, and First Baden Brigade in Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1; wounded at the Battle of Nuits. Married, 1863, Princess Maria Romanovsky, Duchess of Leuchtenberg. On the 27th, at Pen Pole House, Shorehampton, aged 70, **Dowager Lady Aberdare**, Norah, daughter of General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B. Married, 1854 (second wife), Henry Austin Bruce, created Baron Aberdare. On the 27th, at Bath, aged 87, **Major-General Patrick Gordon**, son of Adam Gordon, of Cairnfield, Banffshire. Joined Bengal Native Infantry, 1827; served against the Moulvees, 1830; with the Bundelkhand Field Force, 1842; the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; and in command of Benares district during the Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1848, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Captain Mathers, 59th Regiment. On the 28th, at San Remo, aged

49, **Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.**, youngest son of Major C. G. Fairfield. Born at Tralee; educated at Harrow; entered the Colonial Office, 1866; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1872; rose to be Assistant Under-Secretary, and took a prominent part in the management of the South African Department of the Colonial Office; was a brilliant article writer and an accomplished draughtsman. On the 28th, at Torquay, aged 74, **Dowager Lady Fermoy, Eliza Caroline**, daughter of James P. Boothby. Married, 1848, Lord Fermoy, many years Liberal member for Marylebone.

MAY.

Duc d'Aumale.—Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale, was the fourth son of Louis Philippe. He was born in Paris in 1822, and like his brothers was sent to the Collège Henri IV., where he remained until 1839. In the following year he accompanied his brother the Duc d'Orléans to Algeria, and in the ensuing campaign distinguished himself on several occasions. He passed through successive stages in the course of his military service, and became Governor-General of Algeria in 1847. During his command he defeated Ab-el-Kader on several occasions and finally forced him to surrender to the French arms. On the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, the Duke handed over the command of the army in Africa, of which he was the chief, to General Cavaignac, and embarking for England settled at Twickenham with the Prince de Joinville, devoting his leisure exclusively to literary work, his most important book being a "*Histoire des Princes de Condé*" (1862), which was at once seized by the French police and its sale prohibited until 1869, when, on the eve of the fall of the Empire, all copies of the book were given up to the publishers. On the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War he addressed a letter to the Minister of War requesting to be employed on active service, but no reply was vouchsafed. At the general elections held after the conclusion of peace, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale was returned for the Department of the Oise to the National Assembly, and, notwithstanding the open hostility of M. Thiers, he and his brother took their seats. About the same time he was elected a Member of the French Academy in succession to M. Montalembert, and in 1872 he was recalled

to active military service and given the command of 7th Army Corps, and in this capacity presided over the trial of Marshal Bazaine (1873). He had by this time withdrawn as much as possible from politics, and at the general election of 1875 he did not present himself. In 1879 he was named Inspector-General of all the Army Corps, but four years later he incurred the displeasure of the Extreme Republicans, and was placed on the retired list. In 1886 all members of the royal and imperial families were struck off the active list of the army and navy. This was followed by a decree expelling him from French territory, and the Duke withdrew to Brussels, taking with him all the art treasures which had been collected in the Château of Chantilly. Three months after his expulsion he addressed a letter to the President of the Institute, announcing his intention to bequeath the domain and all its former contents to the French nation. In 1889 the decree of banishment was rescinded, and the Duc d'Aumale returned to Paris, paid a visit to President Carnot, and soon afterwards withdrew to Chantilly, where he spent most of his time.

In 1844 he had married the Princess Marie Caroline of Bourbon, a daughter of the Prince of Salerno, by whom he had two sons, the Prince de Condé, who died in Australia, 1866, and the Duc de Guise, who died in 1872. The Duc d'Aumale, somewhat enfeebled by age, was passing the spring at his residence at Zucco, in Sicily, when the news of the terrible death of his niece, the Duchesse d'Alençon, was announced to him. He never rallied from the shock, and died on May 7. His body was brought to France, and the honours of a public funeral were accorded to him.

On the 1st, at Paris, aged 69, **Henri Louis Tolain**. Born at Paris, and worked as a journeyman carver; delegate to the London Exhibition, 1861; one of the founders of the International, 1864, but opposing the views of Karl Marx, retired and founded the *Fédération Ouvrière*; elected Deputy for Paris, 1871; and Senator, 1875; represented France at the Emperor Wilhelm's Labour

Conference, 1888. On the 2nd, at Cheltenham, aged 61, **Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham**, ninth Earl of Prestonfield, Midlothian. Entered the Army, 1855; served with 93rd Foot through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; severely wounded at the Siege of Lucknow. Married, 1864, Mary, daughter of William Hetherington, of Birkenhead. On the 2nd, at South Kensington, aged 61, **Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.**, fourth son of Admiral Hercules Rosmead, of Rosmead, Co. Westmeath. Private Secretary to his brother, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of St. Kitts and Hong-Kong, 1855-60; President of Montserrat, 1862; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866; of Prince Edward Island, 1870; Leeward Islands, 1874; Western Australia, 1874; Straits Settlements, 1877; Western Australia, 1880; South Australia, 1882; Acting Governor, Victoria, 1889; and finally Governor of Western Australia for the third time, 1890-5. He was a musician and a composer of considerable merit, and a great patron of the art. Married, 1862, Olivia Edith Deane, daughter of Rev. Dr. Townshend, Bishop of Meath. On the 2nd, at Dublin, aged 83, **Hon. Stearne Ball Miller**, son of Rev. George Miller, D.D., of Armagh. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Bar, 1835; Q.C., 1852; sat as a Conservative for Armagh, 1857-9 and 1865-7, when he was made Judge of the Irish Bankruptcy Court. Married, 1856, Sarah, daughter of M. B. Rutherford, of Dublin. On the 3rd, at Bath, aged 84, **Colonel Sir Frederick Winn Knight, V.D., K.C.B.**, son of John Knight, of Wolverley. Educated at Charterhouse; first Colonel of Worcestershire Yeomanry; Lieutenant-Colonel, Worcester Volunteer Battalion, 1860-91; sat as a Conservative for West Worcestershire, 1841-85; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, 1852 and 1858-9; formerly Trustee of the British Museum. Married, 1850, Maria Louisa Conling, daughter of E. Gibbs. On the 3rd, at Ryde, I.W., aged 74, **Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, C.I.E.**, son of James T. Ross, of Ringwood, Hants. Educated at St. George's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1845; F.R.C.S., 1857; entered Medical Service of the Bengal Army, 1845; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; various hill and frontier wars, 1851-3; through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Chief Commissioner in South Africa, 1878. Married, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wadham, of Frenchay House, Gloucestershire. On the 3rd, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, **Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D.**, son of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, Q.C. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1839 (First Class in Classics); Fellow and Tutor of Merton, 1839-50; Head Master of Rugby School in succession to Dr. Tait, 1850-8; Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, 1858-9; Vicar of St. John's, Paddington, 1859-66; Dean of Norwich, 1866-89, and as such took a leading part in the restoration of the Cathedral; author of various religious works and sermons, and "Life of Dean Burgon." Married, 1851, Julia, daughter of William R. Cartwright, M.P., of Aynhoe. On the 4th, at Bucharest, aged 79, **Prince Ion Ghika**. Educated at Paris; an ardent champion of Western civilisation; took part in the Ibraila Conspiracy, 1841; devoted himself to education, and taught mathematics and political economy at the University of Jassy, 1844-7; chosen one of the leaders of the National party, 1848; and sent to Constantinople as representative of the Principalities; nominated Prince of Samos, 1854-9; returned to Bucharest and took an active part in politics, and was active in bringing about the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Prince, afterwards King, of Roumania; Prime Minister, 1867, and again in 1870; Roumanian Minister in London, 1880-7; a distinguished and copious writer, and President of the Roumanian Academy. On the 4th, at Dalston, aged 76, **Mrs. Linnæus Banks**, "the Lancashire novelist." Elizabeth Varley, born at Manchester; first wrote in 1837 a paper which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*; was for many years a schoolmistress at Cheetham. Married, 1846, George Linnæus Banks, a poet and Birmingham journalist. Author of "God's Providence House" (1865), "Stung to the Quick" (1867), "The Manchester Man" (1872), and others dealing with domestic manners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Wiltshire. She had considerable skill as a designer, producing original fancy-work patterns every month for forty-five years. On the 4th, at Shefnar, aged 75, **Colonel the Hon. Henry Townshend-Forester**, youngest son of first Lord Forester. Entered the Grenadier Guards, 1842; took a leading part in hunting and racing; elected Member of the Jockey Club, 1864. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 50, **Duchesse d'Alençon**, Princess Sophie, youngest daughter of Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria. Betrothed in 1865 to King Ludwig II., but the match was broken off, and in 1868 married Duc d'Alençon, son of Duc de Nemours and grandson of Louis Philippe. She was burned to death at the Charity Bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon. On the 5th, at Great Cumberland

Place, W., aged 45, **James Theodore Bent**, a distinguished traveller and archaeologist, son of James Bent, of Baildon House, Leeds. Educated at Malvern and Repton Schools and Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1875 (Second Class Modern History); visited the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf, Mashonaland, Abyssinia, Southern Arabia, etc.; author of works on Genoa, San Marino, the Cyclades, and Mashonaland. Married, 1877, Mabel, daughter of Robert Westley Hall-Dare, of Newtown Barry, Co. Wexford. On the 6th, at Hampstead, aged 57, **George Gilbert Scott, F.S.A.**, eldest son of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A., 1866 (First Class Moral Science Tripos); Burney Prize, 1868; Fellow of Jesus College, 1869; after which he followed the profession of architect. On the 7th, at Regent's Park, London, aged 84, **Abraham Dee Bartlett**, for upwards of thirty years Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. On the 7th, at Acton, aged 78, **Rev. Robert James Leslie M'Ghee**. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1841; held various curacies and cures, 1841-55; appointed Army Chaplain, 1855; served in the China War, 1860-1; principal Chaplain at Gibraltar, 1872-8; author of "How we got to Pekin" (1862). On the 8th, at Northallerton, aged 74, **Rev. James Barmby, D.D.** Born at Melsonby, Yorkshire; educated at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1845 (First Class Mathematics and Second Class Classics); Fellow of Magdalen College, 1846-60; Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham, 1859-76; Vicar of Pitlington, Durham, 1874-93; Vicar of Northallerton, 1893; author of various theological books. On the 9th, at Oxford, aged 66, **Edward James Stone, F.R.S.**, son of Edward Stone, of London. Scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge, 1856; B.A., 1859 (Fifth Wrangler); Fellow of Queens' College, 1859-69; Chief Assistant at Greenwich Observatory, 1860; Chief Astronomer at the Cape, 1870; Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, 1879; author of two catalogues of the stars and various other astronomical works. On the 9th, at Chester, aged 67, **William Davies**, author of "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber," "Songs of a Wayfarer," "The Pilgrim of the Infinite" (1895). On the 10th, at Liverpool, aged 70, **William Thomas Best**, a distinguished organist, son of William Best, a solicitor, of Carlisle. Educated under the cathedral organist, Young; came to London as organist to the Panopticon, Leicester Square, 1852-4; Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 1854-5, when he was appointed organist to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and held the appointment for forty years. On the 10th, at Tomba, Central Africa, aged 32, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Edwards**. Entered the Army (K.O. Borderers) from the Militia, 1885, and served with the Welsh Fusiliers in Burmah, 1886-7; qualified for the Indian Staff Corps; sent as second in command of Sikh Contingent to Central Africa, 1892, and greatly assisted in organising the Sikh force in that district and in creating a native army. On the 11th, at Chester Square, S.W., aged 55, **Hon. George Frederick Greville**, son of Lord Greville. Sat as a Liberal for Longford, 1870-4. Married, 1870, Cecile Aitchison, daughter of General Hankey. On the 12th, at Eaton Square, London, aged 80, **Earl of Dartrey, K.P.**, Richard Dawson, son of second Baron Cremorne. Lord-in-Waiting, 1857-8 and 1859-66; Lord-Lieutenant, Co. Monaghan; K.P., 1855; created Baron Dartrey, U.K., 1847; Earl of Dartrey, 1866. Married, 1841, Augusta, daughter of Edward Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lanes. On the 12th, at Lowesby Hall, Leicester, aged 80, **Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke**, second baronet. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1841; Constable of the Castle of Leicester; Chairman of Leicestershire Quarter Sessions. Married, 1849, Sarah Mary, daughter of H. Leigh Spencer, of Banstead Park, Surrey. On the 12th, at Oxford, aged 56, **Rev. Llewelyn Thomas**, son of Canon Thomas, Vicar of Carnarvon. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford; Second Class. Mod., 1862; Newdigate Prize, 1863; B.A., 1864; Assistant Master at Ruthin School, 1867-71; Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, 1872-80; Rector of Nutfield, Surrey, 1880-2; Vice-Principal and Chaplain of Jesus College, 1882; Canon Designate of St. Asaph, 1897; a distinguished Basque Scholar. On the 15th, at Dublin, aged 72, **Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, P.C.**, son of James Barry, of Limerick. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1848; Q.C., 1859; Law Adviser to the Crown, 1865; sat as a Liberal for Dungarvan, 1865-8; Solicitor-General for Ireland, 1866-8; Attorney-General, 1868-72; Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1872-83, when he was appointed Lord Justice. Married, 1855, Harriet, daughter of David Fitzgerald, of Dublin. On the 15th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 65, **Hon. Sir William John Clarke**, first baronet, son of W. T. Clarke, of Fifehead, Somerset. Emigrated to Australia at an early age, and became a large squatter in Victoria; M.L.C., and a munificent supporter of religious and public works in the colony. Married, first, 1859, Emily Jane, daughter of (Hon.) J. Walker, M.L.C. of Tasmania; and

second, 1873, Janet Marian, daughter of (Hon.) P. Snodgrass, of Victoria. On the 15th, at Oxford, aged 66, **Rev. Robert James Wilson, D.D.**, Warden of Keble College. Educated at Merton College, Oxford; B.A., 1862 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); Fellow of Merton, 1867; Rector of Wolvercot, 1875-9; Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley, 1879-88, when he was appointed Warden of Keble College; joint editor with Canon Liddon of "Life of Dr. Pusey." On the 16th, at Eastbourne, aged 76, **Major-General George Gardiner Alexander, R.M.A., C.B.**, son of Captain Thomas Alexander, R.N., C.B. Entered the Marine Artillery, 1838; served in operations against Borneo, 1845; Superintendent of Marine Cadets, 1849-51; served in the Baltic, 1854, and commanded R.M.A. in the Crimea, 1854-5; established the new headquarters of the R.M.A. at Eastney, 1865; attached to Japanese Special Mission, 1871; author of several works on Confucius, Lao Tze, etc. Married, 1853, Marianne Helen, daughter of Rev. G. Treweeke, Rector of Illogan, Cornwall. On the 16th, at Binstead Wych, Hants, aged 66, **William Wickham, M.P.**, son of H. L. Wickham. Educated at Westminster and New Inn Hall, Oxford; B.A., 1854; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1857; sat as a Conservative for the Petersfield Division of Hampshire. Married, 1860, Sophia Emma, daughter of Henry F. Shaw-Lefevre. On the 16th, at Aberlour, Co. Banff, aged 60, **Colonel Sir William Green, K.C.B.**, son of William Green, of Aberlour. Entered the Army, 1855; served with 92nd Highlanders in the Crimea, 1855-6; the Indian Mutiny, 1857; with the 42nd Highlanders in the Ashanti Campaign with great distinction; in the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Soudan Expedition, 1884-5. Married, 1862, Willamina, daughter of John Gordon, of Leith. On the 16th, at Worthing, aged 88, **Dowager Lady Hatherton**, Caroline Anne, daughter of Richard Hurt, of Wicksworth Hall, Derbyshire. Married, first, 1830, Edward Davies Davenport, of Calveley Hall, Derby; and second, 1852, first Baron Hatherton. On the 17th, at Paris, aged 76, **Princess Isabelle de Bourbon**, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, etc., and sister of Don Francisco d'Assisi. Ran away with the Polish Count Gurowsky, and married at Dover, 1841. After the fall of the Empire she lived in Paris in two rooms, and with no regular servant. She devoted herself to the poor, and was godmother to scores of their children. Her death was not discovered until some hours after its occurrence. On the 17th, at Stoke Park, Bristol, aged 48, **Lord Henry Edward Brudenell Somerset**, fourth son of eighth Duke of Beaufort. Educated at Eton; entered the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1871-4, and served with Royal Horse Guards, 1874-83; in the Egyptian War, 1882; Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1884-96. Married, 1880, Fanny Julia, daughter of Sir Alexander B. C. Dixie, tenth baronet. On the 18th, at Dunkeld House, Perthshire, aged 83, **Dowager Countess of Atholl**, Anne, only daughter of Henry Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond. Married, 1839, George, Lord Glenlyon, afterwards sixth Duke of Atholl. Mistress of the Robes, 1852; Lady of the Bedchamber, 1854; Mistress of the Robes, 1892-5. On the 18th, at York Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 60, **Earl of Hardwicke**, Charles Philip Yorke, fifth earl. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1856; Cornet in 7th Light Dragoons, 1857, and in the Indian Campaign, 1858-9; sat as a Conservative for Cambridgeshire, 1865-73; Comptroller of the Household, 1866-8; Master of the Buckhounds, 1874-80. Married, 1863, Lady Sophie Georgiana, daughter of first Earl Cowley. On the 18th, at Exmouth, aged 71, **Charles Alexander Lockhart Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.P.** Studied medicine at Edinburgh and St. Andrews, 1840-6; entered the Army Medical Service, but resigned his commission, 1851, and entered at Cambridge, where he took his degree; served in H.M. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1856-9; Medical Superintendent of the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, 1859; Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, 1878-95. Married, 1860, Mabel, daughter of Colonel Rochfort, of the Madras Army. On the 18th, at Huntly, Devon, aged 81, **Rev. John Pulsford, D.D.** Born at Torrington; was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian Church, but not originally destined for the ministry; studied at the Baptist College, Stepney, and afterwards at Regent's Park; served as Pastor at Southampton, 1841-3; Hull, 1843-63; London, 1863-7; Albany Street, Edinburgh, 1867-86; author of "Quiet Hours," "Supremacy of Man," "Morgenrothe," "Loyalty to Christ," etc. On the 19th, at Kensington, aged 76, **James Hayes Roper**, a popular leader of the total abstinence movement. Born at Carlisle; for many years school teacher at Bolton; Parliamentary Agent of the U.K. Alliance, 1860-73. On the 20th, at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, aged 82, **John Ramsbottom, M.E. Dublin, C.E.** Locomotive Superintendent of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 1842; London and North-Western from 1846 as District Superintendent; and

from 1862 Locomotive Superintendent; introduced the system of water troughs between the rails, from which the engines supplied their boilers when running at full speed. On the 21st, at Addlestone, aged 76, **Sir James Clarke Lawrence**, first baronet, second son of Alderman William Lawrence, whose business as a builder he carried on. Elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward, 1860; Sheriff of London, 1862-3; Lord Mayor, 1868-9; during his mayoralty the Prince of Wales was married, and the Queen opened new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct; sat in Parliament as Liberal Member for Lambeth, 1868-85. Married, 1887, Agnes, daughter of Michael Castle, of Clifton. On the 21st, at Victoria Street, S.W., aged 71, **Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B.**, elder son of Captain Frederick Franks, R.N. Born at Geneva; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; published, 1849, "Ornamental Glazing Quarries"; Secretary of the Exhibition of Mediæval Art, 1850; entered the British Museum as Assistant to the Keeper of the Department of Antiquities, 1851, of which he was Keeper, 1866-9; President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1891; was a great collector of antiquities, European and Japanese, of which he presented a splendid selection to the British Museum, and was the author of several papers on archæological and art subjects. On the 21st, at Great Culverden, Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, **Hon. James Master Owen Byng**, son of sixth Viscount Torrington. Entered the Royal Navy, 1831, but was incapacitated by an accident; studied for the Bar and called at the Inner Temple, 1852; Director of the South-Eastern Railway, and Chairman, 1855-66, remaining a Director until his death. Married, 1856, Caroline Louisa, daughter of William Cook, of Roydon Hall, Kent. On the 21st, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, **William Ashburnes Forbes, C.B.**, son of M. Forbes, of Sillwood Park, Berks. Educated at Rugby and Haileybury; entered B.C.S., 1847; served as Political Officer throughout the Mutiny in the Punjab and Oudh; Commissioner of Allahabad Division, and afterwards Member of the Board of Revenue. Married, 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Grove Price, M.P., of Taynton, Gloucestershire. On the 22nd, at Chester Place, Hyde Park, aged 56, **Arthur Ruscombe Poole, Q.C.**, son of Gabriel Stone Poole, of Weston-super-Mare. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford; B.A., 1861; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1865; Q.C., 1888; Recorder of Bristol, 1892. Married, 1867, Margaret Senly, daughter of Edward Urch Vidal, of Cornborough, Devon. On the 23rd, at Vizianagram, aged 48, **The Vizier of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E.**, one of the chief Rajahs of Southern India. A semi-independent ruler of liberal views and great generosity, and for many years a Member of the Government Council of Madras. On the 24th, at Edinburgh, aged 68, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Campbell**. Entered the Army, 1851; served with 72nd Regiment in the Crimea, 1855, and was wounded. On the 25th, at Swansea, aged 88, **James Stiff**. Born in Lancashire; came to London as a poor lad in 1826; served with Messrs. Doulton for twelve years, and about 1840 started pottery works of his own, by which he realised a large fortune; Member of the London School Board, 1870-82; and an active philanthropist in Lambeth and South London. On the 25th, at Seamore Place, Mayfair, aged 71, **Lord Monk Bretton**, John George Dodson, son of Right Hon. Sir John Dodson. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1847 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1853; sat as a Liberal for East Sussex, 1857-74; Chester, 1874-80; and, having been unseated on petition, Scarborough, 1880-5, when he was raised to the peerage; was Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, 1865-72; Financial Secretary of the Treasury, 1873-4; President of the Local Government Board, 1880-2; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1882-5. Married, 1856, Florence, daughter of W. J. Champion, of Danny, Sussex. On the 26th, at Dartmouth, aged 83, **General Alfred Thomas Heyland, C.B.**, son of Major Arthur Rowley Heyland (killed at Waterloo). Entered the Army, 1833; served with 95th Regiment in the Crimea, 1854-5; was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma; Colonel of West Yorkshire Regiment, 1886. On the 27th, at Ashwell, Oakham, aged 83, **Westley Richards**. Established a great reputation as a gun-maker; invented or suggested the Enfield rifle, 1854; the coupling breech-loading rifle, 1858; the top lever breech-loading gun, 1859-62; and the falling block rifle and metallic cartridge, 1869. Married, 1845, Emma, daughter of Vere Fane, of Little Ponton, Lincolnshire. On the 27th, at Paris, aged 82, **Francois Louis Francois**, the father of French artists, and the last survivor of the school of 1830. Born at Plombières; came to Paris as a bookseller's assistant; subsequently entered Gigoux's studio; first exhibited at the Salon, 1857, and continued down to the time of his death. On the 29th, at Tavistock Square, aged 61, **Mrs. Clayden**, Laura Sharpe, daughter of Henry Sharpe, nephew and co-heir of Samuel Rogers.

Married, 1877, P. W. Clayden, assistant editor of the *Daily News*, and the author of several biographical works. On the 29th, at Courtboron (Côte-d'Or), aged 78, **Madame Jeanne Arnould Plessy**, a famous actress. Born at Metz; entered the Conservatoire and studied under Samson, 1829; made her *début* at the Théâtre St. Aulaire, but was engaged at the Comédie Française, 1834, and first appeared in "La Fille d'Honneur"; visited London, 1845, where she met and married the dramatist Arnould; expelled from the Comédie Française for playing elsewhere, but after some years was re-admitted as a sociétaire, and in 1855 became a pensionnaire; left the stage, 1876. On the 30th, at Folkestone, aged 61, **Richard Christopher Rapier**, son of Rev. Christopher Rapier, of Morpeth. Educated at Christ's Hospital, London; apprenticed to Messrs. R. Stephenson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and subsequently became Manager of the Orwell Works, Ipswich (Ransome & Co.), and of the Waterside Works; constructed first railroad in China, 1875-6, and initiated the division of fast and slow services upon English railways. On the 31st, at North Audley Street, London, aged 53, **Ney Elias, C.I.E.**, second son of Ney Elias, of Kensington. One of the most courageous and observant explorers of Central Asia; first employed in business in China, and in 1871 returned with a single servant overland, crossing the desert of Gobi in mid-winter; in 1873 he was sent by the Indian Government on political missions to Yunan, Ladak, and Chinese Turkestan; in 1885 he traversed the entire length of the Pamirs, travelling through Batakshan and Afghan Turkestan to Herat, and returning to India by way of Chitral and Ghilgit; in 1889-90 was engaged on the delimitation of the frontier line of the Shan States and Siam; and in 1891 was appointed Consul-General at Meshid, Persia. On the 31st, at Southsea, aged 83, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Sharp**. Entered the Army, 1832; served with 1st Royals in Canada Rebellion, 1838, and in the Crimea, 1854-5. On the 31st, at Wroughton House, Swindon, aged 85, **William Angerstein**, youngest son of John Angerstein, of Weeding Hall, Norfolk, and Blackheath. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as a Liberal for Greenwich, 1859-65; unsuccessfully contested West Kent, 1865 and 1868. Married, 1842, Mary Ann, daughter of William Nettleship, of Haselbury, Somerset.

JUNE.

General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, V.C., G.C.B., who died at his residence, Sutherland Tower, Torquay, on June 20, was born on December 20, 1821, and was the fourth son of the late Rev. the Hon. J. C. Maude. On March 13, 1840, he joined the Buffs, and became a lieutenant on August 27, 1841. Sir F. Maude served through the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44 as adjutant of the Buffs, and was present at the battle of Punniar on December 29, 1843, in which he had his horse shot under him, and for which he received the bronze star. He served in the Crimean campaign from April, 1855, including both assaults on the Redan on June 18, in reserve, and September 8, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the Buffs from August 3 till September 8, on which date he commanded the covering and ladder party of the 2nd Division, furnished by his regiment, at the final assault of the Redan. He was dangerously wounded, was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, the Victoria Cross, the medal with clasp, the C.B., the fifth class of the Med-

jidie and the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was awarded the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous and devoted bravery on September 8, 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the 2nd Division on the assault of the Redan (Sebastopol), to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he with only nine or ten men held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded." He received the full rank of lieutenant-colonel on November 2, 1855, and that of colonel on May 30, 1861. Sir Frederick Maude served as A.A.G. at Gibraltar from 1861-66, and was Inspector-General of Irish Militia from 1867-73. He became a major-general on March 6, 1868, and commanded a division in India from 1875-80, including the command of the 2nd Division Peshawur Valley Field Force during the campaign of 1878-79 in Afghanistan. For the latter service he was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was made a K.C.B. He was placed on the retired list as

general in 1885, and received the G.C.B. in 1886. In 1853 Sir F. Maude married Catherine, daughter of the Very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, eighth baronet.

Mrs. Oliphant.—Margaret Oliphant was born in 1828 at Wallyford, near Musselburgh, in Midlothian. Her maiden name was Wilson, and she married in 1852. Her husband died seven years later, leaving her with three children in comparative poverty. At first she endeavoured to obtain a living by painting, but she soon abandoned this for the more congenial work of writing. Her short stories met with the approval of Mr. John Blackwood, and she became in 1852 a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, a connection she retained till her death. By turns she was the novelist and the historian, the biographer, the critic, and the poet. To the last she did sound work, and indefatigable work, and varied work, and brilliant work; the mass of her writing in volumes and magazines was simply stupendous. Of her earliest novels, it was for "Katie Stewart" that the late Mr. John Blackwood had the most unqualified admiration; but it was the "Chronicles of Carlingford"—especially the second series known as "Salem Chapel" and "Mrs. Margaret Maitland"—which obtained for her the popularity she never afterwards lost. Her Scotch tales were generally regarded as her most successful productions, "The Minister's

Life" being the most dramatic and striking. In later years she ventured into the realms of the supernatural, and of this group of novels "The Beleaguered City" showed that her versatile abilities were equal to the difficulties of maintaining an air of probability in this perilous style of work. Mrs. Oliphant was also a prolific writer in general literature. Among her other works were "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.," "The Memoirs of Montalembert," "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "The Makers of Modern Rome," and "The Literary History of England, 1790-1825," with the monographs on Dante, Molière, and Cervantes, contributed to the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Her "Life of Edward Irving" was a powerful and sympathetic narrative of a remarkable life and an interesting religious movement; while the "Life of Laurence Oliphant" (her kinsman) had the attraction of a psychological study. Mrs. Oliphant for many years lived in the neighbourhood of London—first near Windsor, and afterwards at Wimbledon, where she died on June 25 after a fortnight's illness, being engaged up to the time of her death upon the "Annals of the House of Blackwood," and having contributed to the current (June) number of their magazine its leading article, "'Tis Sixty Years Since," a Jubilee article of which the finale was "The 22nd June"—a lyric of congratulation on the Diamond Jubilee.

On the 3rd, at Woolwich, aged 62, **Lieutenant-General Edward Osborne Hewett, R.E., C.M.G.**, Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, son of Colonel John Hewett, of Tyr Mab Ellis, Glamorgan. Educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Engineers, 1854; Commandant of Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, 1875-86; Colonel commanding Royal Engineers, Devonport, 1886-90; Head of School of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1893-5, when he was transferred to Woolwich. Married, 1864, Catherine M., daughter of Major V. J. Biscoe, R.E., of Rookwood, Surrey. On the 4th, at London, aged 47, **Lady Shenton**, Julia Theresa, daughter of Colonel Eichbaum. Married, 1868, George Shenton, afterwards President of Legislative Council, Western Australia. On the 5th, at Mayertorne Manor, Wendover, Bucks, aged 71, **Major-General Charles Hodgkinson Smith, R.A., C.B.** Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1845; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and Indian Mutiny, 1856-8, with great distinction. On the 6th, at North Wales, aged 84, **William Martin Wilkinson**. Educated for the law, and admitted as a solicitor; practised in Lincoln's Inn Fields; was one of the original founders of the Charity Organisation Society, 1861. On the 6th, at Bedford, aged 78, **Ethelbert Henry Blake, M.D.**, son of Henry Blake, of Renoyle, Co. Galway. Educated professionally at Edinburgh; Assistant Surgeon, A.M.D., 1841; served with 98th Regiment in China, 1850-1, and the Crimea, 1854-5. On the 7th, at Cobham, Surrey, aged 68, **Captain Charles William Earle**. Entered the Army, 1846; served with 60th Rifles in South Africa and through Kaffir War, 1851-2; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Departmental Judge and Advocate-General for the Rohilkund District, 1859-63. Married, 1864, Maria Theresa, daughter of Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers. On the 7th, at Paris, aged 84, **Paul Casimir Perier**, Senator for the

Seine-Inférieure, second son of Louis Philippe's Prime Minister. A shipbuilder at Havre; took no part in politics when he was elected Senator. On the 9th, at Valescure, France, aged 30, **Lady Mildred Jessup**, Lady Mildred Bowes, daughter of Earl of Strathmore. Married, 1890, H. Jessup, of Schloss Lenzburg, Lucerne. On the 10th, at Wiesbaden, aged 79, **Professor Karl Remigius Fresenius**. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main; studied at Giessen, where he was operator in the laboratory under Liebig; Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Wiesbaden; devoted his studies to the application of chemistry to industry and agriculture; author of several important text-books. On the 10th, at Lincoln, **Joseph Ruston**, son of Robert Ruston, of Chatteris, Cambridge. Began life as a small millwright; developed a business employing 2,000 hands; sat as a Liberal, 1884 and 1885. Married, 1859, Jane, daughter of William Brown, of Sheffield. On the 10th, in the Tochi Valley, aged 44, **Colonel Arthur Cantley Burney**. Joined the Indian Army, 1877; took part in the Expedition of the Afridis, 1878; Afghan War, 1879; Wasiri Expedition, 1881; and Zhot Valley, 1890. On the 10th, at Winterbourne, Cheltenham, aged 81, **General Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B.** Entered the Army, 1833; commanded 89th Regiment in the Crimea, 1854-5. Married, first, 1846, Janet H., daughter of J. Sinclair, of Freswick, Caithness; and second, 1864, Elizabeth F., daughter of John Worthington, of Cheltenham. On the 11th, at Adelaide, aged 76, **Sir Henry Ayres, G.C.M.G.** Born in England; emigrated to Australia, 1840; followed the law until 1845, when he became Secretary of the Burra Burra Mines; elected a Member of Legislative Council, 1857, and thirty-six years Member for Adelaide in the South Australian Parliament; seven times Premier; eleven times Cabinet Minister; and for twelve years President of the Legislative Council. On the 12th, at Murston, Kent, aged 58, **Rev. Alexander Freeman**, a distinguished astronomer. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1861 (Fifth Wrangler); Fellow of St. John's, 1862; Deputy Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1880-2; Vicar of Murston, 1882-97. On the 12th, at Exeter, aged 70, **Major-General Henry Beville, C.B.**, son of Captain G. Beville, 5th Dragoon Guards. Entered the Indian Army, 1845; served in Indian Mutiny; commanded the left wing during Rohilkund Campaign, 1858, and 27th Native Infantry in Abyssinian Campaign, 1881-2. On the 13th, at London, aged 81, **General Walter Robert M'Leod Fraser**, son of Colonel Fraser, K.H. Entered the Bombay Army, 1834; served in Canada, 1837, and with 6th Regiment in Kaffir War, 1846-7; raised in one month 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment, 1857; Colonel of Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1891; Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1895. Married, 1858, Martha T., daughter of Samuel Sandbach, of Hafodunos, Denbighshire. On the 12th, at Kensington, aged 50, **George Avery Godfrey**, Chief Constable for Derbyshire, son of Joseph S. Godfrey. Entered the Army; served in Royal Irish Regiment and Seaforth Highlanders; appointed Chief Constable of Montgomeryshire, 1887-92, and showed great ability during the tithe war; Chief Constable of Derbyshire, 1892, where he preserved peace during the colliery strikes, 1896. On the 12th, at Vienna, aged 72, **Jacob von Falke**. Born at Ratzeburg; after his University studies, became Professor at the Hildesheim Gymnasium, 1850; Keeper of the Art Curiosities at Nuremberg, 1855-8; Keeper of the Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna, 1858-65; Keeper of the Imperial Museum, 1865-85; President, 1885; ennobled, 1874; author of various works on costumes and art, ancient and modern. On the 14th, at Hietzing, Vienna, aged 63, **Charlotte Wolter**, a celebrated actress. Born at Cologne, the daughter of a washerwoman; educated as a dancer; engaged at the Burg Theatre, Vienna, 1862; her chief rôles were those of Hermione, Sappho, Medea, Phèdra. Married, 1868, Count O'Sullivan von Grass. On the 14th, at sea, off Madeira, aged 45, **Barney Barnato**. Born in Houndsditch of poor parents; scantily educated; began life as a clown, and tried to become an actor; emigrated to the Transvaal, 1874, where he opened a circus and had a small store; began by speculating in contraband diamonds, and in ten years had amassed a considerable property. At first the rival and afterwards the ally of Cecil Rhodes, they founded together the De Beers Consolidated Mines, of which Barnato held 50,000 shares; founded the Barnato Bank, etc.; and was at one time said to be the owner of property valued at 12,000,000*l.*, but a reaction set in and he lost considerable sums, which preyed upon his mind. On the 14th, at Potsdam, aged 73, **General von Albedyle**, a distinguished cavalry officer. President of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, 1871-89, when he was appointed Commander of 7th Army Corps. On the 15th, at Bombay, aged 86, **Bai Motlibai Wadia**, a Parsee lady of great munificence, belonging to the family of the hereditary master-builders of Bombay, the Wadias. Left a widow at twenty-

one, she devoted her life and fortune to works of local charity. On the 16th, at Leeds, aged 72, **William Spark**, son of a lay vicar of Exeter Cathedral. Began as a chorister in Exeter; migrated to Leeds, 1857; appointed to preside at the Town Hall organ, 1860. On the 17th, at Grainville Manor, Jersey, aged 81, **Colonel Sir James Godfray**, son of F. Godfray, of Jersey. First Deputy of St. Martin's Parish; elected a Judge of the Jersey States, but did not take his seat; served sixty-six years in the Jersey Militia; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 1878. Married, 1844, Albina, daughter of G. Ingouville, of Jersey. On the 17th, at Wörishofen (Bavaria), aged 76, **The Abbé Kneipp**. Born at Stephanszied, son of a weaver, whose trade he followed unwillingly. In 1841 a priest gave him some lessons and sent him to the Gymnasium at Dettingen, but he was not admitted. The privations he suffered undermined his health, and he was condemned by the faculty. Having fallen upon Hahn's "Hydropathy," he began a self-treatment and recovered. Entered at the Great Seminary at Munich; ordained Priest, 1852; begun his cold-water cure at his first parish; was transferred, 1881, to Wörishofen, where he spread his views and found a large following of patients. On the 17th, at Llanrwst, aged 81, **Venerable Hugh Jones**, Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford; B.A., 1837; Fellow, 1839-44; Principal of Holywell College, 1844-68; Canon of St. Asaph, 1860; Archdeacon, 1892. On the 19th, at Newhall, Ardleigh, aged 74, **Colonel Archibald Impey-Lovibond**, son of Edward Impey, of Camden Crescent, grandson of Sir Elijah Impey. Educated at Addiscombe; appointed to Bengal Engineers, 1840; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and Sikkim Campaign, 1861; Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces; assumed the name of Lovibond, 1872, on succeeding to Essex property. Married, first, 1844, Mary, daughter of B. Duppa, of Hollingbourne, Kent; and second, 1854, Clara, daughter of F. Hanks, of Illinois, U.S.A. On the 21st, at Copenhagen, aged 84, **Japetus Steenstrup**. Born at Copenhagen, where he studied, and was Professor of Zoology, 1845-85; author of "Change of Generation"; appointed Councillor of State, 1867. On the 22nd, at Paris, aged 85, **Victor Franconi**, the son and grandson of equestrians. The grandfather was born at Venice, and settled in France. Victor was born at Strasburg; settled in Paris, 1871, where he owned two circuses. On the 23rd, at Bath, aged 69, **Surgeon-General Herbert Taylor Reade, C.B., V.C.**, son of Colonel G. H. Reade, of the Canadian Militia. Joined the Army as Assistant-Surgeon, 1850; served with 61st Regiment at Siege of Delhi, 1857, where he greatly distinguished himself in leading the assault on the breach. On the 23rd, at Roscommon, aged 47, **Luke Patrick Hayden, M.P.**, son of Luke Hayden, of Roscommon, proprietor of the *Roscommon Messenger*. Sat as a Nationalist for South Leitrim, 1885-92, and as a Parnellite for South Roscommon since 1892. On the 23rd, at Oxford, aged 82, **Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederic Crofton, C.B., P.C.** (Ireland), son of Captain Walter Crofton, 54th Regiment (killed at Waterloo). Born at Courtrai; educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1833; Chairman of Convict Prisons, Ireland, 1854-62; Commissioner of Prisons, England, 1866-8; Special Commissioner for Reformatories, 1868-9; Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board, 1877-8. Married, 1840, Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. Charles Shipley, of Twyford House, Winchester. On the 24th, at Clewer Park, Windsor, aged 56, **Sir Henry Daniel Gooch**, second baronet. Married, 1865, Mary Kelsey, daughter of Joseph Rodney Croskey, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. On the 24th, at Tavistock Square, aged 78, **Sir John Simon**, son of Isaac Simon, of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Educated at University College, London; graduated LL.B., 1841; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1842; sat as a Liberal for Dewsbury, 1868-88; called to the Order of Sergeants-at-Law, 1864; Patent of Precedence, 1868. Married, 1843, Rachel, daughter of S. K. Salaman, of Baker Street, Portman Square. On the 26th, at Alverstoke, Hants, aged 85, **Admiral Sir William Robert Mends, G.C.B.** Educated at Portsmouth Naval College; entered Royal Navy, 1825; wrecked off the coast of Brazil, 1830; in the Black Sea, 1854, as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Lyons, H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, 1854-5, and afterwards *Royal Albert*; organised the Coastguard and established the Royal Naval Reserve on west coast, 1856-9; Director of Transports, 1862-7. Married, 1837, Melita, daughter of G. M. Stilon, M.D., R.N., of Monte Leone, Calabria. On the 26th, at St. David's, aged 94, **Rev. James Allen**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1825; Vicar of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, 1839-72; Cursal Prebendary of St. David's, 1847; Canon Residentiary, 1870; Dean, 1878-95. On the 26th, at Paris, aged 67, **Professor Schutzenberger**. Born at Strasburg; studied medicine at the University; successively attached to the Chemical Laboratory at the

Conservatoire (Paris) des Arts and Métiers; Assistant Director of the Sorbonne and of the Chemical Department of the Sorbonne; Professor of Chemistry at the Collège de France, 1876; Head of the Municipal School of Physics and Chemistry; Member of the Academy of Medicine, 1884; of Science, 1888; author of numerous works. On the 27th, at Belgrave Square, aged 61, **Earl of Sefton, K.G.**, William Philip Sefton, fourth Earl. Educated at Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards, 1854-8; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire, 1858, and deprived for a while by the Radical Government, 1893-5, of his power of recommending magistrates. Married, 1866, Hon. Cecil Emily, daughter of first Lord Hylton. On the 27th, at Anerley, Surrey, aged 81, **Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Parke Gordon, C.B.**, son of Colonel C. E. Gordon, of Kildrummy, Aberdeen. Entered the Army, 1833; served in South Africa in the Kaffir War, 1834-9, and Indian Mutiny, commanding 75th Regiment with great distinction. Married, first, 1840, Emily, daughter of E. Dixon, of Cape Town; and second, 1849, Frances M., daughter of William Dixon, of Liscard House, Cheshire. On the 30th, at Westbourne Terrace, aged 66, **John Rennie Cockerell, R.A.** Educated at Rugby and Haileybury; entered the Madras Civil Service, 1850-78. Married, 1883, Louisa, daughter of John C. Sim, of Coombe, Surrey, and widow of William H. Rennie, C.M.G., Governor of St. Vincent. On the 30th, at Cockenzie House, Midlothian, aged 72, **General Sir Robert Cadell, K.C.B.**, son of H. F. Cadell. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Addiscombe College; entered the Madras Artillery, 1843; served on the Turkish Staff during the Crimea War, 1854-5; Inspector-General of Ordnance at Madras, 1876-81. Married, 1889, Elizabeth D., daughter of Rev. William B. Cunningham, of Prestonpans, N.B.

JULY.

Lord Revelstoke.—Edward Charles Baring, the son of Mr. Henry Baring, M.P., was born in 1828, and married, in 1861, Louisa Emily Charlotte, daughter of John Bulteel, of Pamflete, Devon. At an early age he entered the family house of business, and in course of time became senior partner of the firm. He was also at one time a director of the Bank of England, and for many years was one of the most conspicuous men in the city of London. Hardly any considerable operation was carried out in the old days without Barings taking a leading part in it, if they did not actually initiate it. The amount of important business they planned and “put through” themselves was enormous and of the most varied kind. They were the largest accepting house in London. When they had to ask for assistance in 1890 their acceptances amounted to 15,000,000*l.*, and they had granted credits and other accommodation to customers which raised their liabilities of this class to over 21,000,000*l.* Of this huge concern Mr. Edward Baring, who in 1885 was created Lord Revelstoke, was the chief, and he ruled its affairs with powers which were practically autocratic. It was inevitable that, owing to the strength and tenacity of his will, as well as the clearness and trenchant quality of his intellect, “Ned” Baring was to all

intentions and purposes uncontrolled master of the fortunes of the greatest house, save one, in the city for about twenty years. For a long time he was strikingly successful. It was, of course, no new thing for Barings to be doing a large and profitable business and for the chief of the firm to be a person of note in the line he adopted. But the position occupied by Lord Revelstoke in the city was one of more power and greater responsibility than that of his predecessors in the post of head of Barings. As events proved, the position was a dangerous one for him and for others. He was not proof against the seductive effect of uncontrolled power acting on a sanguine temperament, a courageous spirit, and a strong will. Constant success had the result of making him over-confident. He came to think that the business of his firm could not be extended to a dangerous point, and as a consequence, towards the end of his career he entered with a light heart into operations of great magnitude in South America, without making the careful preliminary investigations as to persons and affairs which he would most assuredly have made earlier in his life. In November, 1890, the great firm of Baring was destroyed, just as any house of business, great or small, may be destroyed if it locks up too large a proportion of its assets in an unrealis-

able, or temporarily unrealisable, form. That Lord Revelstoke showed a bold front to adversity when it came is to his credit as a man, and was no surprise to those who knew him. The help given to Barings in 1890 was given by practically the whole city, because it had to be given in order to avoid confusion and ruin which would have been widespread, if not universal. But much help was given on grounds of old alliance and friendship with the house of Baring, and both help and sympathy were offered to Lord Revelstoke on personal grounds. His conduct, after 1890, was commented on with much bitterness by many of those who had lost money through investments for which Barings had stood sponsors: but his friends were staunch and even his hostile critics were not implacable, particularly when they found that few of the Baring securities were intrinsically hopeless, and that many of them had good prospects if "nursed" carefully. And he had the satisfaction of seeing before his death that the guarantees given by the Bank of England and other joint stock and private firms had sufficed to carry the business of his firm through their greatest difficulties. He died in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on July 17, after a brief illness.

Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, P.C., M.P., F.R.S.—Anthony John Mundella, the son of Antonio Mundella, an Italian refugee, by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Mr. T. Alsopp, of Leicester, was born in 1825, and married in 1844 Mary, daughter of Mr. William Smith, of Kibworth, Beauchamp. In his younger days, and for a considerable number of years, Mr. Mundella was in business as a manufacturer at Nottingham, and, his business prospering, he became sheriff and alderman of that town, and one of the chief local personages. At the end of 1868 he was elected one of the members for Sheffield, where he first became known through visits he paid to lecture on the question of conciliation. He had been one of those responsible for the organisation of a board of arbitration and conciliation in the hosiery trade in Nottingham, whither he went from Leicester at the age of twenty-three. His hosiery firm was, when he joined it, turning over 18,000*l.* per annum; and when he went at the age of forty-three to contest Sheffield its turnover represented 500,000*l.* sterling. He came forward in 1868 in avowed opposition to Mr. John Arthur Roe-

buck, to whom the new Radicals and the organised trades had become hostile, and he succeeded in getting second place on the poll. Sheffield was then a two-member constituency, and Mr. Mundella continued to represent it, once defeating Mr. Chamberlain, until the redistribution of seats, when he elected to stand for Brightside, which he represented until his death. It was his efforts on behalf of the trade of his division that in a considerable degree kept his seat secure. From 1884 to 1892 he was largely successful in keeping Government orders for heavy material in Sheffield; and he also protested on several occasions against proposals to create a Government gun factory to the detriment of private firms. He took at all times the keenest interest in the proceedings of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, and, as the outcome of his action, taken at its suggestion, a clause was inserted in the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill in 1892 absolutely prohibiting the importation of foreign goods bearing private trade marks. He was also to a great degree responsible for the Trade-marks Conference at Rome in 1886. It was with a deep sense of gratitude for his labours in the cause of Sheffield trade and commerce that over 700*l.* was subscribed in the city some years ago for a non-party presentation. Mr. Mundella's official career began some twelve years after he entered the House of Commons. He had soon become known in the House as a man of industry and ability, and in 1880 he joined Mr. Gladstone's Government as Vice-President of the Council on Education, a congenial post which he filled with a fair measure of success, especially as, both then and afterwards, he took a great interest in all educational subjects. He devoted himself to the promotion of a liberal policy towards Board schools, but without attempting to harass the indispensable and far more numerous voluntary schools. In February, 1886, again under Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. It was a short-lived Ministry, but during the six months for which it lasted Mr. Mundella at least justified his appointment as a hard-working and hard-worked official. He was unsuccessful, however, with his bills, for the fortunes of war compelled the withdrawal in the session of 1886 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill and the Merchandise (Fraudulent Marks) Bill. In the Home Rule Ministry of 1892 he

returned to the Board of Trade and the Cabinet, and was the author of a bill for arbitration in labour disputes, and of a measure for regulating the hours of railway servants. He held office till May, 1894, when circumstances of a personal nature led to his retirement. He had been a director of the Bank of New Zealand, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, and the Commercial Union Insurance Company. Of the last-named important institution he was still a director at the time of his death, but on taking office in 1892 he ceased to sit on the boards of the other two companies. His connection, however, with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency was not severed soon enough to save him

from disagreeable experiences in the course of the investigation into its affairs in 1894. In May, 1894, Mr. Mundella, in a speech that was well received by the House, announced that he had ceased to hold office, and, notwithstanding what he described as "the friendly reluctance of the Prime Minister"—Lord Rosebery—to accept his resignation, withdrew from the front bench; but before the Ministry quitted office a political pension of 1,200*l.* a year having fallen vacant, it was conferred on Mr. Mundella. He had had several attacks of illness during his later years but had always recovered, but a stroke of paralysis overtook him suddenly, and he died on July 21 after a few days' illness.

On the 2nd, at Earley, Reading, aged 82, **General Sir Richard Denis Kelly** (The O'Kelly), son of Colonel Kelly, 34th Regiment. Entered the Army, 1834, and served with distinction with 54th Regiment during the Crimea War, and was taken prisoner in the trenches; served afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; commanded Cork District, 1876-7; Colchester District, 1877-8; Colonel, Border Regiment, 1889. Married, 1848, Ellen, daughter of Sir William Dillon, fourth baronet. On the 3rd, at Hill Street, Mayfair, aged 74, **Earl of Roden**, John Strange Jocelyn, fifth earl. Educated at Harrow; entered the Army, 1841; joined the Rifle Brigade, and exchanged into Scots Guards; served through the Crimea War, 1854-5, and commanded 2nd Jaeger Corps of the German Legion. Married, 1851, Hon. Sophia Hobhouse, daughter of Lord Broughton. On the 3rd, at Aberdeen, aged 94, **Rev. David Brown, D.D.**, Principal of Aberdeen Free Church College, son of Provost Brown, of Aberdeen. Educated at Marischal College; Assistant to Edward Irving in London, and remained with him eighteen months, then ordained to a charge at Banff; appointed to the Chair of Apologetics in the Aberdeen Free Church College, 1875; and Principal, 1875; author of several commentaries, etc. Married, 1827, Catherine, sister of William Dyce, R.A. On the 3rd, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 81, **Sir John Bennett**, son of John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich. Apprenticed to his father; began business in Cheapside, 1830; Common Councilman, 1862-89; three times elected Alderman, the Court of Aldermen each time refusing to ratify the election; Member of the London School Board, 1872-9 and 1885-8; Sheriff of London, 1872. Married, 1843, Agnes, daughter of John Wilson, of Deptford. On the 3rd, at Windsor, aged 69, **Major-General Philip Beddingfield, R.A.**, son of R. G. Beddingfield. Educated at the Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Artillery, 1846; served in the China War, 1860. Married, 1854, Arabella C. C., daughter of Colonel Richard Hague, of Dittisham. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 79, **M. le Blanc**. Born at Paris; educated for a barrister; employed in the Ministry of Finance, but gave himself up to the study of archæology and art; Head of the French School at Rome, 1883-9; author of numerous works on Christian inscriptions, etc. On the 5th, at Lausanne, aged 61, **Sir Joseph Henry Warner, V.D.**, son of George Warner, of Hornsey. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1857 (First Class); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; Counsel and Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, 1873; Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 1875-83. Married, 1873, Mary W., daughter of James Carson, of Marlow. On the 7th, at Paris, aged 66, **Henri Meilhac**, dramatic author. Born at Paris; educated with indifferent results at the Lycée Louis le Grand; apprenticed to a bookseller; became a writer in the *Journal pour Rire*, 1852-5, when his first piece was produced at the Palais Royal Theatre, after which he collaborated for many years with Halévy and brought opera bouffe to a high degree of popularity, "La Belle Helene" (1865), "La Grande Duchesse" (1867), "La Perichole" (1868), being among the best; he wrote several comedies alone; elected Member of the French Academy, 1888, in succession to E. Labiche. On the 7th, at South Hampstead, aged 68, **Professor Friedrich Althaus**. Came to England in 1847; selected by the Prince Consort to catalogue the historical portraits at Buckingham Palace; a large

contributor on English subjects to Brockhaus' "Conservations Lexicon"; Professor of German Literature at University College, London, 1874-97. On the 7th, at Fareham, Hants, aged 66, **Vice-Admiral William Elington Gordon**, son of R. C. H. Gordon, of the Scots Guards. Entered the Royal Navy, 1844; served in the *Royal George* and *Duke of Wellington* during the Crimean and Baltic Campaigns, 1854-5; China War, 1858; Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth, 1888-91. Married, 1865, Harriet, daughter of E. C. Lowndes. On the 8th, at Alton House, Hants, aged 78, **Sir George Samuel Brooke Pechell**, fifth baronet, son of Captain S. G. Pechell, R.N. Entered the Indian Army (47th Madras Native Infantry), 1840. Married, 1842, Emily, daughter of Colonel Bremuer. On the 8th, at Cheltenham, aged 68, **Captain the Hon. Denis Arthur Bingham**, son of third Lord Clanmorris. Educated at Rugby; entered the Army; on his retirement devoted himself to journalism and literature; author of "Marriages of the Bourbons," "Marriages of the Bonapartes," etc. Married, 1864, Eugenie Gabrielle de Laetelle. On the 10th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 66, **Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.**, son of F. Jennings, of Newry. Emigrated to Australia, 1852, and after some success at the Victorian gold mines, settled at St. Arnaud and became first Chairman of the Municipal Council. In 1863 he passed over to New South Wales and took a large squatting station in the Riverina district; sat in the Legislative Council, 1866-9; Legislative Assembly, 1869-70 and 1880-5; after serving as Commissioner for many exhibitions, he became Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1883-5; Colonial Treasurer, 1885-6; Premier, 1886-7; Member of the Legislative Council, 1890; among his many orders, etc., he was created an hereditary marquis by the Pope. Married, 1864, Mary Anne, daughter of Martin Shanahan, of Victoria. On the 10th, at Westcombe, Ilfracombe, aged 82, **Admiral William Knighton Stephens**, son of T. W. Stephens, of Beere Ferris, Devon. Entered the Navy, 1829; was at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, 1840. Married, 1843, Mary, daughter of Rev. Ambrose Stapleton, of East Budleigh, Devon. On the 12th, at Hill Street, Berkeley Square, aged 55, **Lord Hindlip**, Samuel Charles Allsopp, second baron. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. in Mathematical Honours, 1865; sat as a Conservative for East Staffordshire, 1873-80, and for Taunton, 1882-7; Chairman of Allsopp & Sons, Limited, since 1890. Married, 1868, Georgiana Millicent, daughter of Charles Rowland Palmer-Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, Derbyshire. On the 13th, at Ottawa, **Colonel Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G.**, Queen's Printer in Canada. Commanded 60th Battalion Canadian Militia; took part in repelling the Fenian invasion from Vermont, 1870; many years a Member of the Dominion Parliament; Controller of Stationery and Queen's Printer in Canada, 1886. On the 14th, at Ploerrel, Brittany, aged 91, "**Frère Cyprien**," Superior of the Brothers of Christian Instruction. Pierre Chevreau entered the Brotherhood, 1833; succeeded Jean de Lamennais as Superior, 1861; was an able teacher and an expert architect. On the 14th, at Aldford Street, Parkham, aged 40, **Lord Camoys**, Francis Robert Stonor, fourth baron. Educated at Stonyhurst; served in Oxfordshire Yeomanry; Lord-in-Waiting, 1886 and 1892-5. Married, 1881, Jessie Philippa, daughter of Robert Russell Carew, of Carpenders Park, Watford. On the 15th, at Wiesbaden, aged 56, **Hofrath W. Preyer**, a distinguished physiologist. Born at Manchester; studied at Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris; appointed Professor of Physiology at the University of Jena, 1869; the principal subjects of his researches were quantitative spectral analysis, limits of the perception of sound, etc. On the 16th, at Leamington, aged 71, **Major-General George Maister**. Educated at Addiscombe; entered Bengal Artillery, 1842; served in the Gwalior Campaign, 1846; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; Peshawur Valley, 1849-50; and numerous frontier wars. Married, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. W. Bury, Chapel House, Craven. On the 16th, at Wilhemshöhe, aged 68, **Professor Levin Goldschmidt**, an eminent authority on commercial law. Born at Danzig; studied at Heidelberg; appointed Professor of Law at the University, 1866; Member of the Supreme Tribunal of Commerce, 1870; Professor at the Berlin University, 1881. On the 17th, at Highbury, aged 80, **Adam Young, C.B.**, son of William Young, of Dalkeith. Entered the Accountant-General's Department of the Inland Revenue, 1834; Joint Secretary of the Board, 1869-81; Deputy Chairman, 1881-6. Married, 1845, Jessie, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Saltcoats. On the 19th, at Munich, aged 62, **Professor Oertel**, an eminent laryngologist. Born at Dettingen, Bavaria; studied history and philology at Munich University, and subsequently medicine; entered Professor von Pfeufer's private hospital as assistant, 1860; appointed first Professor of Laryngology in

the University of Munich; author of a famous work on diphtheria. On the 20th, at Kensington, aged 71, **Jean Ingelow**, daughter of William Ingelow, a banker. Born at Boston, Lincolnshire; lived in a very secluded state for many years, but from time to time published volumes which attracted little notice, "A Rhyming Chronicle" (1850), "Allerton and Dreux," a story (1851), "Tales of Ornis" (1860). Her volume of "Poems" (1863) took the public by surprise, and at once placed her high among contemporary poets. She continued to publish very constantly, but her only important productions were "A Story of Doom," and other Poems (1867), "Mopsa the Fairy" (1869), "Off the Skelligs," a novel (1872), "Poems," second series (1876) and third series (1885). On the 20th, at the Hermitage, Edinburgh, aged 66, **Sir John Skelton, K.C.B., LL.D.**, son of James Skelton, W.S., of Sandford, Newton. Educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities; admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, 1854; appointed Secretary to the Board of Supervision of the Poor in Scotland, 1868-92, when he was made President, and subsequently Vice-President of the Local Government Board until 1897. Under the pseudonym of "Shirley" he was a frequent contributor to *Fraser's Magazine* and *Blackwood's Magazine*; was the author of "A Campaigner at Home" (1865), "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart" (1876), "Crookit Meg" (1880), "Maitland of Lethrington" (1887), "The Table Talk of Shirley" (1895), etc. Married, 1867, Annie A., daughter of Professor Lawrie, of Glasgow University. On the 20th, at Bournemouth, aged 79, **Sir John Charles Bucknill, M.D., F.R.S.**, son of John Bucknill, of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. Educated there and at Rugby, and graduated at University College, London; M.B., 1846, in Honours; Medical Superintendent of Devon County Lunatic Asylum, 1844-62; Lord Chancellor's Medical Visitor of Lunatics, 1862-76; originated and edited, 1853-62, *Journal of Mental Science*; author of "Mad Folk of Shakespeare" (1859), "Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare" (1860); joint author of the "Manual of Psychological Medicine"; one of the originators of the Volunteer movement, 1852, and served many years as a Volunteer, and was knighted on account of his long devotion to the cause, 1894. Married, 1842, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Townsend, of Hill Morton Hall, Warwickshire. On the 20th, at Heidelberg, aged 56, **Alexander Thielen**, an eminent German ironmaster, General Director of the Phoenix Steel Works at Ruhrort. On the 21st, in Belgravia, aged 60, **Colonel Sir Norman William Drummond Pringle**, seventh baronet. Entered the Army, 1858; served with 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment in the Egyptian War, 1882, and with the Soudan Frontier Force, 1885-6; a Member of the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland. Married, 1871, Louisa Clementina, daughter of Robert Steuart, of Alderston, Selkirkshire. On the 23rd, at Methley, near Leeds, aged 93, **Rev. the Hon. Philip Yorke Savile**, son of first Earl of Mexborough. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1834; appointed Vicar of Methley, 1842. Married, 1841, Mary, daughter of William Hale, of King's Walden, Herts. On the 26th, at Englefield, Berks, aged 85, **Richard Benyon**, an enlightened philanthropist, second son of W. H. Fellowes, of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts. Educated at Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1834; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; sat as a Conservative for Berkshire, 1860-76; adopted his mother's maiden name, 1854; Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 1864-84. Married, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of R. Clutterbuck, of Watford House, Herts. On the 28th, at Malakand, aged 39, **Major William Willoughby Taylor**, eldest son of Major J. d'Esterre Taylor, R.M.L.I. Entered the Royal Marines, 1876; appointed to Bengal Staff Corps, 1880; served with distinction in the Zhot Valley Expedition, 1884, and Hazara Expedition, 1888; died of wounds received in the attack on the Malakand camp. On the 29th, at Vienna, aged 78, **Alfred Arneth**, a distinguished historian, and Director of the Austrian State Archives. A Member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath and President of the Academy of Science; author of several important works dealing with the period of Maria Theresa and Marie Antoinette. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 88, **Etienne Vacherot**, a distinguished philosopher. Born at Langres; educated there and at the Ecole Normale of Paris; was Professor of Philosophy at various provincial colleges; appointed by Victor Cousin his Assistant Director at the Ecole Normale, 1837, and Lecturer, 1839, but, on refusing to take the oath of fidelity to Louis Napoleon, was dismissed, 1852, and was subsequently prosecuted for his Liberal writings, 1859; succeeded Victor Cousin at the Academy; elected one of the Mayors of Paris during the siege, 1870-1; and one of the three Deputies for Paris who voted for peace with Germany. On the 30th, at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, aged 60, **Dowager Lady Fitzhardinge**, Georgina, only daughter of Colonel William Holme

Sumner, of Hatchlands, Guildford. Married, 1857, Francis, second Baron Fitzhardinge. On the 30th, at Chessington, Surrey, aged 57, **Major-General Charles Alexander Sim, R.E.**, third son of John Coysgarne Sim, of Coombe Wood, Surrey. Educated at Woolwich Academy; appointed to the Royal Engineers, 1858; served with distinction in the Kohat Expedition, 1869, and in the Afghan War, 1879-80; sat as a Moderate for Westminster in the London School Board, 1888-97. Married, 1876, Adelaide, daughter of Gordon W. Clark, of Mickleham Hall, Surrey. On the 30th, at Bushey Park, Budleigh Salterton, aged 94, **Rev. Edward Simms**. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1826 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); Vicar of Escot, Devon, 1870-7; author of a verse translation of the "Iliad" (Books I.-VI.) and several theological works. On the 30th, at Teheran, aged 76, **Sir Joseph Desiré Tholozan, K.C.M.G.** Born at Diego Garcia, Mauritius; educated at Port Louis and Marseilles; entered the French Service as Military Surgeon, 1842; Professor of the Military Hospital, Paris, 1849; distinguished himself during the cholera epidemic; served through the Crimea Campaign, 1864-5; appointed Personal Physician to the Shah of Persia, 1858; made K.C.M.G., 1889. On the 31st, at Exmouth, aged 73, **Major-General Edward Norman Perkins**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1842; appointed to Bengal Staff Corps, 1845; served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, under Sir Charles Napier, 1850, and Sir Colin Campbell, 1851-2; and throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, second, 1894, Agnes M., daughter of Lieutenant-General A. H. Bamfield, and widow of Captain R. Baynes Reed.

AUGUST.

Samuel Laing, the son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Papdale, Orkney, was born in Edinburgh in 1810, where he was educated at the High School and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where in 1832 he graduated B.A. as second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. Mr. Laing became a Fellow of St. John's College and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840. Shortly afterwards he was appointed private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, who afterwards became Lord Taunton, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department he was made its secretary, and distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. It was to his suggestions that the public was mainly indebted for Parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and on the dissolution of this body he resigned his post at the Board of Trade. Mr. Laing entered Parliament for the first time in 1852, being returned for the Wick district in the Liberal interest. He represented Wick until 1857, and was re-elected in 1859, but resigned in 1860 in order to go to India as Finance Minister. From June, 1859, till October, 1860, he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On returning from India he again represented Wick in Parliament from 1865 until November,

1868, when he failed to be re-elected. In 1873, however, he successfully contested Orkney and Shetland, and sat in the House of Commons until 1885.

Mr. Laing was well known in the city, where his connection with business was chiefly due to his great position in the railway world. For many years he was Chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, during which time that company gradually became highly prosperous, and Mr. Laing certainly contributed greatly to that result, not only by his business ability, but by his capacity for choosing and supporting good subordinates. He saw from an early period that the line had a great future. He noted the constant growth of Brighton and other towns on the south coast owing to the ever-increasing demand of the working inhabitants of London of all classes for sea air.

Late in life, when his official career had closed and his Parliamentary duties were no longer demanding his energies, Mr. Laing turned his attention to literature. He had in 1868 written a book about India and China, embodying some of his personal observations and experiences, and had also published the results of a study of the prehistoric remains of Caithness. But his later works were of a different character. In 1885, the year of his retirement from the House of Commons, there appeared "Modern Science and Modern Thought," a volume which

was at the time very widely read. Written in an easy and interesting style, it expressed what was in the minds of many people who had given their attention to the great modern developments of scientific investigation without going into them very deeply or pursuing any line of original research for themselves. The book aimed at being popular rather than technical and had a decided success. "Problems of the Future" (1889) was a natural sequel, dealing as it did with the developments which might be expected to follow upon the achievements of the recent past, while "Human Origins," Mr. Laing's last book (1892), put into a readable form the fruits of discovery and speculation about the early days of the world's history. He died on August 6 at his house on Sydenham Hill, where he had passed the later years of his laborious and varied life.

Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo was born at Malaga, in Andalusia, on February 8, 1828. His family, which was not rich, wished to make him an engineer, but Don Antonio preferred to apply himself to literature and the law. At the age of eighteen he started a newspaper under the name of *La Joven Malaga*. The paper lasted for a very short time, and Señor Cánovas betook himself to Madrid to push his fortunes. He was not without friends, for his uncle, Don Serafin Estebanez Calderon, known as "El Solitario," was a writer and politician of some influence. By the help of his uncle he obtained a place in a Government railway. The salary made him to some extent independent, but Señor Cánovas not only wrote much in newspapers, more particularly in *La Patria*, but composed a history of the decadence of Spain intended to serve as a continuation to the history of Mariana. In later life he returned to this period of Spanish history, and wrote two really valuable volumes of studies on the reign of Philip IV.

After a short interval he turned towards political life. He was returned to the Cortes for his native town of Malaga in 1852. From the first he attached himself to the party which professed moderate Conservative principles. He escaped the confusion of the years 1854-6. By great good fortune he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* at Rome and had a part in arranging the Concordat. During the Ministry of the Liberal Union he held a place in the Home Office, but

did not himself become a Minister until 1864. His tenure of the place was very brief. He opposed the violent reaction which under the leadership first of Narvaez and then of the still more unscrupulous and less able Gonzalez Bravo provoked the rebellion of 1868. He was exiled by Bravo, but took no share in the rebellion against Queen Isabella. During the interregnum, the reign of Don Amadeo of Savoy, and the Provisional Government of Serrano, Cánovas held aloof, refusing to recognise any of them, or to take part in public affairs, except for the express purpose of bringing about the restoration of the King. The youth of Don Alfonso, the son of Queen Isabella, made it necessary for his partisans to adopt an attitude of expectancy during the early part of the interval between September, 1868, and December, 1874. Don Antonio Cánovas would have preferred to bring about the restoration without the intervention of the army. He had been named as agent for the King, and it was to him that Don Alfonso XII. addressed the long letter which was published as his manifesto to the nation. Whether Don Antonio was informed beforehand of the proposed *pronunciamiento* at Murviedro is doubtful. He was arrested when the news reached Madrid, but his imprisonment lasted for a very short time. He left prison to be received by the unanimous consent of the generals as President of the Council of Regency which administered the country until the arrival of the King.

Don Antonio Cánovas was the Minister to whom fell the task of restoring some measure of order to the finances and administration of Spain during the early years of the reign of Don Alfonso XII. For a brief interval in 1875, and again for another short interlude in 1879, he was out of office, but with these exceptions he was at the head of the Government of Spain from the beginning of 1875 to 1881. His first temporary retirement was caused by the misplaced obstinacy of the clergy, who thought the constitution he drafted dangerously liberal, because it permitted the private practice of religious ceremonies other than the Roman Catholic. His second retirement (in 1879) was caused by Martinez Campos, who had returned in great discontent from Cuba. In 1881 a coalition was formed against him by Martinez Campos, the Possibilist Republicans of the school of Castelar,

and the Dynastic Liberals who followed Señor Sagasta. The coalition derived its main strength from the presence of Martinez Campos. When the Ministry of Sagasta fell to pieces, according to Spanish precedent, in 1884 Señor Cánovas returned to office, dissolved the Cortes, and, of course, obtained a large majority. On the death of the King he resigned and made way for Sagasta in order that the advanced Liberal party might be kept quiet during the crisis.

During this Ministry of Sagasta, Señor Cánovas was President of the Chamber, a position which did not prevent him from directing the Conservative Opposition. He returned to office in 1890, and since that time he has continued to alternate with Señor Sagasta. The differences between them in point of principle had been worn down till they were barely visible. Señor Cánovas had revised his own Conservative constitution of 1875 in a Liberal sense, and Señor Sagasta had renounced his old advocacy of free trade. The revival of the rebellion in Cuba and the military riots in Madrid frightened Sagasta out of office. It was apparently thought that a Conservative Ministry would prove more effective when force had to be used. Parliamentary agitation was suspended for a brief interval in presence of the danger in Cuba. In the spring of 1896 Señor Cánovas dissolved the Cortes, and naturally obtained that overwhelming majority which seldom failed to be returned in favour of the Minister holding office for the time being, but he was hampered by dissensions in his own party, the leader of the dissidents being Señor Silvela, one of the ablest and most respected men in the Chamber. In his foreign and colonial policy he was seriously hampered also by the protectionists of Catalonia. As head of the Government he naturally incurred by the trials and executions at Barcelona the hatred of the Anarchists. On Sunday, August 8, he was shot by a Neapolitan named Angiolillo, at Santa Agueda, in the Basque Provinces, where Señor Cánovas was taking the waters. The assassin had come to Barcelona and become connected with various Anarchist groups, by whom he was entrusted to avenge the executed Anarchists.

Bishop of Wakefield.—William Walsham How, the son of Mr. William Wybergh How, by Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Maynard, was born at

Shrewsbury on December 13, 1823. Educated at Shrewsbury School, he entered at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1840, and took his degree with a third class in the final classical school in 1845. In accordance with a practice which was not unknown at that period, when Wells was the only theological college available for graduates, and the School of Theology had not been thought of at Oxford, he migrated to the University of Durham for the study of theology. Proceeding to an *ad eundem* degree on his admission, he was awarded a "Licence in Theology" in 1846, and in the same year was ordained to the curacy of Kidderminster, of which the vicar was the Rev. T. L. Claughton, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and St. Albans successively. On the completion of his two years' novitiate he became Curate of Holy Cross in his native town, and in 1851 succeeded to the rectory of Whittington in the county of Salop, where he remained for twenty-eight years. It was not long before his name became known beyond the confines of his country parish. Almost at once he became Diocesan Inspector of schools, a position which he held for the eighteen years preceding the passing of Mr. Foster's act. He was Rural Dean of Oswestry from 1853 till his elevation to the episcopate; from 1859 to the time of his nomination to Wakefield he was a Prebendary and the Chancellor of St. Asaph Cathedral; in 1868 and 1869 he served as select preacher at Oxford; and between 1869 and 1879 he represented the clergy as Proctor in Convocation. Meanwhile he had become famous as a preacher and conductor of mission services, and his fertile pen had been busy in the production of a small library of devotional books. Four series of "Plain Words," "Practical Sermons," "Sermons of Good Cheer," "Children's Sermons," "Lent Sermon on the Fifty-first Psalm," "Daily Family Prayers for Churchmen," "Notes on the Church Service," "A Commentary on the Four Gospels" passed into many editions and attained a world-wide celebrity, while his "Pastor in Parochia" became a recognised hand-book for the clergy in their ministrations, and his "Holy Communion," despite the publication of almost innumerable manuals on this subject, circulated by hundreds of thousands.

In 1879 Canon Walsham How became the first Bishop Suffragan of the diocese of London, with the title of Bishop of Bedford, the only previous

bearer of which had been John Hodgkins, who was consecrated in 1537, probably as Suffragan of the Bishop of Lincoln. The death of Mr. Blomfield, a son of a former Bishop of London, set free the very valuable City rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, and it was decided to utilise its emoluments as the stipend of a Suffragan Bishop. Bishop Jackson submitted to the Crown the names of Mr. Burrows, Vicar of Edmonton, and Canon Walsham How, and her Majesty's choice fell on the latter, who was accordingly consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. James's Day, July 25, 1879. The new Bishop, who took up his residence at Clapton, immediately threw himself heart and soul into his new duties. Passing from parish to parish in the east of London, he infused the clergy with fresh interests and aspirations. Every religious or social effort—missions, home and foreign, temperance work, the visitation of hospitals, workhouses, infirmaries and common lodging-houses, endeavours to maintain and raise the standard of purity among young men and women—fell within the range of his sympathies. But his great organic achievement was the creation of the Bishop of Bedford's Fund—or East London Church Fund—for the supply of living agents in the parishes of East London. Never, perhaps, was a Bishop more beloved by the whole body of his clergy, and it was with unfeigned regret that in 1888, three years after the appointment of Dr. Temple as Bishop Jackson's successor, they received the news that Lord Salisbury had recommended to the Crown the appointment of the Bishop of Bedford as first Bishop of Wakefield.

The See of which Dr. Walsham How became the first Bishop had taken thirteen years to call into existence. The movement for the erection of a South Yorkshire Bishopric began in 1875, when, on the death of Archdeacon Musgrave, the valuable vicarage of Halifax fell to the patronage of the Crown. It was suggested that by a diversion of some of the parochial revenues—the amount named was 1,000*l.* a year—the nucleus of an episcopal stipend might be secured, but a vigorous local agitation against "the vicar's rate" precluded all possibility of re-arrangement. Two years later the Additional Bishoprics Bill of Mr. Cross, then Home Secretary, was introduced, and among the Bishoprics which it proposed to erect was one bearing the title of Wakefield or

Halifax. In 1878 the bill was again brought forward, Halifax being eliminated and Wakefield recognised as the seat of the new See. For several years the scheme, though sanctioned by legislation, hung fire, and the maximum of the subscription list was insufficient to satisfy the requirements of the act. In 1884 Dr. Boyd Carpenter became Bishop of Ripon in succession to Dr. Bickersteth, and with great energy addressed himself to the project. In less than four years sufficient funds were in hand to provide a stipend of 3,000*l.*, which, with 300*l.* a year surrendered by the Bishop of Ripon, made up the minimum endowment of the new See prescribed by Mr. Cross's act. The amount provided by the Yorkshire committee was over 85,000*l.*, nearly 2,000*l.* of which was devoted, together with 7,000*l.* raised by a ladies' committee under the auspices of Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, to the provision of a residence for the new Bishop.

The new Bishop succeeded to a position which was not devoid of difficulties. Though himself a Churchman of the *via media* school, he found himself surrounded by an atmosphere of thought and feeling which was not altogether conducive to the harmonious development of his new work. But time healed many differences, and his lovable, trustful, gentle nature secured for him a multitude of attached friends. His labours were incessant, and, though he never professed himself quite satisfied with the measure or rapidity of Church progress in the diocese of Wakefield, the influence of his personal standard told strongly both upon clergy and laity. On the death of Bishop Lightfoot he might have become Bishop of Durham, but he determined that his remaining effective years should be at the service of his Yorkshire flock.

In 1849 he married Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Henry Douglas, Canon of Durham, but she died in 1887, the year before her husband's translation to the See of Wakefield. Dr. Walsham How had been in failing health for some time, and contemplated an early resignation of his bishopric. He had gone after the Lambeth Conference to Ireland to recruit, but his illness took suddenly a serious turn and he died on August 10, at Dhu Lough.

Sir Isaac Holden, first baronet, was born in 1807 at the small village of Hurlet, between Paisley and Glasgow.

His father at that time held the position of "headsman" at the Wellington Pit, and his son's first ten years were passed amid poverty and laborious toil. The father, a Wesleyan, had educational ideas superior to his position, and he sought to impart them to others through the medium of a night school. In 1817 the family moved to Kilbarchan, and here young Holden had the advantage of a brief education at the Grammar School. Two years later there was another removal, to Johnstone, where Isaac Holden found employment in a cotton mill. At thirteen years of age, however, he was fortunate in getting a higher course of instruction, and added Latin and book-keeping to his previous acquirements.

After some time he became a teacher at Paisley, until in 1828 he migrated to Leeds, where he became teacher of mathematics at Queen's Square Academy. Subsequently, he was English and commercial master at Lingard's Grammar School, Slaithwaite; and then classical tutor at Castle Street Academy, Reading, where he taught Latin and Greek to the elder students, and lectured on science and history. During his stay at Reading he made experiments which resulted in the invention of the lucifer match, but, as he did not secure his discovery under the Patent Laws, but merely published it to his science class, another person patented the discovery and reaped the fruits of it.

For a time Isaac Holden had hopes of entering the Wesleyan ministry, but these were abandoned, and in 1830 the turning-point of his life came when he entered the service of a wool-comber at Cullingworth, Yorkshire. Here he found full scope for the exercise of his inventive powers, and in the course of a few years, by his improvements in machinery, he completely revolutionised the process of wool-combing. In 1832 he married Miss Marian Love, of Paisley, who died in 1847, and three years later he married Miss Sarah Sugden, daughter of Mr. John Sugden, of Dockroyd, Keighley.

In 1846 Mr. Holden removed to Bradford, which was then the chief centre of the wool-combing industry. Here he became associated with another inventor, Mr. S. C. Lister (afterwards Lord Masham). They perfected many improvements in machinery, and in 1848 opened large works at St. Denis, near Paris. Mr. Holden took his two sons,

Angus and Edward, into partnership in 1859, and the business was still further developed. The St. Denis works were closed in 1860 in consequence of their great distance from the centre of the wool industry, but in 1864 still more extensive works were opened at Bradford. The enterprise grew to be the largest of the kind in existence. At their three establishments Messrs. Isaac Holden & Sons had a combined area of flooring of upwards of forty acres, and they counted an average of 31,000,000 fleeces annually. As extensive employers of labour the firm acquired an honourable reputation for their efforts to raise the intellectual, moral and social status of their workpeople. Controversies between the firm and their employees were almost unknown. The three branches of the works are respectively at Bradford, at Croix near Roubaix, and at Rheims. More than 4,000 persons are employed at these works.

It was not until 1865—when he was fifty-eight years of age—that Mr. Holden entered the House of Commons as a Liberal. He was returned for the borough of Knaresborough, but resigned this seat in 1868 in favour of his son-in-law, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, afterwards member for Bradford. Mr. Holden remained out of Parliament for fourteen years. He made three unsuccessful attempts upon the Eastern Division of the West Riding, in 1868, 1872 and 1874. In 1882, however, he was elected for the North-west Riding of Yorkshire. When the Redistribution of Seats Act came into operation in 1885, he was returned for the Keighley Division. At the general election of 1886—being then in his eightieth year—he was re-elected for the division, as a Gladstonian, without a contest. In 1892 he finally retired from Parliament, and was created a baronet in the following year. He died on August 13, somewhat suddenly, at his residence, Oakworth House, Keighley, some months after completing his ninetieth year.

General Sir William Jervois.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, whose death, on 17th, at Bitterne Court, Hants, resulted from a carriage accident, was the eldest son of the late General Jervois, and was born at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in 1821. He was educated at Dr. Burney's, Gosport, and Woolwich

Academy, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1839, becoming Captain in 1847, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, Colonel in 1872, Major-General in 1877, and Lieutenant-General in 1882. For seven years from 1841 he was actively employed at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1842 he acted as Brigade-Major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting-Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the chief engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the earlier part of 1846 he was Major of Brigade in the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor and Sir Henry Berkeley as Commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir War he made a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a work of great difficulty in the midst of the military operations. In 1852 he was ordered to the Island of Alderney for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications and the superintendence of their execution, a work strongly advocated by the great Duke of Wellington. In 1854 Captain Jervois was promoted to the rank of Major, and in 1855 he was transferred to the London District, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years been effected in the construction of barracks as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment in 1859 of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country he was selected by the Government to be secretary. He was at the same time secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. He became the confidential adviser of Lord Palmerston and of several Secretaries of State on matters relating to defence, and designed the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, Cork, the Thames, the Medway and other

places. During his long service, nearly twenty years, in the War Office, he was also a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy-Director of Fortifications, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath and was sent on a special mission to report on the defences of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on which occasions he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the seaboard of the United States. In 1864 he was sent again on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of the Dominion. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. He was also sent on special missions to Bermuda, Halifax (N.S.), Malta, and Gibraltar, and planned improvements and additions to the fortifications of those places. In 1871-2 he was ordered to India to advise the Government of India respecting the defences of Bombay, Aden, the Hugli, and other places. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1874, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1875. He held the latter post for two years and during that period he quelled a formidable insurrection in the Malay Peninsula. The subsequent prosperity and quiet of the Malay States resulted mainly from his action. In April, 1877, he was appointed to advise the Governments of the Australian colonies on the defence of their chief ports. While in Australia he was selected to be Governor of South Australia. He was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1878, and in December, 1882, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, where, on his advice, the fortification of the principal ports was undertaken by the Colonial Government. Throughout his stay in Australasia till the year 1889 he continued to be the chief adviser of the Governments there on matters relating to defence. After his retirement from the public service in 1889 he strenuously advocated that naval stations and coast defences should be handed over to the Naval Department.

On the 2nd, at Cracow, aged 59, **Adam Asugk**, a poet of distinction. Born at Kalisch; educated at Warsaw, Breslau and Heidelberg; published a volume of lyrical poems (1874), and was the author of several historical plays. On the

4th, at South Belgravia, aged 73, **John Orrell Lever**, son of James Lever, of Manchester. Largely engaged in steam shipping, and through his efforts Galway was temporarily the port of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company; sat as a Conservative for Galway, 1859-65 and 1880-5. Married, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Darning. On the 5th, at Chisledon, Wilts, aged 47, **Right Rev. Edward Bickersteth, D.D.**, elder son of Dr. E. H. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter. Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge: B.A., 1871 (Second Class Classics); Fellow of Pembroke College, 1872; Head of Cambridge University Mission at Delhi, 1877-84; Rector of Framlingham, Suffolk, 1884-5; Bishop of South Tokio, Japan, 1886. Married, 1893, Marion H., daughter of William Forsyth, Q.C. On the 5th, at Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire, aged 66, **Colonel Sir George Gustavus Walker, K.C.B.**, eldest son of J. Walker, of Crawfordton. Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Battalion (Militia) King's Own Borderers, 1873-93; Militia Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1883-92; sat as a Conservative for Dumfriesshire, 1865-8 and 1869-90. Married, 1856, Anne M., daughter of Admiral G. Lennock. On the 6th, at Hilo, Hawaii, aged 56, **Albert George Sidney Hawes**. Held a commission in the Royal Marines, 1859-68; was in the Japanese Service, 1871-84; appointed Consul for the territories on Lake Nyassa, 1885; on special duty at Zanzibar, 1889; Consul at Tahiti, 1889; and Commissioner and Consul-General for the Sandwich Islands, 1894. On the 9th, at Basle, aged 79, **Jacob Burckhardt**, a Swiss historian. Born at Basle; studied theology at the University of Basle and philosophy at Berlin; appointed Professor of History at his own University, 1844, where he remained, except between 1855-8, when he was Professor of Arts at Zürich. He was the author of several works on the Italian Renaissance and other cognate subjects. On the 10th, at Madrid, aged 86, **Cardinal Antolino Monescillo y Viso**. Born at Corral de Calatrava; successively Archbishop of Valencia and Toledo; eloquently defended liberty of conscience in the Spanish Cortes, 1869; created Cardinal, 1884. On the 13th, at Wimbledon, aged 78, **Colonel Frederick Charles Eveleigh, C.B.**, son of General Eveleigh, R.A. Entered the Army, 1837; served with great distinction in 20th Regiment through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and the Indian Mutiny, when he commanded the 7th Brigade at the storming of Lucknow. Married, 1859, Maria, daughter of Captain Hire, R.N. On the 17th, at Wiesbaden, aged 64, **Professor Antonius van der Linde**, a distinguished historian and philologist. Born at Haarlem; studied at Leyden and Göttingen; ordained Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church and worked in Amsterdam, 1860-70; appointed a Curator of the Berlin Royal Library, 1871, and Principal Librarian of the National Library, Wiesbaden, 1876; was the author of several important works on Holland and the art of printing. On the 17th, at Paris, aged 69, **Jules Bernard Luys**, an eminent doctor of medicine. Born at Bayonne; studied at Paris, where in 1853 he was attached to the hospitals, and devoted himself to the study of nervous disorders, discovering the grey matter of the brain, which received his name; latterly he devoted himself to hypnotism. On the 18th, at Isleworth, aged 77, **General George Holroyd, B.S.C.** Entered 6th Bengal Native Infantry, 1838; served in the Kandahar Force under General Nott, 1838-42; Gwalior Campaign, 1843; Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; etc. On the 19th, at Reading, aged 79, **George Palmer**. Born at Long Sutton, Somerset; educated at Sidcot, near Weston-super-Mare, at a Quakers' school; apprenticed to a baker at Taunton, 1832; removed to Reading, 1841, and entered into partnership with Thomas Huntly, and established the world-known biscuit business; Mayor of Reading, 1857; sat in Parliament as a Liberal, 1878-84; unsuccessfully contested South Berks, 1885; was a munificent benefactor of the town of Reading, in money, buildings, and a public park. Married, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of R. Meteyard, of Basingstoke. On the 19th, at Blackheath, aged 86, **Rev. James Hall Wilson, D.D.** Educated at Aberdeen University; appointed Minister of the Congregational Church in that city, 1853; co-operated with Dr. Guthrie in the work of Ragged School Missions, and was one of the pioneers of the temperance movement in Scotland, and took an active part in the Corn Law struggle, 1844-6; Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, 1848-70; Minister of the New Kent Road Congregational Church, 1870-6. On the 20th, at Brisbane, Queensland, aged 67, **Hon. Sir Charles Lilley**, son of T. Lilley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Educated at University College, London; emigrated to Queensland, 1856; called to the Bar; Attorney-General of Queensland, 1865; Premier, 1868; Chief Justice, 1879. Married, 1858, Sarah Jane, daughter of J. Jeays, of Brisbane. On the 20th, at Datta Khel, North-western Frontier, aged 28, **Lieutenant Arthur James Macaulay Higginson**, son of Charles Henry Higginson, of Springmont, Co. Antrim. Entered

the Army, 1888; served with 33rd Regiment, 1890-3; transferred to the Staff Corps, 15th Madras Light Infantry, 1893-6; 1st Sikh Light Infantry, 1896; twice wounded at Maizar, and for his heroic conduct recommended for the Distinguished Service Order. On the 21st, at Ovington Square, London, aged 64, **Surgeon-General William Henry Muschamp**, son of Christopher Muschamp, of Beverley. Entered the Army Medical Service, 1855; served with 1st Dragoons in the Crimean Campaign, 1855, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857. Married, 1863, Rosa Jane, daughter of Alfred Pryor, of Hatfield. On the 21st, at Thornton Dale, Yorkshire, aged 83, **Rev. George Scott**. Graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1837; appointed to the living of Coxwold, Yorkshire, 1843. On the 21st, at Schloss, Slaventzitz, Silesia, aged 81, **Prince Hugo zu Hohenlohe-Ohringen**, Duke of Ujest, son of Prince August, founder of this branch of the Hohenlohe family. Entered the Wurtemberg Army, 1833; passed into the Prussian Service, 1858; succeeded on the abdication of his father, 1849; and created Duke of Ujest, 1861; served through the Austro-Prussian War, 1866, and as Superintendent of the Ambulance Department in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870; was the most enterprising breeder of racehorses in Germany. Married, 1847, Princess Pauline, Duchess of Ujest, daughter of Charles Egon, Prince of Fürstenberg. On the 23rd, at Malakand, North-western Provinces, aged 42, **Colonel John Lamb**, son of Major-General C. F. G. Lamb, B.Sc. Entered the Indian Army (24th Regiment), 1874; served in the Afghan War, 1879-80; Zhob Field Force, 1890, and was killed in the attack of the Tochis in the Swat Valley. On the 25th, at Moreton Hall, Denbighshire, aged 71, **Right Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P.**, son of Rev. Morgan Morgan, Vicar of Conway. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1847 (First Class Classics); Newdigate Prize, Chancellor's Medal, and other distinctions; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1853; Q.C., 1869; sat as a Liberal for Denbighshire, 1868-85, and for East Denbighshire, 1886-97; Judge Advocate-General, 1880-5; Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1886; was strongly in favour of the abolition of religious disabilities of all kinds. Married, 1856, Emily, daughter of Leopold Reiss, of Bream House, Eccles, Lancashire. On the 26th, at Broadstairs, aged 57, **Edwin James Milliken**, a member of the *Punch* staff since 1877. Author of the "Arry Papers," etc. On the 26th, at Droitwich, aged 53, **Thomas Browning, C.B.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Irish Office; Private Secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary, 1887-91, and as First Lord, 1891-2, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue. On the 26th, at Haslemere, aged 76, **Manley Hopkins**, for more than forty years Consul-General in England for the Hawaiian Islands, of which he published a history based on authentic documents, and was the author of several works in prose and verse. He was by profession an average adjuster in London. On the 27th, at Slane Castle, Co. Meath, aged 40, **Marquess Conyngham**, Henry Francis, fourth marquess. Educated at Eton; served in the Scots Guards, 1877-81. Married, 1882, Hon. Frances E. S., daughter of fourth Baron Ventry. On the 27th, at Ardoch, Perthshire, aged 22, **Ernest Roxburgh Balfour**, son of Alexander Balfour, of Liverpool. Undergraduate at Balliol College, Oxford; played in the Oxford Fifteen Football (Rugby) Team, 1893-5; rowed in the University Boat Race, 1896-7; in the Leander crew at Henley, 1897; and won the Diamond Goblets and Nickall's Cup. On the 28th, at North Kensington, aged 85, **Rev. Washbourne West**, Senior Fellow, and many years Bursar, of Lincoln College, Oxford. Born at Louth; educated at Oxford; B.A., 1834; was often cited as a "pluralist voter," having property qualifications in twenty-three constituencies. On the 29th, at Forest Hill, Sydenham, aged 92, **Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B.**, an eminent civil servant, son of James Anderson. Entered the Civil Service as a clerk in the Paymaster-General's Department, and gradually rose to the highest post in the service; Assistant-Comptroller and Auditor, 1866-73; Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1881-91. Married, 1836, Mary, daughter of Henry Whiteside, of Frognal, Hampstead. On the 31st, at Mickleham, Surrey, aged 79, **Captain Edward Wollaston Lang, R.N.**

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Justice Cave.—Lewis William Cave, eldest son of W. Cave of Dessborough, Northamptonshire, was born in 1832, and educated at Lincoln Col-

lege, Oxford; B.A., 1857 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1859; joined the Midland and North-eastern Circuits. First

brought himself into notice by editing several well-known law books, including "Addison on Contracts" and "Addison on Torts."

His practice on circuit, together with his experience as editor of the "Reports of Crown Cases Reserved," made him an admirable criminal lawyer; and long before he took silk, which was in 1875, he was engaged in almost all important cases, criminal or civil, on his circuit, and had been appointed Recorder of Lincoln in 1873. In regard to rating and most branches of law coming before quarter sessions, real property and certain parts of commercial law he had knowledge not often equalled among busy advocates who learn their law as occasion requires. As leader he had on circuit no less success than as a junior. His sound legal judgment and his power of plain perspicuous statement commended him equally to a judge at *nisi prius* and a court listening to his argument on a motion for a new trial or on a demurrer. But he did not obtain the practice in London to which his talents entitled him; and it was a surprise to some who were not acquainted with his position and reputation on circuit that in 1881 he was made a Judge of the Queen's Bench. The appointment was amply justified. It fell to him to try, at Guildhall, soon after his appointment, some difficult cases, and he ruled with confidence and accuracy on points of evidence raised before him, or gave directions as to difficult questions of law. He was alike at home in criminal and civil courts, in trying a jury case or sitting in the Divisional Court. Fearless, if occasionally over-confident, and brusque and stubborn in his demeanour towards counsel pressing a point which appeared to him untenable, he shirked no difficulty, did not hide vacillations under a cloud of verbiage or reservations. When the new Bankruptcy Act first came into operation in 1884, he was specially selected to administer it. Not merely did he settle satisfactorily many questions of practice, his knowledge of business, his good sense and penetrating sagacity recommended the new act to the mercantile community, and helped to reconcile the legal profession to some of its novelties.

Mr. Justice Cave married, in 1856, a daughter of the late Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth. He was a prominent member of the Masonic body, which he joined in 1852, as an undergraduate of Lincoln College. For some time before his death he had been contemplating retirement from the Bench, and had placed his resignation in the Chancellor's hands at the beginning of the long vacation. He was struck down on September 7, by a paralytic seizure, at his residence, the Manor House, Woodmansterne, Epsom, and never recovered consciousness.

Richard Holt Hutton, of a well-known Unitarian family, was born in London in 1826, and was educated privately and at University College, where he distinguished himself in mathematics, and was a gold medallist. He subsequently went to Germany, and followed the course of study at two universities as a preparation for entering the Unitarian ministry. He was received into the ministry, but never occupied the pulpit, but became teacher of mathematics at the recently established Bedford College for ladies. He also wrote for various reviews, and especially for the *Inquirer*, the special organ of the Unitarian body. By degrees, however, he found himself less and less in sympathy with the tenets of that body, and although the change in his opinion was gradual it was final, and was described by himself in a volume of "Theological Essays."

In 1861 he became literary editor of the *Spectator*, under Mr. M. Townsend, and for nearly forty years the two editors were associated without a break or without friction, and that journal acquired its high tone of integrity, originality and independence by the absolute harmony and equality established and maintained.

Mr. Hutton was twice married, successively to two ladies who were members of the Roscoe family. He outlived his second wife a few months, and died on September 9 at Cross-deep Lodge, Twickenham, where he had lived since his removal from Englefield Green, for many years his home.

On the 1st, at Aslybryn, Neath, aged 77, **Venerable John Griffiths, B.D.**, Archdeacon of Llandaff. Born at Parcynenadd, Cardiganshire; educated at St. David's College, Lampeter; occupied a prominent position in Wales as an educationist, an Eisteddfodist, a devoted patriot, and a preacher of great power; Rector of Neath, 1855; Canon of Llandaff, 1877. On the 1st, at Hothfield, Kent,

aged 85, **Lady Dering**, Hon. Jane Edwardes, daughter of second Baron Kensington. Married, 1832, Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, of Surrenden Dering. On the 2nd, at Turin, aged 93, **Professor Tommaso Vallauri**, a distinguished Latin scholar and philologist and writer. Born at Chiuse di Cuneo; educated at Turin; appointed Professor of Rhetoric, 1833, and of Greek Eloquence, 1838-43; named a Senator after 1870; author of numerous philological and historical works. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 55, **Lucien Falize**, son of Alexis Falize, a skilful designer. Educated by his father, Ladenil and Attarge, and at the first exhibition (1878), for which he sent a specimen of his work as a goldsmith, he received the medal of honour. He was entrusted with the most important work in his special branch and produced some of the finest goldwork of his day. He was also the author of numerous historical and archæological works. On the 5th, at Streatham, aged 71, **John Darlington**, an eminent mining engineer. Born at St. Austell; first employed in the Alport mines, Derbyshire, and subsequently in connection with the Montana, Burra Burra, and many other mines; greatly improved the system of rock-drilling; invented numerous useful appliances, and was the author of several important books on mining and metallurgy. On the 5th, at Cowdray Park, Midhurst, aged 52, **The Earl of Egmont**, Perceval, son of Rev. the Hon. Charles George Perceval, Rector of Calverton, Bucks. Educated at Radley College and University College, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for Midhurst, 1874. Married, 1869, Lucy, daughter of Henry King, of Dover. On the 5th, at Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, aged 69, **Rev. Samuel Lodge**, son of Rev. Oliver Lodge, of Elsworth Court. Educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A., 1850; Headmaster of Horncastle Grammar School, 1854-70; Rector of Scrivelsby, 1867, of which place and its associations he wrote a history. Married, 1864, Mary, daughter of T. C. Brettingham, of Brockdish, Norfolk. On the 6th, at Wimpole Street, London, aged 60, **Colonel Charles George Slade**, second son of Sir Frederick William Slade, baronet, Q.C. Entered the Rifle Brigade, 1855; served in the Ashanti War, 1874; Commandant of the Hythe School of Musketry. On the 7th, at Shepperton, aged 41, **Sir Everett Millais**, second baronet, son of the great painter, Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A. Educated at Marlborough; was a great traveller and a distinguished naturalist and dog-breeder, and introduced the Basset hound into England. Married, 1886, Mary St. Lawrence, daughter of William Edward Hope-Vere, of Blackwood and Craigiehall, N.B. On the 9th, at Llandrindod Wells, Wales, aged 44, **David Lewis**, son of Alderman Lewis, of Swansea. Educated at Llandovery School and Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1875; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1873; appointed County Court Judge, 1893; was the author of several works, including "The Beaufort Progress, 1684." On the 9th, at Buda-Pesth, aged 83, **Francis Pulsky de Luborz et Chetfalva**, a great Hungarian patriot and writer. Born at Eperies; studied there and at Miskolez; represented Eperiez in the Hungarian Diet; was condemned to death in his absence for his share in the revolt of 1848; joined Garibaldi's expedition to Naples, 1860; amnestied in 1866, and elected to the Reichstag; appointed Director of the Hungarian National Museum, 1869; General Director of the Public Museums and Libraries of Hungary, 1872; author of several historical works and novels; resided for many years after 1848 in England and acted as journalist; was intimately associated with Mazzini, and was Grand Master of the Hungarian Freemasons. On the 9th, at Falmouth, aged 61, **Major-General John Tilly, C.B.** Entered 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 1855; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and in the Burmese War, 1885-6, with great distinction. On the 10th, at Hovingham Hall, York, aged 69, **Sir William Cayley Worsley**, second baronet. Educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1855; unsuccessfully attempted to enter Parliament as a Conservative for Whitby, 1868; Malton, 1880; and West Salford (Lancashire), 1885. Married, first, 1854, Harriet Philadelphia, daughter of Marcus Worsley, of Conynham Hall, Yorkshire; and second, 1896, Susan, daughter of Henry Wyndham Phillips, of Greenroyd, Ripon. On the 10th, at Chelsea, aged 67, **General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.**, son of James Denis Lyons, of Croome House, Co. Limerick. Entered 16th Regiment (Bedfordshire), 1845; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with great distinction; commanding troops in Western District, 1885-9; Governor of the Bermudas, 1892-6. Married, 1863, Helen, daughter of George Young, of Apley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight. On the 11th, at Kensington, aged 75, **Colin Rae-Brown**, of Tighnabruich, Argyllshire. Began life in a publishing house in Glasgow; assisted in founding in 1847 the *North British Daily Mail* and in 1855 the *Daily Bulletin*, the first

regular daily penny newspaper, besides other Glasgow weekly papers; was associated with Cobden, Bright, and others in the agitation against the stamp duty on newspapers; inaugurated the movement for the erection of the National Wallace Monument at Stirling; author of several volumes of lyrics and poems, of which that on Robert Burns was the most popular. On the 11th, at Torloisk, Isle of Mull, aged 79, **Marquess of Northampton, K.G.**, William Douglas Maclean, fourth marquess, second son of second marquess. Entered Royal Navy, 1831; served in the China War, 1841-2; retired in 1866 as Captain; became Admiral, 1880; sent as Special Envoy to Spain, 1881, to invest the King with the Order of the Garter. Married, 1844, Eliza, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot. On the 11th, at Boulogne, aged 63, **Sir William Windeyer**. Born at Westminster; was taken by his parents to New South Wales, 1835; educated at Cape's School, Sydney, N.S.W., the King's School, Parramatta, and at the University of Sydney, where he was the first graduate of his year; admitted to the New South Wales Bar, 1857; first sat in the Legislative Assembly, 1859; Solicitor-General, 1870-2; Attorney-General, 1877-8; Puisne Judge, 1879-96. Married, 1857, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. R. T. Bolton, of Padbury, Bucks. On the 12th, at Brockenhurst, Hants, aged 38, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Berkeley Pigott**, only son of Sir Charles Robert Pigott. Joined the King's Royal Rifles, 1874; served in the Zulu War, 1879-80; with the Mounted Infantry in the Egyptian War, 1882; and in the West African Campaign, 1887-8; British Resident at Kumassi, 1896. Married, 1885, Fanny Ada, daughter of Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott. On the 13th, at Essendon, Herts, aged 84, **Rev. Beaumarice Stracey Clarke**. Educated at Eton; entered the Royal Navy, 1826, and was present at the battle of Navarino; took Holy Orders, 1840, and was Chaplain in the East India Company's Service, 1843-61; appointed Rector of Laindon-cum-Basildon, Essex, 1862. On the 13th, at Langford House, Lechlade, aged 78, **Lady de Mauley**. Lady Maria J. E. Ponsonby, daughter of fourth Earl of Bessborough. Married, 1838, second Lord de Mauley. On the 15th, at Dogmesfield Park, Hants, aged 74, **Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay**, Helena Shaw-Lefevre, daughter of Viscount Eversley. Married, 1851, Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay. On the 18th, at Bayonne, aged 81, **Charles Dennis Santes Bourbaki**, a French General of Greek extraction. Born at Paris; studied at St. Cyr, whence he passed into the Zouaves, and afterwards into the Foreign Legion; saw much service in Algeria; distinguished himself greatly in the Crimea, 1854-5; in the Italian War, 1859; and was Commander-in-Chief at Châlons on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870; served under Bazaine at Metz, and was sent on a secret mission to the Empress Eugenie, then in England. On its failure he offered his services to the Government of National Defence, and was successively appointed General-in-Chief of the armies of the North, the Centre, and the East. He nearly defeated the Germans at Villessexel, January 7, 1871, but being out-manœuvred he was forced to cross the Swiss frontier, where his army was disarmed and interned. He subsequently received several important commands, but was superannuated in 1881, since when he lived almost unperceived. On the 18th, at Barbados, aged 73, **Sir William Brandford-Griffith, K.C.M.G.**, eldest son of William Griffith, of Barbados. Educated in that island; Member of Legislative Assembly, 1861-74; Auditor-General, 1863; Acting Colonial Secretary, 1874-7; Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator of Lagos, 1879-85; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, 1885-95. Married, first, 1865, Mary, daughter of George Thornton Metcalfe, of Antigua; and second, 1888, Charlotte, daughter of Lionel Parks, of Barbados. On the 19th, at Bournemouth, aged 67, **Major-General George Thomas Gough**, eldest son of George Gough, of Rathronan House, Clonmel. Entered 3rd Light Dragoons, 1846; served through the Punjab War, 1848, and Kaffir War, 1851-3; and subsequently with 2nd Dragoon Guards. On the 20th, at Frankfort-on-Main, aged 78, **Wilhelm Wattenbach**, a distinguished palæographer. Born at Ranzan (Holstein); after studying at several universities, was attached to the Commission for editing *Monumenta Germania Historica*; appointed Archivist of Silesia, 1855; Professor of History at Heidelberg, 1862, and Berlin, 1873; was recognised as the true founder of the study of mediæval history in Germany; was the author of several important historical works. On the 21st, at Edinburgh, aged 79, **Very Rev. James F. Montgomery**, Dean of Edinburgh. Studied for the Scottish Bar, and was called in 1840, but from increasing deafness took Orders; was Curate in Dorsetshire, 1856-8; and at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, 1858-60, when he was appointed Dean of Edinburgh. On the 21st, at Messina, aged 70, **Cardinal Giuseppe Guarino**. Born at Montedero (Sicily);

appointed Bishop of Syracuse, 1872; Archbishop of Messina, 1875; and Cardinal, 1893. On the 21st, at Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, aged 79, **Lord Huntingfield**, Charles Andrew Vanneck, third Baron Huntingfield. Married, 1839, Louisa, daughter of Andrew Arcedeckne, of Clavering Hall, Suffolk. On the 23rd, at Taunton, aged 67, **Colonel Henry Lindsay Searle, R.M.I.** Appointed, 1848; served in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854-5. On the 24th, at Dalguise, near Dublin, aged 80, **Right Hon. Robert Richard Warren, Q.C., LL.D.**, son of Henry Warren. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; graduated with high honours, 1838; called to the Bar, 1839; Q.C., 1858; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, 1867, and sat as a Conservative for Dublin University; appointed Judge of the Probate Division, 1869. On the 25th, at Holmwood, Surrey, aged 86, **Douglas Denon Heath**, son of Mr. Serjeant Heath. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1835; Fellow, 1836; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1835; Judge of the Bloomsbury County Court, 1847-65; was one of the founders of "the Apostles" with Hallam, Tennyson, and others at Cambridge. On the 26th, at Aspenden Hall, Buntingford, aged 94, **Sir Henry Lushington**, third baronet. Entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1821, and became Judge in the North-west Provinces; retired, 1851. Married, first, 1825, Mary, daughter of William Trower, of the Bengal Civil Service; and second, 1863, Eliza Hannah, daughter of John Shelley. On the 28th, at the Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, aged 69, **Rev. Richard Elwyn**. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had a brilliant career and was Senior Classic, 1849; elected Fellow of Trinity, 1850; appointed Second Master at the Charterhouse, 1855, and Headmaster, 1858-63; was Headmaster of St. Peter's School, York, 1864-72, when he was appointed Vicar of Ramsgate, 1872-80; Vicar of East Fairleigh, 1880-5, when he was appointed Master of the Charterhouse; and was also Principal of Queen's College, London, 1885-95. On the 28th, at Monte Cassino, aged 86, **Abbe Luigi Tosti**, son of Count Jean Tosti. A fellow-student of Pope Leo XIII.; author of many learned historical works. He attempted to bring about the reconciliation of Church and State in Italy. He was Inspector of Religious Monuments in Italy, and for many years the Abbot of the famous Benedictine Monastery. On the 28th, at Trenton, New Jersey, aged 70, **George Maxwell Robeson**. Born in Warren County, New Jersey; graduated at Princeton, 1847; admitted to the Bar, 1850; practised at Camden and Newark; took an active part in organising the State troops during the Civil War; Attorney-General for New Jersey, 1867-9; Secretary to the Navy in General Grant's Cabinet, 1869-77; Member of Congress, 1879-83.

OCTOBER.

General Neal Dow.—Neal Dow, descended from a Norfolk family which settled in New Hampshire in 1637, was born in 1804 at Portland. At the age of fifteen he entered the business of his father, who was a successful tanner, but commerce was from the first only one of his many interests. As a boy he began to form what became one of the finest libraries in the State, specially rich in history and biography. A book-lover, but no book-worm, he was also an expert rider, swimmer, oarsman, boxer, and fencer. Plunging into politics, he became an active Whig and a slavery abolitionist, and in the early days of the total abstinence movement he was often heard from teetotal platforms. His resolve to bring the temperance movement into politics was formed after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade a saloon-keeper not to sell liquor to a friend of his who was

being ruined by drinking habits. "Very well, my friend," said Dow, "the people of the State of Maine will see how long you will go on selling." From that time the story of Neal Dow's life was the history of that interesting experiment, the Maine Law. In 1839 he persuaded the aldermen of Portland, then a town of 15,000 inhabitants, to submit to a direct vote of the citizens the question whether any liquor licences should be issued that year. The citizens only rejected the proposal by 599 to 564, and four years later municipal prohibition—not for one year alone—was sanctioned by a majority of 440. It soon became evident that State legislation would be necessary if the Portland bye-law was to be thoroughly enforced, and in 1844 Mr. Dow headed a deputation to the State Legislature demanding a law under which the liquor traffic should be adjudged a

crime. Such a bill was actually passed by the House, but failed in the Senate. Then began an agitation which lasted until 1846, when a bill abolishing the licence system was carried by 81 to 42 in the House and by 23 to 5 in the Senate. There was an attempt to repeal the law in the following year, but this came to nothing. The penalties, however, were small, the officials lukewarm, and a period of non-enforcement resulted in a serious increase of drunkenness. A more stringent measure was passed by both Houses in 1849, but was vetoed by the Governor. In 1850 Mr. Dow himself introduced a bill which since became known as the "Maine Law," and it passed the House, but just failed in the Senate. In the following spring the bill obtained majorities of 86 to 40 in the House and 18 to 10 in the Senate, and became law. Mr. Dow had in the meanwhile been elected Mayor of Portland, and for a time the new law was rigorously enforced. His opponents succeeded in replacing him by a less energetic temperance reformer in 1852, but three years later he again became Mayor. The illegal liquor-selling, which had grown to large proportions, was once more checked, and the sewers were flushed with confiscated alcohol. A "rum riot" took place, the City Hall was besieged, one of the crowd was killed, and the Mayor was charged with the responsibility. His trial, however, ended in an acquittal, and a few years later he was elected to the State Legislature without opposition. In 1857 Mr. Dow, who had already been hailed in many parts of the United States as the leader of the militant temperance party, visited England, and was received as a hero by his sympathisers. In the same year the State Legislature re-established a licence system, but the elections of 1858 restored prohibition to a supremacy which was not further disturbed.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Dow raised a regiment, the 13th Maine, and became its Colonel. In 1863 he was made a General, and commanded a brigade which entered New Orleans with General Butler. In May of the same year General Dow was thrice wounded in an attempt to storm Fort Hudson, when every field officer was killed or wounded and every third man in the ranks also fell. Before he could recover the owner of the plantation on which he was lying sent word to a troop of Confederates, who stole a march on the General's guard and car-

ried him off to Richmond. After eight months in prison Neal Dow was exchanged for General Fitz-Hugh Lee, but his health had been seriously impaired, and he was unable to take the field again. Nevertheless, the thirty years that followed were years of almost uninterrupted activity for him. Throughout this time General Neal Dow was one of the most popular temperance orators in the United States and Canada, as he had been for a generation before. So late as 1895 he was addressing large gatherings, both in and out of doors. In 1880 he was nominated by the Prohibition party for the Presidency of the United States, but only received 10,366 votes. In 1875 he paid a second visit to England, for which he always had a great affection. Almost to the last General Dow was engaged in attempts to perfect the legal machinery he created nearly half a century previously, for a certain amount of secret liquor-selling had always gone on in Portland and other centres of population. Early in the year (1897) a bill embodying his latest proposals was rejected. On the other hand, the prohibition of alcoholic beverages was adopted in 1888 by an enormous popular majority as an article of the State Constitution, while a proposal to resubmit the question to the people, with a view to a repeal of the constitutional prohibition, was rejected in the Legislature in March, 1895, by 131 to 13. In the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas measures similar to the Maine Law were adopted from time to time, but remained on the statute-books of Vermont, Iowa and Kansas only. He died somewhat suddenly on October 2 at his residence at Portland (Maine), having completed his ninety-third year.

Francis William Newman.—Francis William Newman was born in London in the year 1805. His father was John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman & Co., and his mother was the child of an old Huguenot family which had settled in London as paper manufacturers. She was a Calvinist, and it was from her that the two brothers learned to take great delight in the Bible. John Henry, born in 1801, afterwards Cardinal, and Francis were alike passionately attached to her, and the former always ascribed a dominant influence over his early religious views to his mother's teaching. Francis

Newman was educated at a private school at Ealing, and thence passed to Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained First Class Honours in Classics and Mathematics in 1826. The same year he was elected to a Fellowship in Balliol College.

About this time "the Oriel movement" had begun to make considerable stir in the young Oxford mind, and, amongst other things, the broadest anti-Sabbatarian doctrines were preached, which exactly fell in with young Newman's ideas. His views on the atonement, baptism, etc., were very heterodox, and it was in vain that his brother John Henry endeavoured to instil into him a due reverence for the episcopal office. Moved by such convictions as these, he resigned his Fellowship at Oxford, and withdrew from the University altogether in 1830, when the time approached for taking his M.A. degree. He declined the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, which was required from candidates for that degree. Going over to Ireland, he acted as private tutor for a time in a gentleman's family, and there came under the influence of a man of great force and worth.

Mr. Newman now became a "millenarian," or believer in the millenium, and having also acquired something like a religious contempt for all secular pursuits, he began to dream of being a missionary to the heathen. As this could not be accomplished under the ægis of the Church, he went out to Bagdad with the object of assisting Mr. Antony Norris Groves in an independent Christian mission. But the Persian enterprise did not prosper as well as its founders hoped and desired, so Mr. Newman returned to England to see if a few more friends could be persuaded to join the enthusiasts, who were resolved upon establishing a Christian Church in which forms and ceremonies were almost wholly absent. While he was lying in quarantine off the coast of England a letter came to him from an intimate friend informing him that he was spiritually "suspect." His brother, who by this time had been completely converted to priestly doctrines, cut him off from all private friendship and acquaintance, thereby severing him from other members of his family who were living with him. One by one, all those with whom he had previously held converse turned against him, and ceased to acknowledge him as a friend. "My heart

was ready to break," he wrote, in recording his impressions of this period; "I wished for a woman's soul that I might weep in floods." Convinced that he could do no good by returning to Bagdad, in 1833 Mr. Newman became Classical Tutor in Bristol College. By his travels in the East he had laid the foundation of that wide knowledge of Oriental philology for which he was afterwards distinguished. In 1840 he accepted the post of Classical Professor in Manchester New College, and in 1846 his high reputation led to his being appointed to the Chair of Latin in University College, London. This latter post he held until 1863. Meanwhile he was an active contributor to numerous literary and scientific periodicals, and to various branches of ancient and modern literature. Religious controversy likewise continued to absorb him, and on all theological questions discussed, he took up positions diametrically opposed to those assumed by his eminent brother. He stated that he was eager for a religion more all-embracing than any which existed, and one that should include whatever was best in all the historical religions.

In 1849 Mr. Newman published his first important work, "The Soul; its Sorrows and Aspirations." Its aim was to indicate a solid ground for divine aspirations in the human heart. It was followed in 1850 by "Phases of Faith," the work by which he was most widely known, and in which the author expounded his religious struggles and changes, as his brother subsequently explained twenty years later his own difficulties in the "Apologia." Professor Henry Rogers, in his "Eclipse of Faith," trenchantly replied to Newman's "Phases of Faith." This drew a reply from Newman, in which the latter more distinctly defined his attitude towards orthodox Protestantism. Further, in his "Catholic Union" he sought to create or conceive the existence of some absolute Church of good men, among whom a belief in the being of God should not be a prerequisite for admission. This attitude, however, he considerably modified in his "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," published in 1858. Professor Newman's published works exhibited the width and versatility of his learning, ranging as they did over a vast variety of religious, philological, political and social questions. He wrote treatises on political economy, history, classics and Oriental languages. Nor did he

forget his old academical studies, Greek, Latin, and mathematical. He was recognised as one of the first Latinists of his day. He was also proficient in modern Arabic, and this led him further into the modern Zouave, and back into the ancient Numidian, Mauretanian and Gætulian languages. He was, too, a somewhat prolific writer on Hebrew and Christian theism and on ethical politics. He further put forth two volumes of mathematical tracts, well supplied with numerical tables, and an able treatise on Elliptic Integrals (1888-9), of which an important instalment appeared in the *Dublin and Cambridge Magazine* forty years earlier. The following is a list of Professor Newman's principal works, in addition to those already enumerated: "On the Relations of Free Knowledge to Moral Sentiment," 1847; "The Odes of Horace," 1853—second edition, 1876; "Relations of Professional to Liberal Knowledge," 1859; "The Moral Influence of Law," 1860; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," 1861; "'Hiawatha' rendered into Latin," 1862; "A Discourse against Hero-making in Religion," 1864; "A History of the Hebrew Monarchy," 1865; "A Handbook of Modern Arabic," 1866, giving the dialect now used by literary men in all Arab-speaking regions; "Forms of Government," 1867; "Translations of English Poetry into Latin Verse" and "The Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," 1868; "Orthoëpy," 1869; "The 'Iliad' of Homer," "A Dictionary of Modern Arabic" and "Europe of the Near Future," 1871; "Hebrew Theism," 1874; "Religion, not History," 1877; "Morning Prayers in the Household of a Believer in God," 1878; "Reorganisation of English Institutions," 1880; "What is Christianity without Christ?" 1881; a "Libyan Vocabulary," 1882; "A Christian Commonwealth" and "Essays on Diet," 1883; "Christianity in its Cradle," "Comments on the Text of Æschylus," and "Rebilius, or 'Robinson Crusoe' in Latin," 1884; "Life after Death," 1886; and "Reminiscences of Two Exiles and Two Wars," 1888. All the minor compositions of Professor Newman were published in five volumes of "Miscellanies," which appeared at various periods as follows: Vol. i., "Addresses, Academical and Historical," 1869; vol. ii., "Moral and Religious Essays," 1887; vol. iii., "Political Reforms," 1889; vol. iv., "Political Economy," 1890; and vol. v., "Chiefly Academic," 1891. The

last work written by him was a memoir of the early years of his brother, Cardinal Newman, but it was conceived in a spirit which gave pain to the friends of both these distinguished men.

Mr. Newman always took a keen interest in political and social questions, though he was an adherent of no political party. He was a strong advocate of the triple abstention from alcohol, tobacco, and flesh meats. He was likewise an anti-vivisectionist, and wrote and lectured extensively on this subject and upon temperance and vegetarianism. His asceticism carried him far beyond the average span of man's life, but during the last two years his eyesight failed him, and gradual enfeeblement of mind and body followed. He died on October 4 at Weston-super-Mare, having survived his elder brother, Cardinal Newman, seven years.

Dean Vaughan.—Charles John Vaughan was born in 1816, and came of a family which for over a century and a half was intimately associated with Leicester. His grandfather, Dr. James Vaughan, a physician of repute, sent six of his seven sons to Rugby School. Several of them rose to positions of high distinction. One became physician to George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, and held the presidency of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 to 1844, having been created a baronet and assumed the name of Halford in 1809. Another, Sir John Vaughan, was successively Solicitor-General to Queen Charlotte, a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Judge of the Common Pleas. A third was Dean of Chester and Warden of Merton, and a fourth, Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, was Envoy Extraordinary to the United States and afterwards Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. The Rev. Edward Thomas Vaughan, the youngest son, who was Seventh Classic in 1834, the Dean's father, was Vicar of the two parishes of St. Martin's and All Saints', Leicester, from 1802 to 1812, and subsequently became Rector of Foston, Leicestershire. His four sons, in their turn, though not in their father's lifetime, were sent to Rugby, the first to enter being "Charles John Vaughan, son of Mr. Vaughan, of Leicester, aged 13, August 6, 1890." Dr. Arnold, who just two years before had entered upon the head mastership, was in the first flush of his reforming zeal, and beginning to verify the prediction of Dr. Hawkins, of Oriel, that he would

"change the face of education all through the public schools of England." At Rugby Charles John Vaughan and Arthur Penrhyn Stanley began a close friendship, which twenty years later was strengthened by family ties, and was only severed by death.

At Cambridge Vaughan carried off a Scholarship at Trinity, the Craven, the Porson Prize in two successive years, the Browne Medal and the Members' Prize within the same year. In the Mathematical Tripos he obtained a place as Tenth Senior Optime, and in the same year, 1838, he was bracketed as Senior Classic with Lord Lyttelton, the two rivals being again adjudged equal for the Chancellor's Medal. Having been elected to a Fellowship at Trinity in 1839, Vaughan was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1841 by the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Allen), and was forthwith presented by the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Davys) to one of his father's former incumbencies, St. Martin's, Leicester, where he remained three years.

In the spring of 1842 Arnold died suddenly, and a keen competition ensued for the vacant head mastership of Rugby. The election took place in July, and there were eighteen candidates. At the outset Stanley had strongly urged the claims of Tait, but as the contest became more acute his ardour for some reason abated. In the end Tait and Vaughan remained for the choice of the trustees, and the former won an easy victory. Vaughan's inclinations to scholastic work were, however, nothing daunted, and in 1844 he was the successful candidate for the head mastership of Harrow, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. His new position afforded abundant scope for his energies. Under Dr. Butler its numbers had varied from 295 to 115 boys, and though Dr. Longley's minimum was 165 his maximum had not exceeded 275. While Dr. Wordsworth was head master the state of affairs became unsatisfactory to a degree. The number of boys in the school was never more than 190, and at the time of his resignation had dropped to 68, of whom 14 were on the foundation. With Dr. Vaughan's accession a new order set in, and public confidence in the school was restored. Between 1845 and 1850 there was an average of 400 boys, and the number on the books subsequently rose to 450. The Vaughan Library, standing on the crest of Harrow Hill, and facing the school gates, is a tangible testimony of the regard

in which he was held by the Harrovians of his own time.

In 1860 Dr. Vaughan was appointed by Archbishop Longley to the Vicarage of Doncaster, and became also Chancellor of York. He at once addressed himself to every department of pastoral duty, and his influence was felt far beyond the limits of his parochial charge.

In 1869 Dr. Vaughan was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, to the Mastership of the Temple. The Benchers had offered to assign a stipend of 1,000*l.* a year to the office on condition that they should be allowed to exercise the right of nomination, but the proposal was declined, and during more than half the time that Dr. Vaughan occupied the position the remuneration was the modest sum of 200*l.* a year. When, soon after his appointment to the Deanery of Llandaff, the Benchers, entirely of their own motion, doubled the amount of the Master's emoluments, the late Dean was particularly pleased at their graceful recognition of his services. As a member of the New Testament Revision Committee and as the editor of several of the Epistles, he made some valuable contributions to Biblical scholarship, but the whole bent of his mind was towards the spiritual side of his calling. "Memorials of Harrow Sundays," "University Sermons, New and Old," "Words from the Gospels," "Temple Sermons," and similar volumes for forty years issued from his pen.

Over and over again popular opinion designated him for some high official position, until it became notorious that nothing would induce him to assume the responsibilities of rule, and he was twice offered a mitre by Lord Palmerston between 1855 and 1865. Some surprise was accordingly felt when, in 1879, he became, on the nomination of Bishop Ollivant, Dean of Llandaff, a post which did not involve his resignation of the Mastership of the Temple, which he held until 1894. He was also, from 1851 to 1879, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and since 1882 he held the Court office of Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

He married in 1850 Catherine Maria, daughter of Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, and sister of his life-long friend, the late Dean of Westminster. After several attacks of illness, from which his recovery was a marvel to his friends, his health finally broke down, and he passed away quite peacefully

on October 15, at the Deanery, Llandaff, at the age of eighty-one years.

H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Teck.—Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, the second daughter of Adolphus Frederick, first Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of George III., by Augusta Wilhelmina Louise, daughter of Frederic, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Queen's first cousin, was born on November 27, 1833, at the Viceregal Palace in the city of Hanover. When she was not yet five the little Princess accompanied her parents to England to see the coronation of Queen Victoria. She did not attend the ceremony in the Abbey, but she saw the pageant on its way to Westminster from the drawing-room of Cambridge House in Piccadilly. Princess Mary spent her childhood between London and the Schloss of Rumpenheim, where the family of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had their allotted suites of apartments, and where the Princess of Wales spent a good deal of her youth.

The death of the Duke of Cambridge occurred in 1850, and the widowed Duchess and her children retired into the strictest privacy at Kew. In the following year the Queen granted them a suite of apartments in St. James's Palace, but Princess Mary always considered Kew her real home. Gradually the Duchess of Cambridge and her younger daughter resumed their accustomed position in society. As was natural, the engagement of Princess Mary, who was then the only unmarried British Princess of marriageable age, was much discussed, and it is said that among the alliances proposed for her was Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, the elder brother of the Prince Consort. Princess Mary, however, had found so much happiness in England that the idea of settling in Germany or any other foreign country was not congenial to her. It was also widely believed that Louis Philippe planned a marriage between the Queen's very youthful cousin and one of his younger sons.

The announcement of Princess Mary's engagement to his Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince and Duke of Teck, came as a great surprise to the British people, by whom her Royal Highness was already much beloved, but the general satisfaction was great when it became known that the alliance would not make it necessary for the Princess to reside abroad. The Duke of Teck

was the only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein. He was born in Vienna on August 27, 1837, and was thus rather less than four years younger than his bride. He had had a distinguished career in the Austrian Army, having served in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1859, and was mentioned in despatches. He retired from the Austrian service in 1866.

A few days before the wedding the Duke of Teck was created by the Queen a G.C.B. (Civil Division). The marriage took place in the Parish Church of Kew on June 12, 1866. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Longley), who was a personal friend of the Princess and her mother, officiated. It was a very quiet wedding, out of deference to the wishes of the Queen, who was, however, present, though in deep mourning.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck spent the first few years of their married life in Kensington Palace, where the Queen granted them a suite of rooms, and it was there that their four children were born. After some years the Duke and Duchess resolved to give up their London establishment, and, as the Duchess wished to be near her mother, the aged Duchess of Cambridge, the Queen granted them the use of White Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck always fully accepted the responsibilities of their position, and never more so than during the quiet years which they spent at White Lodge. The Duchess always spent in charity at least one-fifth part of the annual allowance of 5,000*l.* granted her by Parliament. The Duchess of Teck practically started the Home of Rest for Poor London Working Women at Coombe; the training of young servants occupied much of her attention, and she devoted a singular amount of time and thought to the Society for the Relief of Distressed Irish Ladies and to the Addlestone Village Homes for Prisoners' Children.

The silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Teck in 1891 was celebrated by a garden party at White Lodge, and the occasion served to demonstrate in a remarkable degree the affection with which the Duchess was regarded, not only by her near relations, but also by the nation at large. On December 7, 1891, the country was stirred to something like enthusiasm by the announcement that the daughter of the Duchess of Teck was engaged to the heir to the British

throne, the Duke of Clarence. The joy, however, was turned into profound mourning only six weeks later by the sudden death of the Prince. After a little more than a year it was announced that the Princess had become engaged to the Duke of York. The engagement was received with general satisfaction, and the marriage took place on July 6, 1893, amid every sign of public rejoicing. Up to the spring of the present year the Duchess had enjoyed excellent health, but towards the end of April a severe chill was followed by complications which necessitated an operation for strangulated hernia. It was, however, so successfully performed that she was able to take her place in the jubilee procession, when her reception by the public was only less enthusiastic than that accorded to the Queen herself. On July 2 she was able to lay the foundation stone of an isolation hospital near Richmond, and three months later that of a new church at Wandsworth. She was, however, suddenly overtaken by a recurrence of her former illness, and in a few hours she died, on October 27, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, where the members of the royal family had been summoned.

Lord Rosmead, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Hercules Robinson, the second son of Admiral Hercules Robinson, of Rosmead, Co. Westmeath, was born in 1824. He passed through Sandhurst at an early age, held a commission for a short time in the 87th Regiment, and from the age of thirty, when he was appointed President of Montserrat and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, almost the whole of his life was spent in distant colonies. As Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, to which position he was appointed in 1854, he held the dormant commission of Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. In 1859 he became Governor of Hong-Kong, where, with certain intervals, during which he took an active part in the commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements, he remained until 1865. In 1865 he was appointed Governor of Ceylon. From Ceylon he went in 1872 to New South Wales. He threw himself warmly into the project of Australian federation, which was then barely in its infancy. His imperial instincts had opportunity also to express themselves in action by the negotiations for the annexation

of the Fiji Islands, which he brought to a successful issue in 1874.

He had been appointed Governor of New Zealand in December of 1878, but did not take up his new Governorship until March, 1879, and remained in that colony only for eighteen months, at the end of which period he entered, in August of 1880, upon the double duties of Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa.

Sir Hercules Robinson succeeded to the double position at a moment of peculiar difficulty. The annexation of the Transvaal, which had taken place under Sir Bartle Frere in 1877 and had been followed by the Zulu and Secocoeni wars, had given rise to a dissatisfaction which was known to be spreading amongst the Boer population. Opinion upon the subject was much divided in England, where the Government of Mr. Gladstone found difficulty in executing in office hopes of retrocession which had been held out in election speeches. Sir Hercules Robinson had hardly reached the seat of his new government when, on December 16, 1880, a declaration of independence was made by the Dutch leaders of the insurgent party in the Transvaal. The short campaign which followed was ended at Majuba Hill in February of 1881, and one of the first duties of the new High Commissioner was to negotiate a peace under conditions against which the feeling of the English inhabitants of South Africa ran in the strongest antagonism. The settlement of Zululand effected by Sir Garnet Wolseley after the Zulu war had also given rise to a great deal of criticism and discontent. Never had race feeling in South Africa been more acute; never had the prospect of harmonious development and peaceful union between the British, Dutch and native populations seemed more remote.

Sir Hercules Robinson wisely endeavoured to moderate the anti-Dutch exaggeration into which the party, actuated by it, might easily have been led, while at the same time he exerted himself to allay the irritation which existed against the methods and principles of Downing Street administration. His sympathies, already trained in Australia to the modern conceptions of a reorganised and united empire, were thoroughly in accord with the policy of northern expansion which Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then a young but already prominent member of the British party at the Cape, was put-

ting forward as the legitimate aim of colonial aspiration. He gave his hearty co-operation to the forward movement, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the steady growth of a party pledged to the union of the Dutch and English races and to the expansion of British dominion in South Africa upon that basis.

It was a matter of first necessity to the success of any ultimate policy of northern expansion that communication should be kept open between the Cape Colony, of which the northern boundary was then fixed at the Orange River, and the comparatively unknown territories stretching towards and beyond the Zambesi River. A small amount of trade with the natives was carried on, and the trade road ran through Bechuanaland, on the western border of the restored South African Republic. The occupation of Damaraland by Germany in 1884 placed the territory traversed by the trade road between the dominion of the Transvaal on the one side and of Germany on the other. Frequent raids across the Dutch border, which the Government at Pretoria appeared to be unable to control, gave reason to fear that the natives occupying the district might be unable to defend themselves, and that the territory known as Bechuanaland might eventually be absorbed by the South African Republic. The failure of negotiations to settle the difficulty on an altogether peaceful footing gave rise to the despatch of the Warren expedition of 1885. No fighting took place, but the result of the expedition was the definite limitation of the western frontier of the Transvaal and the declaration of a British protectorate over the territory of Bechuanaland up to the twenty-second parallel of latitude.

An unfortunate disagreement on the part of Sir Charles Warren with the general scheme of policy adopted by Sir Hercules Robinson led to a long and fruitless controversy on the desirability of separating the functions of High Commissioner and Governor of the Cape. The controversy continued for some years, with success ultimately for the South African view. The offices remained incorporated in the person of one individual, but the difficulties of conciliating colonial with imperial susceptibilities which had confronted Sir Hercules Robinson on his arrival in the colony were not a little aggravated by the circumstances attending the discussion. The question was not

fully disposed of during the period of his Governorship, and the final effort of Sir Hercules Robinson to complete the task of conciliation which he had undertaken was made in the very last speech which he delivered at a farewell banquet given to him on the eve of his departure from the colony.

The policy of the fusion of Dutch and English interests in the colony itself was fortunately promoted by the excellent understanding which was developed between the leaders of the Dutch and English parties. The Afrikaner Bund, formed with sentiments of declared antagonism to English rule, became, under the new system of conciliation, the mainstay of the policy of British expansion. Mr. Rhodes, supported by the votes of the Dutch, pressed forward schemes for the development of railway communication and for the acquisition of territory to the north of the twenty-second parallel. In the same year in which the term of the Governorship of Sir Hercules Robinson expired the British South Africa Company obtained a charter which carried British dominion in South Africa beyond the Zambesi to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Sir Hercules had no reason to complain that his services were overlooked at home. He became, at various stages of his career, a K.C.M.G., a G.C.M.G., a baronet, and a Privy Councillor.

In view of the signal success which attended Sir Hercules Robinson's first administration in South Africa, the Liberal Government determined, in 1895, when convulsion in the Transvaal seemed again to be imminent and circumstances demanded very careful handling, to reappoint him in succession to Sir Henry Loch. As Sir Hercules in his retirement had entered into financial relations with various South African companies, the appointment was made the subject of some sharp criticism, but it was unfortunately not long before events justified the Government in their prevision of coming trouble. The explosion took a form wholly different from that which had been anticipated. A revolution of Uitlanders within the Transvaal had for some years been discussed in well-informed circles as a probable source of South African disturbance in a not distant future. A sudden attempt to promote and help such a revolution was made from without. Dr. Jameson, with a body of from 400 to 500 men, crossed the Transvaal frontier from Bechuanaland

on December 29, 1895, and three days later, after an ineffectual struggle to reach Johannesburg, surrendered to the superior Boer forces by which he was surrounded. The position with which Sir Hercules Robinson might reasonably have supposed that he would be called upon to deal was unexpectedly reversed. Forces to which in the event of disturbances he might have looked for assistance to maintain order had themselves become a source of disorder, and the action had been taken under conditions which for a short period created a consternation that came little short of panic in South Africa. The High Commissioner was himself accused of foreknowledge of the intention of Dr. Jameson. His usual advisers fell under the same suspicion. The circumstances were of a nature to test severely the nerve of a younger man. Sir Hercules Robinson was over seventy years of age and already in a delicate state of health. He promptly disavowed Dr. Jameson's action, and endeavoured to arrest his march. Then he proceeded at once to Pretoria and negotiated the release of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers. His failure to obtain any redress of the grievances of British subjects was keenly criticised, and opinion upon the policy pursued by him and the consequent results to British prestige in South Africa remained divided. His services during the harassing months which succeeded the events of the opening year were acknowledged by the Imperial Government in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Rosmead, and after a short visit to this country he returned to South Africa in the summer of 1896 to carry out during the remaining portion of his active career a policy of conciliation. But his health gradually failed, and in the spring of this year he resigned his position, but he had the satisfaction of seeing a great improvement in the South African situation before he left.

He wished to be allowed to give evidence before the South African Committee on its reassembling in 1897, but he was not called upon, and his disappointment at not having this opportunity of vindicating his conduct preyed upon his mind and aggravated the illness from which he was suffering. He died on October 28 at his residence in South Kensington.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia in 1839. In early life he went

to sea; but in 1858 he settled in California, and acquired some reputation as editor of newspapers published in San Francisco. For a short time he was State Inspector of Gas Meters and trustee of the San Francisco Free Public Library. In California he was struck by the large tracts of land which had been freely and even recklessly granted to railway companies and other corporations. Meditating on the evils produced by those monopolies, he was led to believe that the root of the social maladies of our time was the individual ownership of land. The result of his reflections was "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879, which quickly made his name known here and throughout America. Devoid of scientific value, and founded on assumptions at variance with probable facts, the book set forth with attractive confidence and real eloquence a doctrine which allured by its simplicity and the promise of spoils which it held out. Assuming that rent must necessarily rise owing to the increase of population, he ascribed to this supposed tendency industrial depression and the growth of want simultaneous with the growth of wealth.

For a short time, both here and in Germany, the theory dazzled and captivated many Radicals. A certain glow and fervour in the style, due to depth of convictions, drew to George many disciples; and for a few months he was spoken of in some quarters as if he were another Rousseau. His advice was asked respecting the Irish land question. He was invited to lecture on ownership of land in this country; and more than once he visited England and Australia to explain his views on public platforms. His lectures helped to undo the effect, such as it was, of his book. He proved to be in debate by no means so powerful as with his pen, and he signally failed to remove the difficulties which occurred even to his admirers with respect to the basis and application of his theories.

In 1880 Mr. George settled in New York, where he edited a weekly newspaper, the *Standard*. Becoming a prominent member of the Socialist party he was put forward in 1886 by the United Labour party as its candidate for the Mayoralty of New York. All sorts of allurements were held out to him to withdraw. His election to Congress, he was given to understand, would be certain if he did not go to the poll. He persisted in standing, and though he was defeated by the

Democratic candidate he polled 68,000 votes.

Mr. George wrote much on free trade; and rarely has that cause been stated with greater clearness and eloquence than in some chapters of his book entitled "Protection or Free Trade."

In the autumn of the present year he was put forward as the Socialist and Labour candidate for the post of Mayor of Greater New York, and was accepted as the leader of the revolt against both Republicans and De-

mocrats. He kindled the enthusiasm of a large body of supporters, drawn from both parties, but his chances of actual success were remote. Overwork, excitement and exhaustion were, however, too much for him, and three days before the election was held he was struck down, on October 29, by apoplexy, and died after a few hours' illness at New York. His funeral, which was attended by upwards of 30,000 followers, was a testimony from all parties to his sincerity and honesty of purpose.

On the 1st, at Blackheath, aged 68, **George Clement Boase**, a Cornish antiquary and author, son of John J. A. Boase, of Penzance. Began life as a bank clerk at Penzance, 1844, and afterwards in London. In 1854 he went to Melbourne as a gold-digger, and took to journalism and tuition, and finally was manager in London to an Australian firm of merchants, 1864-74. Joint author, with Mr. W. P. Courtney, of the "*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*" (1874-82) and various works relating to local history. On the 2nd, at Tonbridge, aged 74, **Edward Maitland**, son of Rev. E. Maitland, of Brighton. Educated at Cambridge; spent some time in Mexico, California, and the Islands of the Pacific, 1847-54; returned to England and wrote "*The Pilgrim and the Shrine*" and other novels; became a vegetarian, spiritualist, etc., and founded a new religion with Mrs. Anna Kingsford, M.D., whose life he wrote. On the 3rd, at Charterhouse, aged 83, **Peter Lund Simmonds**. Born at Aarhus, Denmark; adopted by Lieutenant George Simmonds, R.N., whose name he took; editor of the *Technologist*, 1862-6, and of the *Journal of Applied Science*, 1870-81; Departmental Superintendent of the British Section at the Exhibitions at Paris, 1867 and 1878; at Amsterdam, 1869 and 1883; and at Antwerp, 1885; a voluminous writer on food supplies, etc.; was during the last years of his life one of the brethren of the Charterhouse. On the 4th, at Queen Square, Bloomsbury, aged 86, **Don Pascual de Gayangos y Ares**. Born at Seville; completed his education at Fontelvoy and Paris; came to England, 1828; visited Africa, and was subsequently nominated to a post in the Treasury, Madrid; Interpreter at the Foreign Office, 1833-6, when, in consequence of his connection with the Carlist party, he came to England, and remained until 1843, doing much literary work; appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Madrid University, 1843-72; Director of Public Instruction, 1881, when he was elected Senator for Huelva. The great works of his life were the calendar of State papers relating to England in the Scudancas Library, 1873-95, and the catalogue of the Spanish MSS. in the British Museum. Married, 1829, Miss Fanny Revell, of Round Oak, Windsor. On the 4th, at Cambridge, aged 43, **Charles Smart Roy, M.D., F.R.S.**, son of Adam Roy. Born at Arbroath; educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities; Resident Physician at Edinburgh Infirmary, 1875-6; Chief Medical Officer at Janina in the Turkish Service, 1877-8; worked under Professor E. du Bois Raymond and Professor Virchow at Berlin, 1879-80; and at Cambridge, 1880-2; Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institute, 1882-4, when he was elected Professor of Pathology at Cambridge. Married, 1887, Violet, daughter of Sir G. E. Paget, Regius Professor of Physics. On the 5th, at Chelsea, aged 82, **Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C.**, son of Captain George Wyke, Grenadier Guards. Entered the Royal Fusiliers, 1833; Captain on the King of Hanover's Staff, 1840-3; appointed Vice-Consul at Port au Prince, 1845; Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, etc., 1852; Chargé d'Affaires, 1854-60; Envoy to the Republic of Mexico, 1860-1, when diplomatic relations were suspended; Envoy to the King of Hanover, 1866; to the King of Denmark, 1867; and to the King of Portugal, 1881-4. On the 5th, at Dunkeld, N.B., aged 43, **Thomas Fielden, M.P.**, eldest son of Joshua Fielden, M.P. for the West Riding (East), 1868-80. A cotton spinner and merchant in London and Todmorden; sat as a Conservative for South-east Lancashire, 1886-92, and re-elected in 1895. Married, 1878, Martha, daughter of Thomas Knowles, of Daruhall, Cheshire. On the 5th, at Blackheath, aged 80, **Sir John Gilbert, R.A., P.R.W.S.**, son of George Felix Gilbert. Born at Blackheath; began life as a bank clerk; after a very slight art training, began to

exhibit in both oils and water-colours in 1836 at the British Institution and Royal Academy; was attached to the *Illustrated London News* on its foundation in 1842, and drew for it for many years; illustrated an edition of "Shakespeare" and of "Don Quixote," as well as several other works; elected a Member of the Old Water-colour Society, 1853, and President, 1871; A.R.A., 1864; and R.A., 1876. He made munificent gifts of his works to the art galleries of the cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. On the 5th, at Copenhagen, aged 57, **Adolf Ditlev Jorgenson**. Born at Graasten in Slesvig; educated at Flensburg and Copenhagen; appointed Teacher in Flensburg Grammar School, 1863; dismissed by the Germans, 1864; appointed Assistant in the Royal Archives at Copenhagen, 1869, and afterwards Chief Keeper; author of numerous historical works. On the 6th, at Wrotham, Kent, aged 91, **General William Anson M'Cleverty**, eldest son of Major-General Sir Robert M'Cleverty, C.B., K.H. Joined 48th Regiment, 1824; served against the Rajah of Coorg, 1834; commanded the troops in New Zealand, 1847, and during the war, 1859-60; the Madras District, 1860-5; Shorncliffe, 1866-7; and Commander-in-Chief at Madras, 1867-71. Married, 1869, Jane, daughter of J. Casement, of Invermore, Co. Antrim. On the 6th, at Shortlands, aged 71, **Gowen Edward Evans**, son of Rev. Gowen Evans, Rector of Towcester. Educated at Christ's Hospital; First "Grecian," 1845; graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford; First Class Mathematics, 1849; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; appointed editor of the *Melbourne Argus*, 1867, where he retained for thirty years a foremost position in connection with the Australian press. On the 7th, at Blackheath, aged 82, **General George Erskine**, son of Colonel James Erskine, C.B., 48th Regiment. Entered the Army, 1832; served with 33rd Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Inspector-General of Volunteers, 1865-8; command of Chatham District, 1873-8; Colonel, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1888. Married, 1855, Frances E., daughter of J. Slater. On the 8th, at Bury St. Edmunds, aged 56, **Colonel John Robert Collins, C.B.**, son of William Collins, of Knaresborough. Entered the Army (70th Regiment), 1859; served through the New Zealand War, 1863-5; Afghan War, 1878-80; and Soudan Expedition, 1885. Married Frances, daughter of William Bennett, M.D., of Harrogate. On the 10th, at the Hague, aged 79, **Jan Heemskert**. Born at Amsterdam; educated at the University of Leyden; attracted attention by a volume published in 1843, bearing upon the study of ancient history, and wrote much for the Liberal organ, the *Handelsblad*, and was elected by that party to the Second Chamber in 1860, but separated himself from it in 1864; Minister of the Interior, 1866-8; Prime Minister, 1873-4, and again in 1883, when he succeeded in carrying a revision of the Dutch Constitution. On the 12th, at Birmingham, aged 45, **Frederick William Barry, M.D.** Born at Scarborough; educated at Edinburgh University; M.B., 1874; M.D., 1876; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1877; Craven Sanitary Inspector, 1878-9; Quarantine Superintendent in Cyprus, 1880-2; Inspector of Medical Department of the Local Government Board, with general charge of port cholera arrangements in England. On the 12th, at Havre des Pas, Jersey, aged 74, **Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K.C.B.**, son of George R. Nuttall, M.D. Entered the Bengal Army, 1842; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; and through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1854, Emma, daughter of Major John Scott, 55th Regiment, B.N.I. On the 13th, at Kilmorey House, Argyllshire, aged 70, **Sir John William Powlett Campbell-Orde**, of North Uist, third baronet. Entered 42nd Highlanders, 1845; assumed the additional name of Campbell, 1880. Married, first, 1862, Alice Louisa, daughter of Charles Atticus Monck, of Belsay, Northumberland; and second, Louisa, daughter of Robert Temple Frere, of Harley Street, London. On the 13th, at Camberley, aged 59, **Major-General Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, C.B.**, son of Colonel John Campbell, of the Madras Army. Entered Bengal Army, 1855; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; North-west Frontier Campaign, 1858-60; Hazara Campaign, 1868; Jowaki Expedition, 1877-8; and Afghan War, 1878-80. Married, 1874, Ada Murray, daughter of L. G. A. Campbell, of Fairfield, Ayrshire. On the 14th, at Paris, aged 99 **Jacques Amalle Regnault**. Educated at the Lycée Bonaparte and in England; received a post in the Council of State, 1828, and appointed Custodian of its Archives, 1854; having during his career been associated with distinguished personages in Spain, Russia, Germany, and his own country. Married, first, 1838, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Justice Sellon; and second, 1880, Emma P., daughter of Evan Leigh, inventor of the twin screw. On the 14th, at Eltham, aged 69, **Major-General Erskine Nimmo Sandilands**. Entered the Bengal Army, and appointed to the

Staff Corps; served with 8th Regiment at the siege of Delhi, Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and was twice wounded. On the 14th, at Roland Gardens, South Kensington, aged 75, **Sir Peter Le Page Renouf**, a distinguished Egyptologist. Born in Guernsey; educated at the Elizabeth College there and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he fell under the influence of Newman, and joined the Church of Rome, 1842; appointed Professor of Ancient History at the Catholic University of Ireland, 1855-64; one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, 1864-86, when he succeeded Dr. Birch as Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, 1886-91; author of several works and treatises. Married, 1847, Ludowika von Brentano, a member of a distinguished German literary family. On the 15th, at Walton Hall, Warwick, aged 61, **Sir Charles Mordaunt**, tenth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church; represented South Warwickshire as a Conservative, 1859 and 1868. Married, first, 1866, Harriett Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieff (divorced, 1875); and second, 1878, Mary Louisa, daughter of Rev. the Hon. Henry Cholmondeley. On the 16th, at Pimlico, aged 84, **Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Powys**, son of second Baron Lilford. Entered the Royal Navy, 1826, and was present at the taking of the *Morea Castle*, 1828. In 1831 he entered the 9th Lancers, and served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and afterwards with much distinction through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9. Married, first, 1836, Mary, daughter of William Scott Kennedy; and second, 1854, Agnes Ann, daughter of John Richards. On the 16th, at Liverpool, aged 75, **Rev. Henry Portance**. Born at Madeley, Salop, where he worked as a miner with his father; entered St. Aidan's Theological College, 1853; ordained, 1856; Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Toxteth, where there was no church; raised for church and school purchases 70,000*l.* previous to his retirement in 1893; Hon. Canon of Liverpool, 1884. On the 17th, at New York, aged 79, **Admiral John Worden**. Born in Westchester County, New York. Entered the United States Navy; at the outbreak of the Civil War was taken prisoner, but on his exchange was appointed to command the *Monitor*, 1861-2, which subsequently held in check the Confederate cruiser *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, and forced her to withdraw; was severely wounded, but recovered to take another command; promoted to be Commodore, 1868; Superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1870-4; Commander-in-Chief of the European Squadron, 1875-7. On the 17th, at Edinburgh, aged 76, **Lady Muir**, Elizabeth Huntly, daughter of James Wemyss, of Bengal Civil Service. Married, 1840, at Cawnpore, William Muir, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of North-west Provinces and Principal of the University of Edinburgh; was shut up in Cawnpore during the mutiny, and showed great courage and care for others; took a leading part in philanthropic works among native and Eurasian women, and subsequently in the cause of women's education in Edinburgh. On the 18th, at New York, aged 78, **Charles A. Dana**, editor of the *New York Sun*. Born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, of humble parents; worked in a store at Buffalo until 1837, then commenced study, preparing himself for college, and entered Harvard University, 1839; obliged to leave in consequence of his eyesight; became a member of the Brook Farm Association of the Transcendentalists, 1842, and remained at the West Roxbury phalanstery until its destruction by fire, 1846; joined the *New York Tribune*, 1847 (editor, 1848-62), and made it the most influential supporter of the North during the Civil War; appointed Assistant Secretary for War, 1863-5; organised the *New York Sun*, 1867, as a Democratic paper, and became its editor, and as such was prosecuted by General Grant's Government for libel in 1873, when the Administration attempted to transfer the case from New York to be tried without a jury at Washington, a proceeding which Judge Blakford refused to authorise as unconstitutional. On the 18th, at Camberwell, aged 70, **William Rosaiter**, a follower and associate of Rev. F. D. Maurice and others connected with working men's education; was one of the joint founders in 1868 of the South London Working Men's College, and started a Free Library in connection therewith. He was the author of several popular works, and a public lecturer. On the 19th, at Worthing, aged 69, **Surgeon-General William Robert Cornish, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.**, son of Robert Cornish, of Butleigh, Somerset. Educated at St. George's Hospital; entered Madras Army Medical Service, 1854; Secretary to the Medical Department, 1858-68; Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, 1868-80; Surgeon-General and Hon. Physician to the Queen, 1880-5. Married, 1854, Louisa, daughter of G. Y. Hunter, M.D., of Margate. On the 19th, at Kensington Palace Gardens, aged 87, **James Heywood, F.R.S.**, fifth son of Nathaniel Heywood, of Liverpool, a wealthy cotton spinner. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1831;

sat as a Liberal for North Lancashire, 1847-57; took a prominent part in the abolition of University Tests, and presented (1872) the first Free Library to Kensington on condition of its being opened on Sundays. Married, 1853, Annie, daughter of J. Kennedy, and widow of G. Albert Escher, of Manchester. On the 19th, at Chicago, aged 66, **George Mortimer Pullman**, inventor of the Pullman system of railway travelling. Born at Chautauqua County, New York; began life as a country merchant, 1845; joined his brother as a cabinetmaker at Albion, 1848; successfully undertook a contract for moving warehouses and other buildings, 1853; removed to Chicago and started as a "building-raiser"; constructed the "Pioneer" sleeping car, 1863, and finally organised the company, of which he became President, 1867; founded the town of Pullman for his workshops, 1880; designed and established the system of vestibuled trains, 1887. On the 19th, at Usoga, Uganda, aged 30, **Major Arthur Blysord Thruston**, son of C. A. Thruston, of Pennal Towers, Merionethshire. Entered the Army; Oxford Light Infantry, 1884; served with the Unyoro Expedition in Central Africa, 1893-4, and the Dongola Expeditionary Force, 1896: was murdered by the revolted Soudanese. On the 20th, at Dunedin, N.Z., aged 47, **Professor Thomas Jeffery Parker, F.R.S.**, an accomplished comparative anatomist. Studied at the Royal School of Mines (London), 1868-71; Demonstrator of Biology at the Royal College of Science, 1872-80, when he was appointed Professor of Biology at the University of Otago, N.Z.; author of several works on zoology, etc. On the 21st, at Hove, aged 84, **Captain William Thomas Rivers, R.N.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1829; was present at the arrival of King Otho at Athenry; served through the China Wars, 1842-6, and at the capture of Canton, and was employed in several secret missions in the interior disguised as a Chinaman. On the 22nd, at Harvard, U.S.A., aged 66, **Justin Winsor**. Born at Boston, Mass.; studied at Harvard and Heidelberg; Superintendent of Boston Public Library, 1868-72, when he was appointed Librarian of Harvard College; author of numerous works connected with bibliography, and several historical works. On the 22nd, at Hampton Wick, aged 80, **James Thomas Vizetelly**, senior member of an old-established firm of printers and publishers; founded in 1855 the *Pictorial Times*. On the 23rd, at Brussels, aged 66, **Madame Auguste Couvreur**, Jessie Charlotte Huybers. Born at Highgate of an Antwerp family, which shortly afterwards emigrated to Tasmania; began to write at an early age, and after her marriage to William Fraser, an Australian colonist, warmly advocated by writings and lectures, under the pseudonym of "Tasma," the advantages of Tasmania, besides numerous tales and stories. Married, 1884, M. Couvreur, a Belgian statesman, and Vice-President of the Free Trade party in the Belgian Parliament. On the 23rd, at Hummelshain, aged 73, **Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg**, Princess Agnes, daughter of Duke Friedrich Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Married, 1853, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg; was the author of a pamphlet, "A Word to Israel," which had great popularity, and was translated into Hebrew, Yiddish, and all the chief national languages. On the 23rd, at Shinwari, aged 36, **Captain John Graham Robinson**. Appointed to the Scots Guards, 1880; transferred to Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1881, and to the Indian Staff Corps, 1882; took part in the Manipur Expedition, 1891; mortally wounded when leading for a second time a detachment of 2nd Ghoorkas to attack the Afridi position. On the 23rd, at Ergenagh Rectory, Omagh, aged 77, **Very Rev. James Byrne, D.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Fellow and Tutor, 1848-9; Rector of Cappagh; Dean of Clonfert, 1866; the last Dean appointed before the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was a learned philologist, and an author. On the 24th, at Malvern, aged 55, **Alfred James Caldicott, Mus. Bac.**, son of W. Caldicott, Mus. Doctor. Educated at Worcester Cathedral as chorister, and under Dr. Done, 1852-63, when he went to Leipzig; returned to England and became a teacher of music, and composer of "The Widow of Nain" (1878), "The Rhine Legend," "Queen of May," etc. On the 24th, at Brompton, S.W., aged 73, **Francis Turner Palgrave**, eldest son of Sir Francis Palgrave. Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1847 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); Fellow of Exeter College; Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, 1846; Vice-Principal of Kneller Training College, 1850-5; Under-Secretary at the Education Department, 1855-84; Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1885-95; editor of the *Golden Treasury* and *Children's Treasury*; author of "Idylls and Songs" (1864), "Lyrical Poems" (1871), "Visions of England" (1882), and "Amenophis," etc. (1892). Married Mildred E., daughter of Milnes Gaskell, M.P. On the 24th, at Ealing, aged 90, **John Stoughton, D.D.**, an eminent Nonconformist divine, son of a solicitor. Born at Norwich; educated at Highbury College, 1828-32; co-

Pastor at Windsor Congregational Church, 1833-43; Kensington, 1844-74; was one of the pall-bearers at Lady Augusta Stanley's funeral; and chosen by the Dean to preach in the nave of Westminster Abbey, 1877; Professor of Historical Theology at New College, Regent's Park, 1872-82; author of several works on ecclesiastical history. Married, 1838, Mary, daughter of George Cooper, of Windsor. On the 25th, at Beira, East Africa, aged 36, **Captain Arthur William Cotton**, son of Lord Justice Cotton. Entered the Army, 1882, and joined the Liverpool Regiment, exchanging afterwards to the Grenadier Guards; was Aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in India; and served through the Soudan War, 1885. On the 25th, at Lucknow, aged 42, **Major Montagu William Battye**, son of G. W. Battye. Entered the Army, 1873; served with 59th Regiment in Afghan War, 1878-80; out of ten members of the family, all in the Army, six had lost their lives in active service. On the 26th, at Doveleys, Derbyshire, aged 74, **Sir Thomas Percival Heywood**, second baronet, son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, F.R.S. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the family banking firm at Manchester; Captain, Staffordshire Yeomanry. Married, 1846, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Heywood, of Hope End, Hereford. On the 26th, at Maisemore Park, Gloucester, aged 70, **Sir Thomas Robinson**. Born at Gloucester, where he was a corn merchant, 1849-94; four times Mayor of the city; unsuccessfully contested it as a Liberal, 1873; returned in 1880, when he was unseated on petition; elected in 1885, and sat until 1895, when he was knighted. Married, 1852, Harriet, daughter of John Goodwin, of Worcester. On the 26th, at Putney, aged 77, **Sir William John Walter Baynes**, third baronet, eldest son of Sir William Baynes, and born in China, where his father occupied a post under the East India Company. Married, 1845, Margaret, daughter of Daniel Stuart, of Wykeham Park, Oxon. On the 28th, at South Kensington, aged 67, **Surgeon-Major-General Sir William Alexander Mackinnon, K.C.B., LL.D.**, son of Rev. J. Mackinnon, of Skye. Graduated at Edinburgh University, 1851; entered the Army Medical Department, 1853; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, with 42nd Highlanders; on staff of Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; New Zealand War, 1863-6; Ashanti War, 1873-4; Surgeon-General at War Office, 1882-7; and Director-General of Army Medical Department, 1889-96. On the 29th, at Fuchsia, Westphalia, aged 82, **Baron Eduard Cemo von der Goltz**, one of the chief generals in the Franco-Prussian War. Commanded the 7th Army Corps, and, by disregarding the order of his superior officer, attacked the French rear-guard as it was retreating on Metz and forced an engagement, which the Emperor rewarded by the Iron Cross. On the 29th, at West Worthing, aged 78, **Edgar Sheppard, M.D.** Graduated at St. Andrews, 1855; M.R.C.P., 1859; Professor of Psychological Medicine at King's College and Superintendent of Asylum at Colney Hatch; author of several works on psychology. On the 30th, at Clifton, aged 67, **Rev. Thomas Edward Brown**, son of a Manx clergyman. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1853 (Double First Class); Fellow of Oriel, 1854-8; Vice-Principal of King William's School, 1856-64; Second Master, Clifton College, 1864-92; author of "Betsy Lee" (1873), "Fo'c's'le Yarns" (1881), "The Doctor" (1887), etc. On the 31st, at Dublin, aged 75, **Rev. Samuel Haughton, D.C.L., LL.D., M.D.**, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, 1842; Junior Fellow, 1844; Professor of Geology, 1851-81; Senior Fellow, 1881. On the 31st, at Hove, Brighton, aged 80, **Edward John Burton, M.D.**, son of Rev. Edward Burton, Rector of Tuam, Co. Galway. Entered Army Medical Department, 1888; served in various parts of the world and through the Crimean War. On the 31st, at Eastbourne, aged 61, **Major-General Frederick Mould, R.E.** Educated at the Military Academy; entered Royal Engineers, 1854; served through the New Zealand War, 1860-1, and the Maori War, 1863-4.

NOVEMBER.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.C.S.—Rutherford Alcock, the son of Thomas Alcock, M.D., born in London, and educated for the medical profession, was surgeon of the Marine Brigade in Portugal, 1833-4; served with the Spanish Legion under Sir

de Lacy Evans, 1835-7, and on his resignation was granted the Queen's permission to wear the insignia of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Cross of Charles III., and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Isabella II. of Spain, conferred upon him

for his services in the field. He was awarded medals for actions before St. Sebastian and the capture of Irun.

After serving on the mixed commissions which sat successively to settle the claims of the British auxiliary forces he was appointed, in 1844, Consul at Foo-chow-foo, and thus began a career which thenceforth was mainly identified with the East. Two years later he was transferred to Shanghai, and was instrumental in founding the municipal government of the settlement. In 1854 he was transferred to Canton, and there, after four years, closed his first period of service in China. In 1858 he was appointed Consul-General to Japan, and a year later to the post of Minister, which he held during the stirring times of our early intercourse. He was exceptionally qualified, therefore, to write an account of his experiences in a work entitled "The Capital of the Tycoon," which was welcome not only for its clear description of the people and their history, but for the light it threw on the difficulties of Western diplomacy in its struggles with Eastern character and policy. The party opposed to foreign intercourse was formidable and truculent, and in 1861 an armed force of Lonins stormed the British Legation in the middle of the night, killing and wounding many of the inmates. In the following year a murderous assault was committed upon an English lady and two gentlemen who were riding on the Tokaido. It was in the days when the great Daimios were still required to reside six months of the year at Yedo. By bad luck the party encountered Shimadzu Saburo, the father of the young Prince of Satsuma, with a retinue of several thousand retainers, on his return from one of those visitations. They drew aside to let them pass, but just as the chair in which the great noble was travelling went past, one of his body-guard sprang out and dealt Mr. Richardson a slashing cut. This was the signal for a general attack. Resistance was out of the question, and the party turned their horses to fly. Richardson alone was unsuccessful in the attempt. He received other fearful wounds, and, though his horse carried him out of the *mêlée*, it was not long before he fell off to die. England demanded from the Government of the Tycoon the payment of 100,000*l.* and an ample apology, and from the Prince of Satsuma the payment of 25,000*l.* as an indemnity. The 100,000*l.* was paid and a sufficient apology was made by

the Government of the Tycoon. But nearly a year elapsed and no satisfaction could be obtained from the Prince of Satsuma. Admiral Kuper with the English fleet consequently bombarded Kagosima, and, after a great part of the town had been destroyed, the Prince made his submission. These occurrences were made the occasion of debate in Parliament, but the House of Commons rejected by 164 to 85 a motion condemning the retaliatory policy which Sir Rutherford Alcock had seen fit to pursue.

Some further trouble arose in Japan in 1864. Sir R. Alcock having failed to bring the Japanese Executive to reason, a combined fleet entered the Straits of Shimonoseki, and attacked and destroyed the Japanese batteries. This decisive step had the effect contemplated, and when Sir R. Alcock left Japan he had the satisfaction of seeing commerce and friendly relations with England firmly established, the treaties with ourselves and other nations being ratified.

In 1865 Sir Rutherford was appointed to Pekin, and shortly began the exhaustive inquiry into the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin and negotiations that were to lead up to the so-called Convention of Pekin. The Treaty of Tientsin provided that after paying 5 per cent. import duty goods might be sent inland under transit pass on a further payment of 2½ per cent. Sir R. Alcock proposed that import and transit duty should be lumped, and that goods, having paid 7½ per cent., should be free to travel everywhere without further tax or molestation. It was on this clause that the convention made shipwreck, as merchants feared it would simply spell increased import duty, and that inland taxes would be levied all the same.

It was during Sir R. Alcock's tenure of office that the Chinese were first induced to send an envoy to represent them at western courts. Mr. Burlingame had filled the post of United States Minister at Pekin, and was welcomed in his new capacity by his countrymen with a warmth of sentiment that contributed to secure for his representations a sympathetic hearing at St. James's. The British Envoy had allowed one of his own attachés, Mr. M'Leavy Brown, to join it in the capacity of First Secretary.

Sir Rutherford retired in 1871 after the conclusion of his labours on a convention which inaugurated many useful reforms.

In addition to the work already named, Sir R. Alcock was the author of "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain" (1838), "Elements of Japanese Grammar" (1861), "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Illustrations" (1863), and "Art and Art Industries in Japan" (1878). He also edited "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary from Shanghai to Bahmo, and back to Manwyne," 1876; and he further contributed frequently to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and supplied a portion of the article on "Japan" for the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

After his return to England he rendered public service in various capacities. He was one of the British Commissioners for the Paris Exposition of 1878; he was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London Hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection; and in 1882 he presided over the Health Department at the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Nottingham. The University of Oxford conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon him in 1863. In 1876 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society. He married first Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Charles Bacon, who died in 1853, and, secondly, in 1862, the widow of the Rev. John Lowder, M.A., British chaplain at Shanghai. He died on November 2 at his residence, Great Queen Street, Westminster.

Baron Pollock. — Charles Edward Pollock, fourth son of the Lord Chief Baron by his first wife, Frances Rivers, was born in 1823, and sent to St. Paul's School. He did not proceed to the university, but entered at the Inner Temple at the age of nineteen, went into his father's chambers, and acted as private secretary to him when Attorney-General, and then read for a prolonged term with Mr. James Willes, afterwards a judge. He was called to the Bar in 1847, and joined the Home Circuit, but failed to get business at first. He reported in the Court of Exchequer with "Baron Parke to settle the law, Baron Alderson to settle the lawyers, and the Lord Chief Baron." In 1851 Charles Pollock wrote a guide to the County Courts, which subsequently became an annual publication. In 1853 he was

one of the editors of "Maude and Pollock," a leading work on merchant shipping, which he reissued in 1881 with the aid of Mr. Gainsford Bruce. In another small volume (1851) he sought to apply the Chancery rules as to discovery to the practice introduced into the common law courts by the Evidence Amendment Act of 1851, and his work was reproduced in 1854 as an addition to Holland and Chandle's Common Law Procedure Acts. The industry and precision which these efforts testified were rewarded by a large court practice, and the Lord Chief Baron was able to secure him a right of pre-audience in the Exchequer Court by appointing him to the complimentary office of "tub-man," and afterwards of "postman," which secured a seat and some privileges in "moving." In 1866 Mr. Pollock took silk and was made a bencher of his Inn, from which he of course retired on migrating to Serjeants' Inn immediately before assuming the Judgeship which he attained in 1873. When Serjeants' Inn was disestablished and disendowed by its own members he returned to the Inner Temple, and was elected a bencher for the second time in 1882.

Mr. Charles Pollock had never stood for any constituency, but he was raised to the bench by Lord Selborne in January, 1873, on the retirement of Baron Channell. In 1879 he granted an injunction to restrain the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District from infringing the rights of Sir Rowland Hill and other inhabitants of Hampstead by the maintenance of a small-pox hospital. The decision was upheld by the House of Lords. His judgment in *Heywood v. The Bishop of Manchester* was generally considered a rare example of discretion and learning. In the St. Paul's reredos case, Baron Pollock, dissenting from two learned colleagues of the Queen's Bench, took the view which was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. As a criminal Judge he tried the case in which Benson and other accomplished swindlers exposed the complicity of Meiklejohn and his fellow-detectives in their own impostures; and presided at the Central Criminal Court in April, 1876, when Ferdinand Keyn, master of the *Franconia*, a German vessel, was arraigned for manslaughter in running down the *Strathmore* and causing the death of a British subject on board. Baron Pollock stated the case, on which there was prolonged argument, based

on moot points of international law, before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved.

Baron Pollock was one of the most munificent supporters of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, and took a great interest in other charitable institutions. In 1884 he presided at a thieves' supper in Little Wild Street, and was received with pleasure in that capacity by an audience that might have gazed at him with less equanimity from the dock. As a Putney householder he took part in the preservation of Wimbledon Common and in the laudable work of the Commons' Preservation Society generally.

Baron Pollock was three times married, and leaves a family. His first wife, whom he married in 1848, was Nicola, daughter of the Rev. H. Herbert, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland. She died in 1855, and in 1858 he married a sister of the late Mr. Justice Archibald, daughter of a Nova Scotian Master of the Rolls. Being again left a widower in 1864, he married Amy Menella, daughter of the late Master Dodgson.

He died almost suddenly on November 21 at his residence, The Croft, Putney, having been sitting in court up to within three days of his death.

On the 1st, at Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton, aged 40, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard, V.C.**, son of W. W. Chard, of Pathe, Somerset. Educated at Plymouth New Grammar School and Military Academy, Woolwich; entered Royal Engineers, 1868; served through the Zulu War, 1879, and in company with Lieutenant Bromhead held the post at Rorke's Drift after the Isandula disaster, and by their heroism and resource prevented the invasion of Natal by the Zulus; both officers received the Victoria Cross. On the 2nd, at Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, aged 50, **Lord Berwick**, Richard Henry Noel Hill, son of Rev. the Hon. Thomas Henry Noel Hill. Married, 1869, Ellen, daughter of Herr B. Nystrom, of Malmoe, Sweden. On the 3rd, at Kensington, aged 59, **Thomas Quinn**, a builder in London and supporter of Mr. Parnell, under whose leadership he sat for Kilkenny, 1886-95. Married, 1863, Mary, daughter of Michael Carolan, of Ohill, Co. Longford. On the 4th, at Plymouth, aged 71, **Captain Edwin Charles Seymour, R.N.**, son of Commander W. H. Seymour, R.N. Entered the Royal Navy; served in the Baltic, 1854-5; Chinese War and capture of the Peiho Forts, 1858-9; and West Coast of Africa, 1860-4. On the 4th, at Rome, aged 77, **Giovanni Baltesta Cavalcaselle**. Born at Legnano; studied art at Padua; joined Garibaldi in Venice, 1848; taken prisoner at Piacenza, and narrowly escaped being shot; served in defence of Rome against the French, 1849, and subsequently escaped to England, where he first earned his living as an artist; in connection with Joseph Crowe he published "Early Flemish Painters" (1857), "History of Painting in Italy" (1864), "History of Painting in North Italy" (1871), "Life of Titian" (1877), and "Life of Rafael" (1882); appointed Inspector of Florentine Museum, 1866; and Chief Inspector of Antiquities and Fine Arts at Rome, 1876. On the 5th, at South Kensington, aged 77, **Hon. Robert Anderson Ramsay**, son of General Robert Ramsay. Entered the East India Company's Army, 1836; served through first Afghan War, 1839, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 6th, at Berlin, aged 63, **General Hans von Werder**. Distinguished himself greatly in the Franco-Prussian War, and was Commander of the First German Army Corps. On the 7th, at Hayward's Heath, aged 62, **Amy Sedgwick**, an accomplished actress. First performed in the North of England; came to London, 1857, and appeared at the Haymarket in "The Lady of Lyons." Among her best impersonations were Rosalind, Beatrice, Lady Teazle, Hester Grazebrook, etc. In 1861 she migrated to the Olympic Theatre, in 1862 to the Princess's, and in 1866 to Drury Lane; retired, 1882, being married previously to J. Parker Goodtry, M.D. On the 8th, at Celle, aged 81, **Hans Friedrich Rudolf von Schactmeyer**. Commanded a Prussian brigade in the Army of the Main in the Austro-Prussian War, 1866; as Commander of the 21st Division of Infantry he distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian War at Wörth and Weissenburg; succeeded to the command of the 9th Army Corps after Sedan; Governor of Strasburg, 1875-8; Commander of the 13th Army Corps, 1879-86. On the 9th, at Avenue Road, Regent's Park, aged 71, **Major-General Ralph Young, R.E.**, son of John Adolphus Young, of Harehatch, Berks. Educated at Addiscombe; entered Bengal Engineers, 1844; served in the Sikh War, 1848. On the 10th, at Sauchiehorn, aged 48, **Sir James Ramsay Gibson Maitland**, of Sauchiehorn, Stirlingshire, fourth baronet. Entered the Army and served with 4th Dragoon Guards; an authority on trout fishing and breeding, and the author of works on the subject. Married, 1869, Fanny Lucy Fowke,

daughter of Sir T. Wollaston White, of Wollingwells, Notts. On the 11th, at Gunton Ord Hall, Norfolk, aged 63, **Sir William James Montgomery Cuninghame**, V.C., ninth baronet. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst; joined the Rifle Brigade, 1853, serving with 1st Battalion with great distinction, and was one of the earliest recipients of the Victoria Cross; sat as a Conservative for Ayr District, 1874-80. Married, 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of E. B. Hartopp. On the 11th, at Woolacombe, Devon, aged 82, **Lady Chichester**, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Thishelthwayte, of Southwick Park, Hants. Married, first, 1838, Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, first baronet; and second, 1853, Colonel Studholme John Hodgson. On the 11th, at San Remo, aged 70, **Major-General Richard Preston**, C.B. Joined the Army, 1846; served with 44th Regiment through the Crimea War, 1854-5; North China War, 1860, being present at the principal engagements. Married, 1861, Emma C., daughter of Rev. A. W. Chatfield. On the 12th, at St. John's Wood, N.W., aged 67, **John Bagnold Burgess**, R.A., son of William Burgess, landscape painter to George IV. Educated at Brompton Grammar School and at the Academy Schools; followed the lead of John Phillip, and travelled much in Spain, whence he drew his inspiration; he was also excellent in portraits; elected an Associate, 1877, and Royal Academician, 1885. Married, 1863, Harriet A., daughter of Robert Turner, of Grantham. On the 13th, at Bussett, aged 82, **Signora Verdi**, Guiseppina Strepponi, a distinguished vocalist. Married Signor Verdi, the composer. On the 13th, at Leamington, aged 78, **Sir Charles Frederick Smythe**, seventh baronet. Educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside. Married, 1855, Hon. Maria, daughter of third Lord Camoys. On the 13th, at Hemsted Park, aged 80, **Countess of Cranbrook**, Jane, daughter of James Orr, of Holywood House, Co. Down. Married, 1838, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, afterwards created Earl of Cranbrook. On the 13th, at 98 Piccadilly, aged 63, **Major-General Newton Robert Burlton**, son of Colonel William Burlton, C.B. Entered the Bengal Army, 1854; served through the Southal Campaign, 1855-6; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; the Bhootan Expedition, 1864-5; the Abyssinian War, 1866; and the Afghan War, 1878-80. On the 14th, at Paris, aged 67, **Thomas William Evans**, an American dentist, who established himself in Paris during the Second Empire. Was instrumental in bringing the Empress Eugénie in safety to England in 1870, arriving at Ryde on September 9. He was one of the founders of the *American Register*. On the 15th, at Hobart, Tasmania, aged 63, **Hon. Alfred Kennealey**, a great colonial philanthropist and municipal reformer, and four times Mayor of Hobart and Premier of Tasmania, 1873-6. On the 16th, at Munich, aged 74, **Professor Wilhelm Heinrich von Riehl**, an eminent publicist and historian. Born at Bielrich; studied theology and philology at various universities, and history at Giessen; attached to the editorial staff of newspapers at Frankfort, Karlsruhe, Wiesbaden, and Augsburg, 1845-53; appointed Professor of History at Munich University, 1853; and Director of Bavarian National Monuments in 1885; author of several volumes of tales and of works of history. On the 16th, at Rome, aged 71, **Giuseppe Bottero**. Born at Nice; educated for the medical profession and graduated at Pavia; took part in the struggle for unity by writing for the *Gazzetta del Popolo*; opposed the cession of Nice to France, and urged the capture of Rome; sat through five Parliaments as Deputy for Turin; and was for fifty years editor and part proprietor of the *Gazzetta del Popolo*. On the 16th, at Madrid, aged 74, **Senor Don Manuel Rances**, Marchese de Casa La Iglesia. Educated at Cadiz and Seville, and was for some years a journalist at Madrid, but subsequently entered the Diplomatic Service, and after having been Minister in Berlin and Vienna, came to London, where with slight intervals he was Minister for upwards of twenty years, 1861-83. On the 18th, at Brighton, aged 74, **General William David Aitken**, R.A., son of John Aitken, of Hadley, Middlesex. Educated at Addiscombe; appointed to the Bombay Artillery, 1840; took part in the Persian War, 1856; the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-8. Married, 1849, Margaret, daughter of George Cuninghame, of Bath. On the 18th, at South Kensington, aged 77, **Sir Henry Doulton**, second son of John Doulton, a potter. Educated at University College School, and joined his father's business, where in 1870 he first produced what became known as "Doulton ware," which attained great popularity, and gave employment to a large body of workmen and artists in Lambeth, St. Helen's, Glasgow, etc. Married, 1849, Sarah, daughter of J. L. Kennaby. On the 18th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 76, **Major-General Charles Herbert**, son of Sir Charles Lyon Herbert, M.D. Entered the Bengal Army, 1841; was in command at Attock, which he held against the rebel force, 1848-9. On the 19th, at St. Andrews, aged 70,

Mathew Foster Hedle, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in the University of St. Andrews. Born in Orkney; held the Chair of Chemistry at St. Andrews, 1862-84; was a distinguished mineralogist, and sometime President of the Scottish Geological Society. On the 19th, at Edinburgh, aged 67, **Henry Calderwood, LL.D.**, Professor of Moral Philosophy. Born at Peebles; educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; ordained Pastor of Grey Friars U.P. Church, Glasgow, 1856; appointed to the Chair of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University, 1868; author of several philosophical works, including, "The Evolution of Man's Place in Nature." On the 19th, at Dublin, aged 67, **John Hooper**, for thirty years editor of the *Cork Herald*; was imprisoned for two months; sat as a Nationalist for South-east Cork, 1885-9; joined the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*, 1889; editor of the *Evening Telegraph* (Dublin), 1892. On the 20th, at Ventnor, aged 72, **Edward Walford**, son of Rev. William Walford, of Hatfield, Peverell, Essex. Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1846 (Third Class *Litt. Hum.*); ordained, 1847; was a follower of J. H. Newman, and joined the Church of Rome; returned to the Church of England, and entered the Romish Communion a second time; successively Master at Tunbridge School, and a Private Tutor at Clifton; came to London and followed literature; was author of "Old and New London," "History of the County Families," and numerous handbooks and works of biographical reference. On the 20th, at Hampstead, aged 67, **John Adam Heaton**, a decorative artist of repute. Born near Leeds; educated at Repton School; designed a great quantity of furniture, wall papers, carpets, etc.; was intimately associated with the members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; author of "Furniture and Decoration in England in XVIII. Century" (1889). On the 21st, at Queen's Gate, London, aged 82, **Admiral Samuel Hoskins Derriman, C.B.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1829; served on shore at the Battle of the Alma and in the Black Sea and Baltic, 1854-5; mentioned in despatches, and brought home Lord Raglan's body in H.M.S. *Caradoc*. On the 21st, at Coolgardie, Western Australia, aged 61, **William Ernest Powell Giles**, son of William Giles, of the Custom House, Bristol. Educated at Christ's Hospital; joined his family in South Australia, 1850, and went to the Victorian goldfields, 1852; made several expeditions into the interior of Australia, of which the most important started in 1875, and in six months reached from Victoria the outlying settlements of Western Australia, having traversed 2,400 miles of untracked country. On the 22nd, at North Mymms Park, Hatfield, Herts, aged 59, **Walter Hayes Burns**, son of William Burns, dry goods merchant. Born at New York; educated in Paris, 1850-3, when he entered Harvard University; graduated, 1856; began business as clerk in house of Morton, Grinnell & Co.; subsequently became partner in banking firm of L. P. Morton & Co.; retired from business, 1869; joined Mr. Junius Morgan, 1878, and became London director of the firm, and was conspicuous for the ability with which he managed affairs with the Argentine Government when the Barings had been forced to withdraw in 1890. Married, 1867, Margaret, daughter of Junius Spencer Morgan, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers. On the 22nd, at Eastbourne, aged 70, **General James Buchanan**, son of Major James Buchanan, Madras Army. Entered the Madras Light Cavalry, 1844; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; in Bundelkhand, etc. Married, 1854, Helen Katharine, daughter of John Harris. On the 23rd, at Chad Hill, Edgbaston, aged 70, **Arthur Lucas Chance**, eldest son of Robert L. Chance, the founder of the firm of glass manufacturers in Birmingham, with which he was connected for fifty-eight years; a member of the "Separatist" body, and a great philanthropist and educationalist. On the 23rd, at Ormskirk, aged 56, the **Countess of Lathom**, Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of fourth Earl of Clarendon. Married, 1860, second Lord Skelmersdale; created Earl of Lathom, 1880; Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; she was thrown from her carriage while driving, and killed on the spot. On the 23rd, at Paris, aged 68, **Benjamin Joseph Bardoux**, a French politician. Born at Bourges; educated at Clermont, and became a barrister; after the fall of the empire elected Deputy for Puy de Dôme, and soon became the leader of the Left Centre, and held portfolios in M. Dufaure's Cabinet, 1877; elected a Life Senator, 1882. On the 23rd, at Wandsworth Common, aged 94, **Mrs. Brough**, Frances Whiteside. Married, 1827, Barnabas Brough, a brewer and colliery owner, of Pontypool, who was chief witness for the Crown in the trial of John Frost, the Chartist; she was the author of "Hidden Fire" and other novels, and was the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother of a literary, theatrical and scientific family. On the 24th, at Thurloe Square, South Kensington, aged 77, **General Sir Arthur**

James Herbert, K.C.B., son of John Jones, of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire. Educated at Prior Park College, Bath; entered Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1839; served with distinction through the Crimean War, 1854-5; held various staff appointments at the Horse Guards and Aldershot, 1856-87; assumed the name of Herbert, 1848. Married, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles J. Hill, of Halifax, N.S., and widow of George Ferguson, of Houghton Hall, Cumberland. On the 25th, at Santa Cruz, South Pacific, aged 45, **Professor Wilhelm Joest**. Born at Cologne; an intrepid explorer in North Africa, America and Asia. On the 25th, at Sheffield House, Botley, aged 75, **Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore**, son of Joseph Phillimore, M.P. Educated at Westminster and at the Royal Naval College; entered the Royal Navy, 1835; served in the China War, 1842; held an important command on the West Indies Station, 1866-9; Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar, 1869-72; second in command of the Channel Squadron, 1876-7; Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, 1876-9, and at Devonport, 1884-7; author of "Life of Sir William Parker." Married, 1864, Harriet, daughter of Hon. G. M. Fortescue. On the 25th, at St. George's Square, Pimlico, aged 86, **General William Harrison Askwith, R.A.**, son of John Hadden Askwith, of Pickhill, Ripon. Entered the Royal Artillery, 1829; Military Attaché in Spain during the Carlist War, 1838-40; appointed Superintendent of the Government gunpowder factories at Enfield during the Crimean War, 1855-70; served on the first Committee on Torpedoes. Married, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of George Ranken. On the 26th, at Kensington, aged 72, **Alderman Sir George Robert Tyler**, first baronet, son of Mr. Deputy Tyler. Entered a firm of papermakers, of which he ultimately became the head; elected a Common Councillor, 1877; Alderman, 1882; Sheriff of London, 1892, and Lord Mayor, 1894, when he received a baronetcy in commemoration of the opening of the Tower Bridge. On the 26th, at Versailles, aged 76, **General Forgemol de Bortquenard**. Born at Azéables (Creuse); studied at St. Cyr; served for many years in Algeria; Assistant Chief of the Political Bureau at Algiers, 1866-71; was Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Loire in the Franco-Prussian War; commanded the French Army Corps in Tunis, 1881-6, and at Nantes, 1886-91. On the 28th, at Alderhurst, Surrey, aged 70, **Lady Thring**, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cardwell, of Liverpool, and sister of Viscount Cardwell, sometime Secretary for War. Married, 1856, Henry Thring, Parliamentary draughtsman; created successively Sir Henry and Baron Thring. On the 28th, at Gomersal, aged 80, **Ellen Nussey**, daughter of Richard Nussey, of Ridings, Birstall; fellow-pupil with Charlotte Brontë at Roe Head School, and was her most intimate friend in after life. On the 29th, at Oxford, aged 72, **James Legge**, Professor of Chinese in the University of Oxford. Born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire; educated there and at the Grammar School, Aberdeen; graduated at Aberdeen University, 1835, and afterwards at Highbury Theological College, London; went to the East as a missionary in 1839; in charge of College at Malacca, 1839-41, and in China, 1841-75, when he was appointed to the newly established Chair of Chinese; the translator and author of several books connected with Chinese language and literature. On the 29th, at Erlangen, aged 71, **Wilhelm von Marquardsen**. Born in Silesia; educated at Breslau, etc.; for several years *privat docent*, and afterwards Professor at Heidelberg, 1852-61; Professor of Civil Law at Erlangen, 1861; returned as member of the Reichstag for Homburg since 1871; the Emperor conferred upon him a patent of nobility in recognition of his services in the press and Parliament. On the 30th, at Berkeley Square, aged 75, **Lord Dorchester**, Dudley Wilmot Carleton, fourth Baron Dorchester, son of Rev. the Hon. Richard Carleton. Entered the Coldstream Guards, 1841; served in Canada and the Crimea, 1854-5, and was present at the principal battles. Married, 1854, Hon. Charlotte Hobhouse, daughter of first Baron Broughton. On the 30th, at Southborough, Kent, aged 75, **Rev. Beauchamp St. John Tyrrwhitt**, son of R. P. Tyrrwhitt, Metropolitan Police Magistrate. Educated at King's College School, London, and Clare College, Cambridge; B.A., 1853; Vicar of Upchurch, Kent, 1869-86, and Rector of Wispington, Lincolnshire, 1886-90.

DECEMBER.

Dean Lake.—The Very Rev. William Charles Lake, D.D., was the son of Captain Charles Lake, and was born in London, January 9, 1817. He was

one of the many distinguished men who were trained at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and the most intimate friends of his school life were Stanley, after-

wards Dean of Westminster, and Vaughan, afterwards Dean of Llandaff. On leaving Rugby in 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, where his tutor was A. C. Tait, the future Archbishop, with whom there existed a life-long friendship. Obtaining a first class in 1838, Lake was soon afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol, Jowett, the future master, being another successful candidate at the same examination. He was ordained in 1842, and in the same year appointed tutor of his college, an office which he held until 1857. He had in the meantime been an unsuccessful competitor against Dr. Goulburn for the head mastership of Rugby. He was Senior Proctor of the University in 1852-3, and Public Examiner, 1853-4. He was well versed in foreign languages, and in 1856 he was appointed a member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia and Austria. Two years later he was called upon to take part in a Royal Commission, of which the Duke of Newcastle was chairman, "to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of a sound and cheap elementary education to all classes of the people." In 1858 Mr. Lake was appointed by his college to the rectory of Huntspill, in Somerset, where he remained until 1869, when Mr. Gladstone conferred upon him the Deanery of Durham, which carried with it the office of Warden of the university. Dr. Lake's twenty-five years' tenure of the deanery was mostly uneventful, and was not marked by any striking development in the life of the northern university. The ritual controversies of the later seventies attracted his attention, and he endeavoured to secure a comprehensive toleration for the ritualistic practices which by many were regarded with aversion. He was placed on the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission of 1881, and in the report issued by that body was one of those who insisted that the final appeal in matters of doctrine should be to a spiritual and not a temporal court. Dr. Lake resigned the deanery in 1894. On June 2, 1881, Dr. Lake married Miss Katherine Gladstone, a niece of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. His later years were passed at Torquay, where he lived in complete retirement from active work, and died on December 8 after a protracted illness.

John Loughborough Pearson, R.A., was born at Brussels on July 5, 1817. His father, William Pearson, was a water-colour painter descended from an old Durham family, and, though most of his children settled down in Holland, William Pearson placed his youngest son at the early age of fourteen in the office of Ignatius Bonomi, architect, of Durham. Later Pearson came up to London, and, after a short time with Salvin, became an assistant to Philip Hardwick, R.A. In 1843 Hardwick was erecting the hall of Lincoln's Inn, a building which has been considered to be one of the landmarks in the history of the Gothic revival, and Mr. Pearson was engaged both upon the drawings of that building and the superintendence of its execution. The same year saw the beginning of his own private practice, being entrusted with the design for a small new church, St. Ann's Chapel, Ellerker, in Yorkshire.

Similar small churches followed at Elloughton and Ellerton, and a larger one at Ferriby. But the first building to obtain any wider fame was the church of Holy Trinity, Westminster, begun in 1850 for Archdeacon Bentinck, the most important and almost the latest example of Mr. Pearson's earlier manner, and elicited the admiration of Barry, Scott and Pugin. Up to this time Mr. Pearson had followed the prevailing taste; his early churches, mainly in the decorated style, were accurate studies of mediæval types and marked by the care for prettiness which was characteristic of the time, and especially of Sir Gilbert Scott's work.

About this time Viollet le Duc published his Dictionary, and Early French detail for a time reigned supreme. And it was this French period which produced Mr. Pearson's first really individual work. In 1861 he was engaged to design St. Peter's, Vauxhall, with the result that he produced a building almost destitute of ordinary architectural features, with a plain flat brick triforium, of bold proportions, relieved by elaborately-carved capitals, and by the brick vault on stone ribs, an idea which he had borrowed from the Norman vaulting of Stow Church, Lincolnshire, which he had recently restored. The change from the easy grace of Holy Trinity to the baldness and almost brutality of St. Peter's is startling, but in St. Peter's we may see in a naked form the germ from which were afterwards evolved a series of beautiful and elaborate churches.

Quar-wood, in Gloucestershire, a picturesque house with steep roofs and traceried windows, was another and very different example of his work at this period; but with him the foreign influence was not of long duration. In 1870 he was appointed architect to Lincoln Cathedral, and his intimate knowledge of and love for Lincoln formed the motive of very much of the decoration of his later churches. The next year produced the design of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, the most important of all his parish churches, and marked by several striking and original features. Wentworth Church, designed at the same time, was upon more ordinary lines, with traceried windows under the vaulted roof. But St. John's, Red Lion Square, which followed in 1874, was another very original building. An irregular site surrounded by buildings had to be utilised to its fullest capacity. Consequently, the aisle walls followed the boundaries of the site and were necessarily windowless, the church being lighted almost wholly from the clerestory, and external buttresses impossible. These churches, like most of the later work, had their detail borrowed from English thirteenth-century buildings, but Lechlade Manor House, which was building at the same time, had the large mullioned windows, projecting bays, and fanciful crestings of the Tudor period. In 1874 Mr. Pearson became an associate of the Royal Academy.

A little later he designed another group of important churches — St. Michael, Croydon; St. John, Upper Norwood, and St. Alban, Birmingham, all in the early style, with simple windows, and all entirely vaulted. The churches at Croydon, Norwood and Birmingham all had strongly marked features of Mr. Pearson's individual skill and taste.

In 1878 Mr. Pearson exhibited at the Paris Exhibition a sheet of designs for towers and spires, and was awarded a gold medal and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. It was also in 1878 that Mr. Pearson began the great monument of his art, Truro Cathedral, the first Protestant Cathedral built in England since the Reformation. On May 20, 1880, the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, and on November 3, 1887, the first portion of the building was consecrated at a service of much pomp and solemnity.

The Queen's gold medal was awarded to Mr. Pearson in 1880 by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in the same year he be-

came a Royal Academician. About this time he was engaged on works at Peterborough, including the rebuilding of the central tower, which lasted with little interruption up to his death. In the treatment of the west front, the result of the work entirely corroborated Mr. Pearson's original opinion. The restoration of the upper part of the north transept of Westminster Abbey was also in hand at this time, the doorways having been previously restored under Sir Gilbert Scott. Other works followed at Westminster, including the very successful treatment of the south side of the nave. In 1884 came the alterations to Westminster Hall, where his original design was modified by the committee, who insisted upon lowering the cloister parapet.

In 1886 Mr. Pearson had to face a very difficult problem—the completion of the old ruined buildings of King's College, Cambridge, to form a new wing of the University Library and connect Scott's Gothic building with Cockerell's classic Woodwardian Museum, the floors of the two buildings to be thus joined being at totally different levels. The difficulties were surmounted by means of a picturesque irregular building in which rich ornament emphasised great masses of plain face.

Among Mr. Pearson's latest designs were the Catholic Apostolic Church in Maida Vale, with its broad arch on the west front facing the canal and its elaborate system of apses and ambulatories at the east end; the little round church with Romanesque detail and wealth of detached columns erected as a cemetery chapel at Malta; and the Astor estate office on the Embankment, with its quaint and fresh combination of Gothic and Renaissance ideas.

Besides the cathedrals already mentioned, Mr. Pearson did work at Bristol, Rochester, Chichester, and others, and he was also consulting architect to Exeter and Gloucester. He may fairly be regarded as the founder of the modern school of Gothic architecture.

In 1862 he married Jemima, the youngest daughter of Henry Curwen Christian, and he died in London on December 11 after a week's illness.

Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, K.C.B., V.C.—Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan was the eldest son of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., his mother being a daughter of the Rev. S. Marshman, a missionary in India of the Baptist Church. He was born at Chinsurah on August 6, 1830,

and entered the army as an ensign of the 39th Regiment of Foot on March 31, 1846, when he was but little more than fifteen. His Lieutenant's commission bore date June 23, 1848, and that of Captain October 9, 1857. Before this date, however, he had exchanged first into the 10th Foot, to which regiment he was Adjutant, and then into the 18th Foot. It was in this regiment that, while acting as D.A.Q.M.G. on the staff of his father, who commanded the second division, he saw service in the Persian expedition, and being present at the bombardment and capture of Mohumrah, was mentioned in despatches and received a medal. Proceeding to India in the same capacity, or as Aide-de-camp to General Havelock, he served through the Mutiny campaigns of 1857-9. He was present at the battles of Futtehpur, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, where he won his V.C., at Busseerut-gunge, where his horse was shot under him, Bithoor, Mungarwar, Alumbagh, and many other actions, including the relief of Lucknow, when he was severely wounded by a musket ball through the left elbow, and the defence of the residency, when he was again wounded.

The circumstances in which the deceased officer won the Victoria Cross were thus officially described in a despatch by his father: "In the combat at Cawnpore Lieutenant Havelock was my Aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun—a 24-pounder—and were rallying round it, I called upon the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Sterling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment, at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th." He was shortly afterwards promoted to Captain, and joined the Jounpore Field Force under General Franks, taking part in the actions of Nusrutpur, Chanda, Umeerpur, and Sultanpur.

When this force joined the Commander-in-Chief at the capture of Lucknow he again distinguished himself by his bravery. It is related that at the capture of Alumbagh Lieutenant Havelock twice saved General Outram's life, and that when Lucknow was relieved he exhibited the qualities of decision and ready resource in a remarkable degree. In 1858 he was made a Brevet-Major, and about this time was created a Baronet with an annuity of 1,000*l.* a year, his father, for whom the honour was originally intended, having died before it could be conferred upon him. Havelock next served as D.A.A.G. with General Luard's field force, and was present at the relief of Azimghur, and many operations against the Jugdespur rebels, finally stamping out all resistance in the district. Later in the same year he commanded a detachment of Hodson's Horse with the army in Oudh under Lord Clyde, and was present at Burgudeea, the capture of Musjeedia, and the final action on the Raptée. In command of the 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse he remained until the conclusion of the campaign, being made a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in 1859, when he was barely thirty. For his brilliant services in India he was frequently mentioned in despatches, and more than once recommended for the V.C. He received for the campaign a medal and two clasps with a year's service for Lucknow. On his return home he was (1861) appointed D.A.A.G. at Aldershot, but two years later took part in the New Zealand war, being present at Rangariri, Paterangi, and Orakau. He commanded the troops at the skirmish of Wairre, when the enemies' loss fell wholly on the tribe which had brought about the war. For his services in New Zealand he was mentioned in despatches, given a medal, and made a Companion of the Bath. From 1867 till 1869 he served on the staff in Canada as A.Q.G., and from August 1, 1869, to September 30, 1872, he was A.Q.G. in Ireland. His other commissions were—Lieutenant-General, 1881, and Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment, 1895. Both during the Franco-German and Russo-Servian wars he acted as "occasional correspondent" for the newspapers. In 1882 also he went to Ismailia, where Sir Garnet Wolseley had established his headquarters; and although the presence of an unattached General was a source of some embarrassment it was winked at. Sir Henry in ordinary course would have commanded General Graham's bri-

gade, and perhaps for that reason he usually remained with it, the two officers carefully abstaining from all signs of recognition when they met. Mounted on a powerful English chestnut, General Havelock was first among the enemy in the first action at Kassassin, and his prowess in this encounter coming to the ears of an insurance company interested in the prolongation of his life the directors promptly annulled the policy.

In 1873 Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, as he then was, first essayed to enter political life, and, after a defeat at Stroud in that year, succeeded in getting elected at Sunderland in 1874, and entered the House as an advanced Liberal. He retained this seat until 1881, when, for a short time, he held the command of an infantry brigade at Aldershot. In 1884 he was returned

as a Liberal for South-east Durham, and in 1886 as a Liberal Unionist. In 1892 he was unseated by a small majority, but was returned again in 1895. In 1880 he assumed by royal licence the additional name of Allan in compliance with the will of his cousin, Mr. R. H. Allan, of Blackwell Hall, Darlington. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan married in 1865 Lady Alice Moreton, daughter of the second Earl of Ducie. His visit to India was due to his desire to study the Indian Army question, and also to investigate certain matters connected with his own regiment (Royal Irish). He was attracted to the front by the desire to see what was going on there, and in the passes of the Khaibar became separated from his escort, and on December 30 was struck down by the shot of an Afridi tribesman.

On the 2nd, at Bangor, aged 76, **Thomas Lewis**, son of Thomas Lewis, a tenant farmer of Cerness, in Anglesey. Educated at a national school, and became a corn and flour merchant; sat as a Liberal for Anglesey, 1886-95. Married, 1846, Phoebe, daughter of Henry Hughes. On the 2nd, at Biarritz, aged 82, **Rev. Edward Douglas Tynling**. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Inspector of Schools, 1847-81; appointed Canon of Gloucester, 1867. Married, 1842, Katherine Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Abraham Elton, eighth baronet. On the 2nd, at Ash, aged 85, **Frederick Henry Massey**, an eminent engineer, who co-operated in the making of Toulon Harbour, and afterwards erected large shipbuilding and engine works at Odessa and Sebastopol. On the 3rd, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 75, **Sir Anthony Culling Brownlees, M.D.**, Chancellor of the Melbourne University, son of Anthony Brownlees, of Goudhurst, Kent. Studied at St. Bartholomew's and Liège University; M.R.C.S., 1841; M.D., St. Andrews, 1846; practised in London; elected Physician of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, 1852; Melbourne Hospital, 1854; founded the Melbourne Medical School, and was Vice-Chancellor, 1858-87, when he became Chancellor. Married, first, 1842, Ellen, daughter of John Hawkes, M.D., of Charing, Kent; and second, 1852, Anne Jane, daughter of Captain William Hamilton, of Eden, Co. Donegal. On the 3rd, at Falmouth, aged 81, **Anna Maria Fox**, elder daughter of Robert Were Fox, F.R.S., and sister of Caroline Fox, whose journals, "Memories of Old Friends," appeared in 1881; the friend of Carlyle, J. S. Mill, Maurice and many others. On the 4th, at Vienna, aged 67, **Admiral Baron von Ehrenstein Sterneck**. Distinguished himself at the battle of Lissa by ramming the *Ré d'Italia*, which sank at once. On the 6th, at Nythfa, Brecon, aged 74, **Richard Cobb**, son of George Cobb, of Broughton Castle, Oxon. A solicitor, and one of the chief promoters of railway enterprise in South Wales. Married, 1856, Emily, daughter of J. Parry de Winton, of Maesderwen, Brecon. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 61, **Marie Francois Bardi de Fourton**. Born at Ribérac (Dordogne), where he practised law, and was Mayor under the empire; elected Deputy, 1871; Minister of Public Works, 1872, and of Education, 1873-4, and of the Interior in the Broglie Cabinet, 1876, and held the elections which were fatal to the Reactionary and Monarchical parties; Senator, 1880-5, and again Deputy, 1889-93, after which he became Vice-Chairman of the Orleans Railway. On the 7th, at Duddingston, Midlothian, aged 89, **Captain Sir Benjamin Duff, R.N.** On the 8th, at South Hampstead, aged 73, **Campbell Morfitt, M.D.** Born and educated at Baltimore, U.S.A.; appointed Professor of Applied Chemistry at the Maryland University, 1854-61; settled in London as a merchant after the Civil War; joint editor of the "American Encyclopedia of Chemistry," and author of several works on chemical subjects. On the 9th, at Rockdale, Dungannon, aged 62, **Colonel James Corry Jones Lowry**, son of James Corry Lowry, Q.C. Educated at Dublin University; entered Royal Artillery, 1853; served through the Crimean Campaign and Indian Mutiny; took an active part as a landlord, magistrate and member of the Church representative

body; unsuccessfully contested Dublin University as an Independent Conservative, 1892. Married, 1863, Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Thomas Greer, of Tullylagan, Co. Tyrone, and widow of Rev. Thomas F. Burke. On the 9th, at Bitterne, Hants, aged 89, **General Henry Phipps Raymond**, son of William Raymond. Entered the Army, 1825; served in the Royal Scots, Seaforth Highlanders and on the Staff; Colonel, 67th Foot, 1874-7, and Royal Scots, 1877-97. Married, 1849, Julia, daughter of General Sir D. Ximenes, of Bear Place, Wargrave, Berks. On the 10th, at sea, off Grand Canary, aged 52, **Sir William Edward Maxwell, K.C.M.G.**, son of Sir Peter Benson Maxwell. Educated at Repton; employed in the Supreme Court at Penang and Singapore, 1865-9, where his father was Chief Justice; Assistant Government Agent, 1874-5; Assistant Resident, 1881; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1882; returned to Straits Settlements, 1883-95; Governor of the Gold Coast, 1895. Married, 1870, Lilius Grant, daughter of Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, D.D. On the 11th, at New York, aged 79, **Professor Henry Drieler**. Born in Staten Island; graduated at Columbia College, 1839; Mathematical Tutor, 1840-5, and Adjunct Professor, 1845-67; Professor of Greek, 1867; took a wide interest in Greek; studied and re-edited Passow's "Lexicon" and many other German and English text-books, etc. On the 13th, aged 76, at Plymouth, **Major-General Jermyn Charles Symonds**, son of Admiral Symonds, of Lymington, Hants. Entered the Royal Marines, 1837; served against the Carlists on North Coast of Spain, 1838; in the Baltic Expedition, 1855, and China War, 1858-60. On the 13th, at Toronto, aged 85, **Janet Carlyle**, youngest sister of Thomas Carlyle, the historian. On the 14th, at Dalkey, Dublin, aged 66, **Arthur Palmer**, Professor of Latin and Public Orator, Trinity College, Dublin; a scholar of great attainments, and the editor of several classical authors. On the 15th, at Richmond Park, aged 77, **General Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, K.C.B.**, son of General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1837; served through the Canadian Rebellion and the Indian Mutiny, 1858; appointed A.A.G. at the Horse Guards, 1863-7; Groom-in-Waiting, 1869; Extra Equerry to the Queen, 1872-96. Married, 1849, Frances, daughter of Francis Newdigate. On the 15th, at Dover, aged 68, **Sir Robert Stickney Blaine**, son of Benjamin Blaine, of Hull. Settled at Bath, and took an active part in municipal affairs; elected Mayor, 1872-3, and as Conservative member, 1885-6. Married, first, 1869, Constance, daughter of G. Moger, of Bath; and second, 1881, Lydia Letitia Purvis, daughter of Sir T. Vansittart Stonhouse, fourteenth baronet. On the 16th, in Paris, aged 57, **Alphonse Daudet**, a popular novelist. Born at Nîmes; educated at Lyons; came to Paris, 1857, quite penniless, and passed a time of great hardship; began by writing verses, some of which attracted the notice of the Empress Eugénie and the Duc de Morny; made his first success with "Le Petit Chose" (1868), followed by "Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), "Fromont jeune et Risler Aîné" (1874), "Jack" (1876), "Le Nabob" (1877), "Les Rois en Exil" (1878), and many others in quick succession. On the 16th, in London, aged 48, **William "Terriss,"** William Henry James Lewin, son of George Lewin, a successful barrister, and a great-nephew of Mrs. Grote. Born in London; at an early age went to sea in the merchant service, and afterwards took to tea planting in Ceylon; returned to England, and in 1868 obtained his first engagement at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, then managed by Mr. Bancroft; in 1879 went to the Falkland Islands as a sheep farmer, and afterwards to the United States to breed horses; but ultimately returned to London, and adopted the stage as his profession, appearing in 1878 as Squire Thornhill in "Olivia" at the Court Theatre; at the St. James, 1879-80, and with Miss Mary Anderson in Shakespeare pieces at the Lyceum, 1882-4; since that time he was the chief character in melodramas produced under his own direction at the Adelphi, of which "The Bells of Haslemere," "Harbour Lights," and "Secret Service" were the most successful. He was tragically stabbed on entering the private door of the theatre by a discharged supernumerary. On the 16th, in London, aged 67, **General Lord Clarina, C.B.**, Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, fourth Baron Clarina. Born, 1830; entered the Army, 1847; served with 95th Regiment through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; commanded the Dublin District, 1881-6; elected representative peer for Ireland, 1889. On the 17th, at Norton Park, Dartmouth, aged 91, **Sir Henry Paul Seale**, second baronet. Educated at Eton; took an active part in politics as a Conservative; Mayor of Dartmouth sixteen times. Married, 1840, Emily, daughter of Colonel Isaac R. Hartman, of the Coldstream Guards. On the 18th, at Florence, aged 70, **Marchese Carlo Alberto Alfieri di Sortengo**, son of Cesare Alfieri. President of the Senate of

Northern Italy, 1856-60; sat in the Chamber of Deputies, 1857-70, when he was created a Senator; a devoted adherent to the doctrines of Cavour, and an ardent promoter of public education. Married, first, 1847, Ernestina Doria; and second, Guiseppino Benso di Cavour, niece of the great statesman; author of "L'Italia Liberale" (1872), and several other works. On the 18th, at Eardisley, Herefordshire, aged 91, **Major-General Sir John Coke, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. F. Coke, of Lower Moor, Hereford. Entered H.E.I.C.S., 1823; served in 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and raised 1st Punjab Infantry at Peshawur, 1849, which he commanded through the Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 19th, at Lennox Gardens, South Kensington, aged 51, **Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.**, son of C. D. Lockwood, of Ardwick, Manchester. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and St. Paul's School, London, and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1869; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1872, and at first practised at the Chancery Bar; joined the North-eastern Circuit; Q.C., 1882; Recorder of Sheffield, 1884-94; unsuccessfully contested, as a Liberal, King's Lynn, 1880, and York City, 1888; returned member for York, 1885; appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Rosebery's Government, 1894-5; was a clever caricaturist and a contributor to *Punch*; an excellent speaker and advocate; the most genial member of the Bar, of which he became one of the chief leaders, and the most popular member of the House. Married, 1874, Julia, daughter of Salis Schwake, of Rhodes, Manchester. On the 20th, in Uganda, aged 33, **Rev. George Lawrence Pilkington**. Graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1887; was Assistant Master at Harrow and Bedford School; joined the Church Missionary Society's staff in Uganda, 1890, and became the leading spirit of the mission; killed fighting. On the 21st, at the Hague, aged 83, **Charles Wilhelm Vaillant**. Born at Zealand; called to the Dutch Bar, 1837; appointed Judge at Middelburg, 1847; Justice of Appeal for the province of Zealand, 1852; President, 1862, and President of the Amsterdam Court of Appeal, 1875-84. On the 21st, at Berlin, aged 68, **Princess Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst**, daughter of Prince Ludovig of Sayn-Wittgenstein. Married, 1847, Prince Hohenlohe, first Governor of Alsace after its annexation, and German Imperial Chancellor. On the 22nd, at Carisbrooke, I. W., aged 72, **Major Edward Bowles**. Entered the Army, 1843; served in the Rohilkhand Campaign, 1858, with the King's Royal Rifles, and through the China War, 1873. On the 22nd, at Oxford, aged 71, **Jules Théophile Bué**, who held the post of Taylorian Teacher of French in the University of Oxford, 1847-97. On the 22nd, at Kensington, aged 60, **Captain Ronald Mackay Laurentz Campbell**, Baron Craignish. Entered the Indian Army, and served in the Bengal Staff Corps and with Jacob's Horse during the Mutiny, 1857-8, and in the Persian Campaign, 1862; was some time Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*; appointed, 1882, Equerry to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. On the 22nd, at Fonthill, Wilts, aged 76, **Alfred Morrison**, second son of P. Morrison, M.P., of Basildon Park. A great collector of autographs, etc., and protector of artists and art workers. Married, 1866, Mabel, daughter of Rev. A. Seymour Chermiside, of Wilton. On the 23rd, at Bowerswell, Perth, aged 66, **Lady Millais**, Euphemia, daughter of George Gray, of Perth. Married, first, 1849, John Ruskin, and, the marriage having been dissolved, second, in 1855, Sir John Everett Millais, P.R.A. On the 23rd, at Barrie, Canada, aged 80, **Sir Cornelius Kortright, K.C.M.G.**, son of Lawrence Kortright, of the Grenadier Guards, and Furze Hall, Essex. Appointed a Local Magistrate at Bahamas, 1849, and was successively Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, 1856-64, and Tobago, 1864-72; Administrator of the Gambia, 1873-5; of West African Settlements, 1875-77, and Governor of British Honduras, 1877-82. Married, first, 1850, Emily, daughter of Major J. G. Anderson; and second, 1865, Theresa, daughter of Captain Charles Forbes, 17th Regiment. On the 23rd, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, **John Stone Wigg**, son of G. Wigg, of Colney, Herts. Born in London; educated at Charterhouse; settled at Tunbridge Wells, 1860, and became one of its foremost townsmen, and a leader in all philanthropic and municipal works; assumed the additional name of Stone, 1883. Married, first, 1855, Ellen, daughter of Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton; and second, 1880, Isabella, daughter of C. Chadwick, M.D., of Leeds. On the 24th, at Kettlethorpe, Wakefield, aged 76, **Thomas Kemp Sanderson**, son of Michael Sanderson, maltster, of Wakefield, whose business he followed; sat as a Conservative for Wakefield, 1874-80. On the 24th, at Brent Knoll, Somerset, aged 84, **Venerable Augustus Otway Fitzgerald**, son of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, R.N. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1834; Rector of Fledborough, Notts, 1837-52; of Charlton Mackrell, Somerset, 1853-76, when he became Rector of Brent Knoll;

Archdeacon of Wells, 1863. On the 24th, at Reigate, aged 77, **Sir John Rogers Jennings**, son of David Jennings. Admitted as a solicitor, 1846; took a prominent part in the Drapers' Company, and was knighted on the occasion of the opening of the People's Palace, 1887. Married, 1854, Mary, daughter of Charles H. Smith, of Chelsea. On the 24th, at Lenox Gardens, South Kensington, aged 62, **Charles Harrison, M.P.**, son of Frederick Harrison, of Sutton Place, Guildford. Educated at King's College School; admitted solicitor, 1858; member of the London County Council for South-west Bethnal Green from 1889, when he took a leading part in the Progressive party; elected Vice-Chairman in 1895; unsuccessfully contested Holborn as a Radical, 1880, and Plymouth, 1892; returned, 1895; was the author of a work on the British Museum (1870), etc. Married, 1886, Lady Harriet Butler, sister of sixth Earl of Lanesborough, and widow of Francis Barlow. On the 24th, at Belgrave Square, aged 83, **Viscountess Oxenbridge**, Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, daughter of third Viscount Hawarden. Married, first, 1831, second Earl of Yarborough; and second, 1869, seventh Baron Monson; created Viscount Oxenbridge (1886). On the 25th, at Munich, aged 77, **Lady Howard**, Maria Ernestine, daughter of Baron von der Schulenburg, Prussia. Married, 1841, Sir Henry Francis Howard, G.C.B., H.M. Minister at Munich; then an Attaché at Berlin. On the 25th, at Knoppogue Castle, Co. Clare, aged nearly 98 years, **Dowager Lady Dunboyne**, Julia Celestina Maria, daughter of William Brander, of Morden Hall, Surrey. Married, 1832, the fourteenth (or twenty-third) Baron Dunboyne. On the 25th, at Coire, Switzerland, aged 70, **Professor Johann Anton Bühler**, a distinguished scholar, and an authority on Romansch dialects and literature, which he laboured to maintain as a living language. On the 27th, at Southsea, aged 75, **General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B.**, son of Major-General T. B. Adair, C.B. Entered R.M.L.I., 1838; served on the Coast of Syria, 1840; in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and in the Japan Expedition, 1864; Instructor of Gunnery, 1860-3; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 1870; Assistant Adjutant-General to the Royal Marines, 1872-6; Deputy Adjutant-General, 1878-83. Married, 1849, Isabella, daughter of Colonel T. Aslett. On the 27th, at Northumberland Avenue, London, aged 51, **Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie-Cunninghame**, tenth baronet, eldest son of Sir Percy Cunninghame-Fairlie. Educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married, 1867, Caroline Madelina, daughter of Captain W. Fordyce Blair, R.N. On the 27th, at Sydenham, aged 77, **Lieutenant-General George Bent, C.B., R.E.**, son of Colonel Bent, R.A. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Engineers, 1838; served with the Turkish Army on the Danube, 1854; at Sebastopol, 1855, being for a time director of the left attack. Married, 1857, Mary, daughter of Major J. Bent, of Wexham Lodge, Bucks. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 72, **Leon Carvalho**. Born at Mauritius; trained as a singer in Paris; became one of the corps of the Opéra Comique, and afterwards of the Théâtre Lyrique; after leaving the stage he became manager successively of the Salle Ventadour (Italian Opera), 1868-72; Vaudeville Theatre, 1872-4, and from 1876 of the Opéra Comique, on the burning of which in 1887 he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for manslaughter, but the sentence was quashed. Married, 1853, Mdlle. Miolan, a distinguished singer, who was associated in her husband's successes. On the 30th, at Algiers, aged 74, **Emile Auguste Duserre**. Began life as a cooper, and afterwards entered the Zouaves; served in Africa, and was wounded; entered the Church, and became Bishop of Constantine, 1878; Coadjutor-Archbishop of Algiers, 1886; and Archbishop, 1892. On the 30th, at New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., aged 75, **William Linton**. Apprenticed to R. W. Bonner, the wood engraver, 1828; worked for the *Illustrated London News* from its foundation; joined the Chartist movement, 1844; was the intimate friend of Mazzini and Garibaldi; founded the *Leader* newspaper, 1851, and *Pen and Pencil*, 1854; went to the United States, 1866; became member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colours; was the author of "Works of British Artists," "The Art of Engraving," and of volumes of poems, etc. Married, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. W. Lynn. On the 31st, at Prince's Gardens, S.W., aged 68, **Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson**, tenth baronet. Entered the Royal Navy, 1843; retired as Lieutenant. Married, 1856, Rose Emily, daughter of Rev. Henry Sharp Pocklington.

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